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# THE CANADIAN LUMBERMAN



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## FORESTRY AND ABOICULTURE.

BEING THE FOURTH CHAPTER OF THE REPORT OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

### Cultivation of Forest Trees.

The mode of cultivating forest trees is the next matter to claim attention. This may be accomplished either by raising trees from the seed, or from cuttings, or by transplanting them from the nursery or the woods.

If it be desired to raise trees from the seed, attention must be paid to the time of gathering, management, and planting. The soft and silver-leaved maples and elm mature their fruit in June; the sugar, Norway, sycamore, and some other maples, ripen their seeds later in the season. Acorns, walnuts, chestnuts and other nuts ripen in the fall. All seeds should be sown as soon as gathered, but the fall seeds may, if more desirable, be kept in a box mixed with sand until the following spring. Acorns and nuts being liable to be disturbed by squirrels are often preserved in this manner. They should be kept in a cool place, and where they will not become too dry. The elm and maple if favorably situated will make very good growth in their first season, when sown immediately after gathering. Red cedar berries should be bruised in March, and mixed with a quantity of wet sand. In three weeks the alkali will have washed clean from the pulp and planted.

But many people will prefer a less tedious and equally cheap method of acquiring a stock of young trees. Mr. Bucke, of Ottawa, gives some useful hints on this head:—

"There has been a good deal of talk before the Commission about growing trees from the seed, but if I were going to plant trees, and particularly maples, I would go into the woods and pull up seedlings a few inches high, as I am convinced they will succeed better than by any planting of seeds. I planted a number in that way, and they are the best lot of young trees I have of. I planted them in nursery rows, about six inches apart in the row, and I have succeeded in raising a large number without using any. I trimmed the roots before planting. There are both hard and soft maple found in the ordinary maple bush, and I think birch could be propagated in the same way."

Mr. Bucke further stated he had collected and planted elm seedlings in the same way as the maple. Seedling trees thus taken early from the bush, should be kept in the nursery for a couple of years and then planted out. With regard to the spruces and other coniferous trees, Mr. Leslie says:—

"There is no difficulty whatever in transplanting these trees from the woods when young, it is simply a matter of keeping the roots moist while out of the ground. I would recommend that they should always be planted in nursery rows before being permanently placed in posi-

tion, and if they have ugly tap roots these should be cut off. I would not recommend that the tops should be cut, there is no necessity for doing so, and it destroys the symmetry of the tree. There is no necessity for cutting the tops of deciduous tree seedlings."

Mr. Arnold says on these points:—

"Unless trees have been prepared by transplantation, the smaller they are planted the better. They should not be over a foot high, unless they have been so prepared. After they are planted I would cultivate the soil the same as for corn or potatoes. I would plant the trees at first with a view to thinning them out. As to the cost per acre, the small trees could be supplied for five dollars per hundred. The planting would be about five dollars per hundred, that is, for nurseryman's trees, about one and a half feet high. I would not recommend the planting of such small trees, but I would have them properly prepared to plant when they were two or three feet high. They would then cost about twenty dollars a hundred when planted. Some varieties of oaks, walnuts, etc., could be raised from the seed by farmers if they attended to the matter, but I find it more profitable for me to send and buy my trees one or two years old from those who make a business of raising them. The raising of forest trees from seedlings is a business by itself. It would pay better to import some from France and England than to grow them, as they have to be shaded. Young trees should be grown in a seed bed, before being planted out, about two years, and then should be re-transplanted every two years until they are put where they are to remain."

Of trees of a larger growth than seedlings in their first or second year, Mr. Roy says:—

"In transplanting trees the smaller the better. If you get a tree four or five feet high you may replant it, but my experience is that the sooner you begin to transplant the trees the better. I usually transplant fruit and other trees in the fall. The strongest and almost only reason I have for transplanting them then is that I have more time to do the work then. I think it is a good thing to cultivate around a tree. I don't think it is good to cultivate around a peach tree in a rich soil, because the tree gets too much wood in the fall, and the frost comes on and kills it before the wood hardens. As regards forest trees, I think they would succeed better for a few years if cultivated around. After they get fairly growing I don't think cultivation would be required."

Senator Allan on the replanting of forest trees remarks:—

"Take, however, even an ordinary sized farm, say of 200 acres, and if planting is to be carried on to any extent, trees from the nurseries will be found rather too expensive a luxury, and the farmer must rely upon what he can obtain from the nearest woods.

"Those—if carefully transplanted, and in the case of evergreens more especially, of not too large a growth, when moved ought to succeed perfectly, or at least there should be a very small percentage of loss.

"Of our native evergreens, the white pine, black and white spruce, and white cedar, can all be easily transplanted.

"The red or Norway pine, than which there is no handsomer tree when allowed to grow singly and with plenty of room for the spread of its branches, is very difficult to move, and will not generally succeed, unless taken up with great care when very young.

"The hemlock spruce, one of the noblest and most picturesque of our native evergreens, is of very slow growth, and is also difficult to transplant, except when very young, but both it and the white cedar make most excellent hedges.

"Of our deciduous trees, the elm, ash, beech, oak, and maple, are the most generally and easily obtainable. The maple (both of the hard and soft varieties) bears transplanting remarkably well, and grows rapidly. The different varieties of elm can also be easily moved, so also the ash. The oak, both white and red, as well as other varieties, is difficult to move with safety, and is of less rapid growth than either the maple or the elm.

"The butternut, if transplanted when young, succeeds well. The walnut and sweet chestnut I have no experience of, except as transplanted nursery trees. Take, however, all the others I have named, both evergreen and deciduous, and they can generally be obtained in most parts of Ontario, without having to go any great distance to find them."

As the tree to be moved increases in size the more care is needed in its treatment. It is a good plan to select trees growing as near the edge of the woods as possible, their situation having been less sheltered, the exposure to which removal subjects them is less felt. As to the preparation and removal of forest trees Mr. Arnold says:—

"We prune the roots with a spade. In the case of trees which have not been transplanted, and trees, say four, five, or six feet high, which have not been moved lately, we send out a man in the spring to cut off the roots about a foot from the stem. In the fall, in digging them up, you will find abundance of fibres, and unless this is done it is dangerous to remove them at that age. If people transplanting from the forest would go about this time (June) and cut off the roots a few inches from the stalk, and go next year and dig them up, they would find no difficulty. In moving trees it is better to cut off the tap roots. For instance in growing peaches it is the practice of many to put peach seeds in sand in the greenhouse until they germinate. There is a long tap root which we pinch off, and when we take it up afterwards we find a mass of fibres. In fact the tap root is not

essential to the future growth of the tree. As to the branches, I would not touch them until I came to transplant. When we dig them up we have to cut off a portion of the roots, and it is necessary to take off about the same proportion of the branches. The root vessels cannot draw sap enough to supply all the leaves unless this is done. The reason I would give for pruning with a spade is, first, that it prevents injury to the root while the tree is being finally moved, second, it produces large growth of small fibrous roots within a limited space, and this adds to the nourishment of the tree."

The distances apart at which trees are planted, when set in rows for ornament, or shelter for cattle in fields, will have to be decided by the nature of the tree, and will run from ten to thirty feet, according to circumstances. For forest planting, the trees being in that case small, they may be planted from three and a half to four feet apart in each direction. This will admit of cultivation by horse power. As the trees grow they will be thinned out, any casualties, on the other hand, being supplied by new plantings.

In Dr. Hough's report the following table is given, showing the number of trees upon an acre at a given distance apart, and the number that might be left at different ages, with the proportional value of the thinnings taken at the several ages:—

Age.	Distance apart.	Trees to the acre	Proportional value of each tree remaining to total thinning.
	ft. in.		per cent.
10 years.....	3 0	3,097	3.4
15 ".....	4 0	2,792	5.2
20 ".....	4 9	2,411	6.5
27 ".....	4 7	2,077	10.5
35 ".....	5 6	1,440	23.1
43 ".....	6 6	1,031	27.7
51 ".....	8 0	680	27.6

In regard to the growth of woodland a high European authority remarks:—

"That, while an uncultivated woodland, taken for a long period, and counting interest and taxes, would yield almost nothing to the capital invested, it is well established that the same land, managed according to modern science, would, in the long run, yield a revenue both conspicuous and constant."

The Fenelon Falls Gazette says. There is a big jam of logs in Burnt River between Johnston's Rapids and High Falls, a distance of over three miles, and a number of men were sent up early in the week to try and break it. The logs, fully 26,000 in number, belong principally to Mr. Ulyott and Mr. Boyd, and a large drive owned by Mr. R. C. Smith is detained at Kinnmount, waiting for the obstruction below to be removed. The logs in the jam are fortunately not piled on each other, and a flat jam, as it is called, is generally neither very unclean nor dangerous to start.

## MUSKOKA.

Our correspondent, writing from Gravenhurst, the lumber capital of Muskoka, sends the following items:—

## THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

MAY 21.—To-day, the anniversary of the birth of our Most Gracious Sovereign, the Queen, is being loyally celebrated by the people of Gravenhurst. The saw mills are not all shut down, although several of the working men are absent on leave for the day—some of them on a grand excursion up the Muskoka Lakes on the steamer *Nipissing*, and others south by the Northern Railway to see the great lacrosse match and games there.

THE MUSKOKA SLIDE, DAM, AND BOOM CO. who have charge of the driving of logs, square timber, and shingle bolts this season, are getting ahead with the work remarkably well, notwithstanding the low water. The company was incorporated last winter for the purpose of acquiring, constructing and maintaining dams, slides, piers, booms, and all the other works necessary to facilitate the transmission of timber down rivers and streams in the district of Muskoka, and Parry Sound, and Nipissing, and in the County of Peterborough; and for the purpose of blasting rocks and otherwise improving the navigation of such rivers and streams, and to operate the same for TEN years.

## \$50,000 CAPITAL STOCK.

The capital stock of the company, \$50,000, is taken up by H. H. Cook, Richard Power, J. M. Dollar, G. W. Taylor, A. P. Cockburn, A. McKenzie, Chas. Mickle, Robt. Dollar, and Isaac Cockburn. The rates charged on saw logs per 1,000 feet, board measure, including sorting at the mouth of Muskoka River and at Georgian Bay are, from Muskoka to Georgian Bay, fifty cents; to Gravenhurst, thirty cents. From Port Sydney to Georgian Bay, sixty cents; to Gravenhurst, thirty five cents. From Lake Vernon to Georgian Bay, fifty-five cents; to Gravenhurst, forty cents, and so on from other points, making a difference of from fifteen to twenty five cents in the cost of delivery per 1,000 feet, between Gravenhurst and Georgian Bay.

## MOVE TO GEORGIAN BAY.

In view of the greater facilities for shipping, several of the mill owners around Gravenhurst are seriously contemplating removing their mills to the shore of the Georgian Bay. They think they could soon save as much in freight as would pay for the cost of removal. Complaints, loud and deep, are heard all around in reference to the exactions of the Northern Railway in rigidly adhering to the rule of 6,000 feet of green lumber and 7,500 feet of dry lumber for a car load. They complain of the great want of shipping accommodation and the present monopoly.

## OUTLET BY KIRKFIELD.

There is a strong hope that a third rail will be laid on the Toronto and Nipissing Railway as far north as Kirkfield this summer, and that the road from that point will be extended to Gravenhurst forthwith, there to connect with the Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, about to be constructed. This would give a direct route from the North-West, either to Toronto or Port Hope; and to Peterborough and Belleville as well, when the "missing link" at Ononice is supplied. Should this very probable railway extension be carried out, there will be no necessity for Gravenhurst mill owners to pull up stakes for the Georgian Bay.

## MUSKOKA AND NIPISSING NAVIGATION CO.

This season the Muskoka and Nipissing Navigation Co., of which A. P. Cockburn, Esq., M. P., is manager, expect to tow about eighty million feet of logs, square timber, and shingle bolts, equal to about twenty million feet. A large proportion of the stock comes to Gravenhurst, which shows the importance of this place as a lumbering centre.

## SHIPBUILDING AND LAUNCHES.

Yesterday Mr. Cockburn launched the harbor tug *Lake Joseph*, a trim craft of about 20 horse power, fitted with upper cabin for passenger traffic. On the 7th of this month the same company launched the *Muskoka*, a powerful tug of 100 horse power. The engines are made by Mr. Doty, of Toronto, and work like a charm. A local paper says:—"The *Muskoka* is built in the most substantial manner, of the best white oak, and, it is thought, will be good for twenty years' actual service. Her proportions are: length over

all, 84 ft.; 18 ft. beam, with 7 feet hold. She has two powerful engines, 12x14 each, attached to two large screws, so it will be seen that her propelling power is immense. Her boiler weighs 11 tons, and is built to carry 100 pounds of steam constantly. She has nicely appointed cabins, both on deck and below, and is provided with all the latest improvements in the way of machinery, pumps, hose, etc." The new steamer *Inter-Ocean* was launched on Lake Nipissing last week, and is expected to be making regular trips early in June. So it is that this new country of ours is opening up, especially under the auspices of the lumbermen and their requirements.

## WEST GRAVENHURST.

At West Gravenhurst, which is built on an arm of the bay enclosed by "The Narrows," several saw mills are built. The Woodstock Lumber Co. are adding to their former lumber, lath and shingle mill, a gang of saws, which commenced work to-day, the first in Muskoka. The gang is "the improved oscillating," and is expected to do excellent work. This company will cut six million feet this season. The bulk of their logs have reached Port Carling. The mill has capacity of 45,000 feet of lumber daily, 40,000 shingles, with proportions of lath, and 32 men are employed.

## ANOTHER GANG.

Mr. W. G. Taylor is putting in a gang of saws in his mill, and is making considerable additions and improvements to overtake the summer's work. He has a large quantity of last season's stock on hand, not shipped, and will soon be crowded for piling room if it is not removed.

## SHINGLE MILLS.

Mr. Bartholomew is leading the local business. His stock is in logs and bolts. Mr. Archie Brydon has a shingle mill near Mr. Taylor's saw mill. He is to try a new plan of cutting shingles with "the Excelsior Knife," (Goldie's patent) and will cut about six million. It is not certain yet how this will work. Mr. Brydon is manufacturing for Messrs. Thompson & Baker, of Hamilton, who supply the raw material. Mr. Hull is rigging up the mill lately occupied as a shingle mill by Thompson & Baker near the old steamboat wharf. He will cut lumber and shingles, and has another mill near Lethbridge, about four miles from Gravenhurst. Between the two mills he will cut about 5½ million feet of lumber this season.

## WILLIAM TAIT'S MILL.

Mr. Wm. Tait, whose mill was burned down recently, has it rebuilt and nearly ready to commence sawing. He speaks highly of the promptitude shown by Mr. Hamilton, of Peterborough, and Mr. R. Branner, of Orillia, in supplying machinery ordered according to agreement, but has been greatly delayed with other foundry men who have not come up to time with their work. Mr. Tate has a stock to cut of five million feet.

## ALMOST A CONFLAGRATION.

Mr. Chas. Meikle had a narrow escape of the destruction of his mill by fire yesterday. It originated near the boiler, but was promptly extinguished by the men and neighbors without much damage being done to the building. Mr. Meikle will cut five million feet this season. He has made various important changes in his mill this spring, viz.: Slab cutter, carriers, new friction feed works, etc. The season's cut will be about 4½ million feet. The logs were taken out from seven townships.

## AT MUSKOKA WHARF.

Mr. Thos. Boom's gang of men are engaged in putting Burton Bros. square timber in shipping order, previous to being sent by rail to be rafted in Toronto and thence to Quebec. The men stand in the water and saw off the ends with cross-cut saws. The fragments of bark on waney sticks are carefully stripped of with draw-knives. Burton Bros. will have about 100,000 feet at this wharf when it all arrives—only about 25,000 feet have reached so far.

## TASKER'S MILL.

This is an excellent country mill about five miles from Gravenhurst. Mr. Tasker will cut about three million feet this season. He has nearly a million of old stock on hand not drawn, but purchased by Christie, Kerr & Co., Toronto.

## THE BRITISH LUMBER CO.

This extensive company have taken out about

22 million feet of logs in Muskoka this season, and have got them all in the stream, except a small quantity in Brunel.

## IN LOW WATER.

The section of country north of Huntsville traversed by Little East River seems to be the driest in this northern region. The Georgian Bay Co. has one million feet on this river which will not likely be got out this season. Mr. H. Power and the Muskoka Lumber Co. have also about one million feet on this same river which will probably not be floated, and it is said that Messrs. Cook Bros. have abandoned 350 pieces of square timber on Fisher's Creek, north of Huntsville, and unless heavy rains come on they will also have to hang up one million feet of logs.

## THE MIDLAND MILLS.

J. M. Dollar has on the way 150,000 feet of square timber and 4,000,000 feet of logs, all afloat. He has 2,000,000 feet left over from last season.

## COCKBURN'S MILL.

Mr. Isaac Cockburn is running this mill again. The cut this forenoon was 16,000 feet.

## ST. JOHN, N.B.

## From Our Own Correspondent.

STREAM DRIVING.—Up to a recent date, much business was felt with reference to the prospect of bringing the logs out of the streams for want of sufficient water, owing to the protracted cold and dry weather, but during the last two weeks we have had a liberal rain fall, and the stream driving, in consequence, is reported from all quarters as being very good. The prospect now is that the bulk of the logs in the streams will be got to market in good season.

SHIPPING.—A large supply of tonnage is now in port, and, as is frequently the case in such circumstances, shippers are much annoyed and inconvenienced by the "strikes" among the laborers. The wages of ship-laborers have advanced to \$2.50 per day, and it is said they intend demanding \$3.00 after the present week. The following is a list of the ships in port, with their tonnage and destination:—

Belle O'Brien, 1,902, Liverpool.  
 Lady Dufferin, 989, Penarth Roads.  
 British Queen, 1,105, United Kingdom.  
 Harold, 189, East Coast of Ireland.  
 Minnie Burrill, 1,440, Liverpool.  
 Coronet, 869, Liverpool or Bristol Channel.  
 Herbert Beech, 1,061, Belfast.  
 Arcadia, 728, Liverpool.  
 Prince Oscar, 662, Great Britain or Continent.  
 Ailsa, 454, East Coast of Ireland.  
 Annie Burrill, 897, Dublin.  
 Anna P. Odell, 350, Dundalk.  
 Grace E. Cann, 688, Belfast.  
 Belstane, 1,071, Liverpool or Bristol Channel.  
 Riverside, 1,234, Liverpool.  
 St. Julien, 1,049, Belfast or W. C. England.  
 Vestollinden, 459, E. C. Ireland.  
 Hafosjord, 495, E. C. I. or B. Channel.  
 Prodomo, 477, Cork Quay.  
 Austria, 1,000, Liverpool or Bristol Channel.  
 E. Sutton, 545, Penarth Roads.  
 Equator, 1,272, Liverpool or B. Channel.  
 Jothington, S.S., 1,200, Liverpool or B. Channel.  
 Kate F. Troop, 1,100, Belfast or W. C. England.  
 Lizzie Burrill, 1,185, Liverpool.  
 David Anderson, 256 Jersey.  
 Maud Scammell, 597, E. C. Ireland.  
 Theobald, 981, Liverpool.  
 Deansfield, 1,072, Liverpool.  
 Sarah B. Cunn, 707, Bordeaux.  
 Berlin, 757, United Kingdom.  
 Whitburn, S.S., 816, Liverpool or B. Channel.

FRIGHTS.—There has been very little done in chartering since the date of our last report. Two steamers were taken for Liverpool at 55%. SHIPMENTS.—The shipments of deals and other sawn lumber have been as follows:—

For Europe.....	7,549,000 Sup. ft.
" United States.....	2,121,000 "
" West Indies.....	404,000 "

St. John, N.B., May 21st, 1881.

THE DRIVES SAFE.—The news from up the Ottawa indicates that all difficulties said to be in the way of this season's drive are at an end, and that the logs in all streams will come down without serious trouble. Even in localities where the outlook was the worst, the opinion now is that there will be abundance of water even if there should be no more rain for a time. The water in the Ottawa has been steadily rising for some days, and is now considerably higher than was expected a week ago.

## MIDLAND.

## From Our Own Correspondent.

The British Canadian Lumber and Timber Company's mill has been running for over three weeks and is doing good work, cutting about 130 M. in the twenty-four hours. They also have a mill at Old Fort, with a capacity of about 25 M. per day. With the two they expect to cut over twenty millions this season. Their tug has been busy towing since the opening of navigation, and is expected in to-night with a tow of 100 M. cubic feet of board pine from Shawinaga River, to be shipped over the Midland to Port Hope for Quebec, the property of J. M. Dollar, the first timber shipped from here this season. The Chew Bros. have moved and rebuilt their mill and have added much to its capacity. They had steam up yesterday and will start to cut to-morrow. They will cut out five million feet. Mr. William Chow was badly hurt the other day by falling with a scaffold from the mill. Chew & Weeks are also running their shingle mill. J. M. Dollar's mill has been running about two weeks, and is now running night and day, cutting 65 M. per twenty-four hours. He will cut out over six million feet. They all have plenty of logs on hand to keep the mills running until the drives come in. The weather has been very warm and dry here.

Midland, May 26th, 1881.

## FORESTRY.

The Montreal Star publishes the following letter:

SIR,—The State of New York allows a certain sum of money to the owners of property who plant trees, in front of such property, on the public highway. This is something that the law makers of this Province or of the Dominion might condescend to consider. We all cry out that our forests are being denuded of timber, but our legislators look calmly on. In Ontario it is said that in the older settled counties there is only one acre of timber to every hundred that has been cleared, and how we stand in Quebec I do not know. In any case it is time to seriously consider the situation, for the best authorities in the country tell us that in a few years timber will be as valuable and as scarce here as it is in some countries in Europe. I have some experience in planting walnut, chestnut and sweet hickory, and in all cases they have yielded a profitable return. Apart from the shades and home like appearance of trees on a farm, we must not forget the important meteorological effect trees have upon the atmosphere. I can not give you a better illustration of this than what I have read lately about the town of Valencia in South America. The town is situated a mile and a-half from a lake. Years ago this lake was surrounded by a dense forest. The people cut down the forest, and the waters of the lake receded four miles and a-half in thirty years. This was because of less rain-fall in consequence of the loss of the trees. The people seeing this, planted new trees, and in twenty-two years the lake had assumed its original dimensions. And this was all owing to the fact of the loss trees the less rain, and vice versa. Now, as rain is just as necessary as sunshine to produce a good crop, it becomes a serious matter for the farmer to guard the forests and thus protect himself by securing a better chance of rainfall than could be the case if the land was bare of timber.

## Encouraging Guarantee.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, a semi-monthly publication started recently by Mr. A. Bess, has passed into the hands of Toker & Co., of Peterborough, publishers of the REVIEW. We have received their first number, a neatly printed paper of sixteen pages. The important interest to which it purposes to give special attention will find this publication well worthy of hearty support, and from the ability and experience of its publishers a valuable and interesting journal may be looked for. We wish them abundant success in their enterprise.—*Lindsay Post*.

MR. H. H. SMITH has made a contract with the owners of the prop. *Arox* and her consorts for the carrying of 8,000,000 feet of lumber from Lake Superior to Buffalo at \$3.15 per thousand delivered on the rail.

**Trade Notes.**

**American.**

At Stevens' Point, Wis., business "continue good"

Trade is very brisk at Keokuk, Iowa, and prices are firm.

Rates of freight from Buffalo eastward by canal are quoted at \$2.70 per 1,000 to Albany.

From Davenport, Iowa, trade is reported fair, while the demand for dry lumber is reported "fully equal to the supply."

A large quantity of dimension timber, taken out by A. & P. White, is being cut into railway ties for the English market at Pembroke. This is a new departure.

The dealers at Michigan City, Ind., report that they have plenty of orders on their books. Collections are good and everything promises a good season's business.

Trade is said to be in a prosperous condition with firm prices at Philadelphia, Pa. There is an active demand from both city and country customers, with increased sales as compared with several preceding years.

The rate for lumber from Toronto to Oswego is quoted at \$1.25, although we have heard it rumored that a higher rate has been paid. It is also said that contracts have been declined at quotations.

At Toledo, Ohio, trade is reported as very fair for the time of year, with every prospect of an unusually large demand from the surrounding territory, while dealers are at a loss to know how they are to replenish their stocks at present prices.

The estimated stock of logs at Bangor, Maine, is 150,000,000 feet, consisting of spruce, hemlock, pine, cedar, etc. The drives generally are safe, while it is said "the demand is tremendous and would take twice the quantity that can be obtained."

From St. Louis, Mo., the report comes that prices are quite firm under a steadier demand than has been known for years, and none of the weakening of prices which is customary at this time of year is being experienced this season, and the only question asked in sending in orders is, "When can they be filled?"

The *Northwestern Lumberman* under date of the 18th May, says: "It may be said without doing violence to the truth, that the general situation in respect to prices is more satisfactory than might have been expected. Weakness is decidedly the exception and seems to exist in fact nowhere outside of Chicago."

**THE ERIE CANAL OPENED.**

BUFFALO, May 17.—The locks on the eastern division of the Erie canal were officially opened at 12 o'clock last night. Up to 6 o'clock last evening about 20 boats had taken clearance papers. Most of these, and others which loaded and cleared last fall, moved down the canal during the day. The opening rates are 7 cents on wheat, 6 cents on corn and 6 cents on flax seed to New York. Several loads of wheat were taken at the rate named. No lumber engagements were made, but the rate was understood to be \$2.85 per thousand feet to Albany and 75 cents additional to New York.

**A Very Respectable Appearing Paper.**  
THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.—The only paper published in Canada devoted to the Lumber and Timber Industries of the Dominion.—TOKER & Co., Peterborough.

The value of these industries as factors in the development of our country, should alone command for the publication cordial recognition and encouragement. It is a very respectable appearing paper of 10 four column pages; \$2 per annum, \$1 for 6 months.—*Canada Health Journal.*

On Monday, May 9th, Mr. W. H. Escott, employed in Rathbun & Son's door factory, Deseronto, met with an accident that may yet prove fatal. While putting several panels through a sizing machine, by some means they got on top of the circular saw and were hurled backward. One of the pieces inflicted several wounds on his arm, while another struck him in the chest, cutting through the clothing and inflicting serious wounds. Inflammation has set in and recovery is by no means certain.

**NOT DONE YET.**

The continent is not yet stripped of its timber, for there is a region in which the woodman's axe has never yet waked the echoes. If the Hudson Bay region be not misrepresented, the American continent may in the future draw its supply of timber from thence. The popular idea of it is that the region is given up to perpetual snow, ice, walrus and polar bears. But this is erroneous. Professor Bell, who has spent five years in exploring the Hudson Bay, gives, in glowing terms, an account of his wanderings in and about that great body of water, which, in his enthusiasm, he designates the Canadian Mediterranean. He states that Hudson Bay is in effect a thousand miles long, more than six hundred miles wide, and covers one million square miles. Instead of being, as is usually supposed, a part of the Arctic region, its nearest shore is more southerly than London, and its farthest still remains within the north temperate zone. On the north-east coast there is little snow in winter, and little rain in summer. The tributaries of the bay are the Nelson, which discharges the waters of Lake Winnipeg; the Winnipeg, about the size of the Ottawa; the Saskatchewan 900 miles long pouring in from the west; and the Red River, coming, 500 miles from the south. All the central part of North America, from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains, drains into Hudson Bay. The largest tributary is the Nelson, about four times the size of the Ottawa at the capital; then comes the Churchill, the Big River, and the Albany. On the west side of the bay the southerly winds are the coldest that blow in the winter, and there is less snow and less intensity of cold in the vicinity of York Factory and Ft. Churchill than in more southerly regions. During winter the temperature improves as one goes from Minnesota northward through Manitoba, and down the valleys to Hudson Bay, and bathing is found agreeable in July, August, and September. On the southern and western shore unlimited supplies of red and white pine, spruce, white birch, balsam, poplar, aspen, and tamarack are found. As Great Britain is now drawing her supplies from the North Sea and the Baltic, the United States may draw their timber from Hudson's Bay when the north-western pine lands are exhausted. It will not be impossible to get the timber from the Bay, if necessity demands it. If Hudson's strait freezes over, railroads will be built into its forests or a ship canal be constructed by way of the Nelson River and Lake Winnipeg to the Mississippi River. It is all right now, about the timber. When the Saginaw river mills are silent and the salt center has been transferred to those wonderful licks on the Muskingum and Kanawa rivers, lumbering operations will be brisk on or about the 60th parallel, and there will be plenty of timber for bedsteads, cradles, tables and coffins, if we have to live in glass houses and dare not throw stones.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

Messrs. H. B. RATHBUN & SON'S drive of cedar, and Mr. T. P. Pearce's drive of saw logs have passed Lennon's bridge, Marmora. The late rains have helped them, as the water was low during the April drought.

**HERDING LUMBER.**

Judge Carey showed the greatest interest in these weird tales, and edged up to the group.

"These are curious yarns, gentlemen, but I believe them all. I had a dog once, back in Nebraska, that I kept to herd lumber."

"Beg pardon, Judge; did you say the dog herded lumber?"

"Yes, sir; cottonwood boards. We always kept a dog there to bring the lumber in at night."

Everybody now paid the closest attention, as they knew the boss was at work.

"It was this way. Cottonwood boards warp like thunder in the sun. A board would begin to hump its back about nine o'clock in the morning, and in half an hour it would turn over. By eleven it would warp the other way with the heat, and make another flop. Each time it turned it would move a couple of feet, always following the sun towards the west. The first summer I lived in Brownville over 10,000 ft. of lumber shipped out to the hills the day before I had advertised a house raisin'. I went to the county seat to attend a law-suit, and when I got back there wasn't a stick of timber left. It strayed away into the uplands. An ordinary board would climb a two-mile hill during a hot week, and when it struck the timber it would keep worming in and out among the trees like a garter snake. Every farmer in the state had to keep shepherd dogs to follow his lumber around the country, keep it together, and show where it was in the morning. We didn't need any flumes there for lumber. We sawed it east of the place we wanted to use it, and let it warp itself to its destination, with the men and dogs to head it off at the right time; we never lost a stick.—*Carson City Appeal.*

**FINE SAW MILLS.**

There are many fine saw mills in New Brunswick; there must be a number on the Miramichi, but the finest mill in the Maritime Provinces, according to the *Chatham Advance*, is that just completed at Chatham by the Hon. Wm. Muirhead to replace the one burned a few months ago. It is described as a two-gang steam mill 138 by 46, and 27 feet post, crown roof covered with asbestos; boiler-house and saw-dust kiln, 40x70 feet; engine house, 40x16 feet. The power is furnished by six boilers, arranged in two sections. Each is 35 feet long, three of them 3 feet 6, and three 3 feet diameter. A large steam chest connects with wrought iron throatepipes rivetted. The engine has double cylinders, inclined toward each other at the top, each 22 inches diameter and 2 feet stroke. The fly wheel—10 feet diameter—weighs five tons. A valve is provided by which in case of fire, volumes of steam can be blown into the building to extinguish flames. There is 1,200 feet of rubber belting used in the mill: one belt is 86 feet long, 16 inches wide, and "6-ply," another 75 feet long. The gangs are of steel, guide rods 4 1/2 and 4 7/8 inches; stroke 28 inches, connecting rods 12 feet long. There are two double edgers. The most of the heavy machinery was made at the Miramichi foundry, the lighter work being prepared at Mr. Muirhead's own machine shop adjoining the mill.

**Comparative Table.**

SHOWING STOCK OF TIMBER AND DEALS IN LIVERPOOL ON APRIL 30TH, 1880 AND 1881, AND ALSO THE CONSUMPTION FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1880 AND 1881.

	Stock, April 30th, 1881.	Stock, April 30th, 1880.	Consumption for the Month of April, 1881.	Consumption for the Month of April, 1880.
Quebec Square Pine.....	694,000 ft.	800,000 ft.	134,000 ft.	92,000 ft.
" Waucy Board.....	225,000 "	118,000 "	8,000 "	—
St. John Pine.....	8,000 "	72,000 "	—	—
Other Ports Pine.....	50,000 "	12,000 "	—	—
Pitch Pine, hewn.....	563,000 "	411,000 "	140,000 "	68,000 "
" sawn.....	390,000 "	131,000 "	127,000 "	204,000 "
" planks.....	120,000 "	23,000 "	25,000 "	24,000 "
Red Pine.....	34,000 "	10,000 "	14,000 "	1,000 "
Dauntzig, &c., Fir.....	111,000 "	199,000 "	33,000 "	74,000 "
Sweden and Norway Fir.....	9,000 "	4,600 "	—	2,000 "
Oak, Canadian.....	400,000 "	295,000 "	44,000 "	60,000 "
" Wagon scantling.....	185,000 "	—	10,000 "	—
" Baltic.....	70,000 "	5,000 "	2,000 "	—
Elm.....	32,000 "	20,000 "	5,000 "	5,000 "
Ash.....	4,000 "	1,000 "	3,000 "	1,500 "
Birch.....	118,000 "	123,000 "	22,000 "	61,000 "
Greenheart.....	63,000 "	112,000 "	5,600 "	29,000 "
East India Teak.....	13,000 "	37,000 "	1,000 "	30,000 "
Quebec Pine Deals.....	7,950 stds.	2,533 stds.	1,105 stds.	650 stds.
" Spruce.....	—	—	—	—
N. B. & N.S. Spruce Deals.....	17,564 "	15,264 "	5,323 "	5,695 "
" Pine.....	1,125 "	1,800 "	—	—
Baltic Deals.....	5,494 "	2,517 "	810 "	668 "
" Boards.....	71 "	800 "	41 "	33 "
" Flooring Boards.....	3,444 "	3,529 "	675 "	1,690 "

ZOPESA.—A healthy man never thinks of his stomach. The dyspeptic thinks of nothing else. In digestion is a constant reminder. The wise man who finds himself suffering will spend a few cents for a bottle of Zopesa, from Brazil, the new and remarkable compound for cleaning and toning the system, for assisting the Digestive apparatus and the Liver to properly perform their duties in assimilating food. Get a 10 cent sample of Zopesa, the new remedy, of your druggist. A few doses will surprise you.

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JOHN SHARP'S, Proprietor. This Hotel has been newly opened out, pleasantly situated on Main Street, within five minutes walk of Northern Railway station. Bar kept with best assorted Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Every attention paid to guests. Good Stabling. 13415

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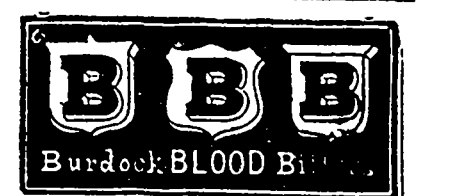
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AND MACHINE WORKS.

Walkerville, Ont., Dec., 1880.



Burdock Healing Balm should be used in connection with Burdock Blood Bitters for curing Ulcers, Abscesses, Fevers, Sores, &c. Price, 25 cents per box. T. MILBURN & CO., SOLE AGENTS, TORONTO.



## SHADE TREES ALONG THE HIGHWAYS.

BY THE HON. B. C. NORTHROP.

An unusual interest is shown this season in planting trees along the roadside, and our nurserymen are busy in meeting this growing demand. The Legislature of Connecticut has just passed, unanimously in both houses, a law to encourage tree-planting on the public roads. A similar law has been passed in some of the comparatively treeless states west of the Mississippi; but Connecticut is believed to be the first state east of that river to offer so liberal a bounty from the state treasury for this purpose. This Act provides that any person planting or protecting forest trees one-quarter of a mile or more along any public highway may receive for ten years an annual bounty of one dollar for each quarter of a mile so planted; the forest trees to include the elm, maple, tulip, ash, basswood, oak, black walnut and hickory; the elms to be not more than sixty feet apart.

Under the stimulus of this state bounty, more trees ought to be planted this spring along the roads of Connecticut than in any former year, however much has been recently done in this direction. In some cases individuals are encouraging this work, by offering prizes for tree-planting. A citizen of Clinton has just offered a hundred dollars, in the form of prizes of \$40, \$25, \$20 and \$15, to the persons who may plant this spring the best and longest rows of trees along any public roads of that town, the award to be made by three non-resident experts and announced at the Agricultural Fair of Clinton, next October. Another gentleman offers a like amount, to be awarded in sums of \$15, \$30, and \$25, for the best and longest rows of trees that may be planted this spring in the towns represented in the Falls Village Agricultural Association. Two hundred dollars offered in this way a few years ago stimulated an extraordinary interest in tree planting. I shall be most happy to co-operate with any liberal citizens who may wish to try a kindred experiment in their towns this season or next year. The time for this work is at hand, and whatever is done well this spring must be done quickly. In two or three days notices could be printed and circulated in almost any town in New England or New York. That service I will cheerfully perform for any such donor in Connecticut.

Nothing can add so much to the beauty and attractiveness of our country roads as long avenues of fine trees. One sees this illustrated in many countries in Europe, where for hundreds of miles on a stretch the road is lined with trees. With the liberal encouragement offered by this new law, no time should be lost in securing the same grand attraction to our highways. Growing on land otherwise running to waste, such trees would yield most satisfactory returns. The shade and beauty would be grateful to every traveller, but doubly so to the owner and planter, as the happy experience of hundreds of our farmers can now testify, for a good work in this direction is already well started. Having in abundance the best trees for the roadside, no class can contribute so much to the adornments of our public roads as the farmers. In portions of Germany the law formerly required every landholder to plant trees along his road frontage. Happy would it be for us if the sovereigns of our soil would each make such a law for himself.

The trees named in the Connecticut Act comprise the best roadside trees for New England and New York. The elm unites the two conditions of grace and grandeur more than any other tree. Michaux calls it "the most magnificent vegetable of the temperate zone." The Norway maple deserves a place with our fine American maples, being hardy, making rapid growth, and giving dense shade. The tulip, or common whitewood, deserves greater favor as an ornamental tree. Many fail with this tree, as with the hickory and oak, because they transplant them too large. It has a deep root and should be taken from the nursery young. The owner of the largest nursery east of Syracuse said to me this week: "You will accomplish a grand result for arboriculture if you persuade the people to plant younger trees. It is a great mistake to plant big trees." Trees planted when large must be beheaded, and a tree never recovers from this unnatural process. Even the

elm, however prone to assert its claim to beauty, never develops its full symmetry when thus maltreated. It gives you two limbs, and then, from three to six feet higher, two or three more, when you might otherwise have twenty growing out in graceful arches. No doubt the elm extends its roots into adjoining fields more than any other tree. On this account, the hickory, white ash, mountain ash, and especially the tulip, with its straight stem, that may be trimmed high, if need be, should be favorites with farmers for the roadside. Greater care should be taken to keep the roots of young trees moist and protected from the sun and drying wind till they are ready to be set.

This work of tree-planting has been cordially endorsed by the press and people of Connecticut. The editor of the Boston *Herald*, speaking of the influence of the rural improvement associations, now so numerous in Connecticut, says:—"They are doing a work which will entitle our prosperous neighboring commonwealth to the name of the Garden State." Mr. P. M. Augur, pomologist of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, says, in a New Haven paper:—"The season for ornamental tree-planting is at hand. Allow us to second this effort to persuade every town and village in our state to organize for street ornamental tree-planting. Let the ladies, if need be, move in this matter. Let a suitable day be appointed, and every man be invited to plant trees according to a specified plan, and in the evening meet to report the day's results, and banquet at the hands of the fair sex. By so doing, we shall think more of home, town, state and country; we shall think more of each other. And, in the distant future, many will delight, as they pass through the beautiful streets, to recount this good act of their ancestors."

In some towns an arbor day is set apart during the last of April or first week of May (sometimes "May-day") for this special work, when every citizen is invited to devote the day to public improvement or to "brushing up" each around his own frontage and residence. When every resident is thus stimulated to make his own grounds and wayside neat and attractive, the entire town becomes so inviting as to give new value to its wealth and new attractions to all its homes.—*N. Y. Independent*.

## THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

The *Lumberman and Manufacturer*, of Minneapolis, says that the floods in the river during the last week have amounted to an embargo on commerce of every description in the West, especially in lumber. It is hard to tell just where so much lumber has gone to as the reported movements of last week indicated was sold. From the upper Missouri through to Chicago and down to Cairo the railroads have been damaged and suspended, while all reporting points show an advance upon last year's business, but for the week. Handling lumber on the Mississippi is almost impossible, and only such lumber as is regarded unsafe is being moved and none sold. Great damage has been done already to lumber yards along the river as well as mills, booms, etc., by the floods. These things are adding to the cost of lumber this year, and also reducing slightly the amount to be cut, both of which strengthen the market. From reports it is thought that nearly all the lumber held on the Missouri river will be lost and several millions on the Mississippi, besides the large quantity of logs which have been and are being carried away. The advance in lumber at Chicago is well maintained and it only needs a corresponding move in the Mississippi Valley to send it still higher in Michigan and Chicago. The advance has been much greater in Saginaw than in the West. Thus two years ago lumber was sold for \$5, \$11 and \$18 which now brings \$7.50, \$17 and \$35 there, while the advance has been about \$3 on common and \$5 on clears in the West.

## Should Receive a Liberal Support.

We have received a copy of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, an excellent journal devoted to the lumber and timber industries of Canada, and published by Toker & Co., Peterborough. It is very neatly printed, contains a large amount of interesting news, and should receive a liberal support.—*Winnipeg Times*.

## THE BULLS AND THE BEARS.

The fight of the bulls and bears in the Chicago lumber market is becoming almost as celebrated as the regular warfare of their prototypes of the stock and grain exchanges. The contest, though an entirely bloodless one, is not lacking in interest, as well to outsiders as to the participants themselves. It usually engages the attention of a good part of the trade during the earlier weeks of the season, when, for obvious reasons the animals above mentioned are in a particularly belligerent frame of mind. It may be regarded as both a moral and physical impossibility for the representatives of the yard and mill interests in this city to dwell together in harmony at this particular time of the year. They take to fighting naturally, as if by a kind of instinct, and for a time they revel in its pleasures with as much apparent enjoyment as though the whole thing were a bit of a farce, like a Punch and Judy show. In the spring the dealer's fancy turns lightly to thoughts of sharpening up his claws, which operation he performs while indulging in pleasant anticipations of the firm grip he will thereby be enabled to get upon prices when he prepares to exert his muscular power in an effort to pull them down. And so the man with a mill, or some logs that he has arranged to have sawed by the thousand upon pretty favorable terms, gives an extra chuckle as he lets his imagination show him in advance how beautifully he will toss and gore poor brain when he catches him with a lot of men on his pay roll with nothing to do, and undertakes to sell him the last cargo of lumber on the market. But after a month or two of hostilities both the bulls and the bears discover that there is something to live for besides war, and having worked off their surplus energy by means of their annual scrimmage, settle down to business and spend the balance of the season in making money.

To consider the matter more seriously, it may be said that this regular struggle between the two opposing interests among the lumber dealers in this market arises out of the peculiar way in which the business is transacted. That merchandise should be bought for as little and sold for as much as competition will admit of are among the first principles of business. The dealers simply control certain influences that may be brought to bear upon the prices at which they must buy their lumber, and they use them, so far as possible, to effect the purpose they naturally have in view, which is, of course, to get their stock for as little money as they can. They do not care whether the mill owner makes anything; that is his lookout, consequently the only thing they work for is to buy their lumber for the lowest prices that the sellers will accept. On the other side, the manufacturers, and those interested either directly or indirectly in the production and primary sale of lumber, have before them only one purpose—to get all they can for their property. It is no concern of theirs whether the buyer of the stock makes anything on it or not; as long as it passes out of their hands at a profit their duty is done, and their interest in it is at an end.

Notwithstanding the remarkable activity in trade during the last few weeks, we have unmistakable evidence that the battle of the boards will be fought this season as usual. Both parties to the fray are armed and equipped as their best judgment directs, and are in readiness for the struggle. Indeed, the contest has already begun. Anyone interested enough in what goes on in this market will observe that a skirmish of no small dimensions has occurred between the low-priced and high-priced elements in the trade. If we take their action as an earnest of what they both propose to do, we may safely look forward to some sharp fighting before the season gets so far advanced as to bring about harmony among the operators on both sides. The bears evidently mean to take something more than a protest against the prices the mill men seem disposed to demand for their products, and the latter, if their words and actions are to be taken as an indication of what they mean to do, are equally determined not to yield a point unless they are obliged to.

It must be conceded, we think, that the bears scored a decided victory, and if so, it is only fair that they should have the credit of it. They did not accomplish quite all they desired, which was evidently to induce the trade to postpone

the issuing of a union list, and so permit them to make as low prices as they pleased. Perhaps they did not expect to attain this end, but only made the attempt as a matter of principle. However this may be, they did establish one fact very thoroughly; namely, that they do not intend to buy their season's supply of lumber at the top of the market except as a matter of absolute necessity.

Anybody who could decide in advance whether it will become a matter of necessity for them to do so would make himself famous as a prophet, and settle a question that is puzzling a good many of the shrewdest lumbermen in the country. To successfully forecast the future of this market for the next sixty days, and be sure of hitting the nail squarely on the head, would be a good thing to do, but unfortunately, or otherwise, an impossible one. It will turn out according to the ability of one side to hold off and the other to hold on. If the dealers can keep from buying long enough, they will probably bring the manufacturers to terms, while, similarly, if the mill men can pile up enough of their lumber at the mill, and so keep it away from the market, they may force buyers to pay what they choose to ask. It might be asked what would be the result in case both should develop staying powers beyond the general expectation; but it is not a likely supposition that the enduring qualities of both sides will be exactly balanced. There are some dealers who must buy from day to day, and likewise some manufacturers who must sell; but the market is almost certain to fluctuate, and move in either direction gradually, according to the necessities of the buyers force them to demand more lumber, or those of the manufacturers oblige them to offer more for sale.

The *Lumberman* would be very glad to give its readers a definite opinion regarding the probable course of the market, and of trade and prices generally, during the coming sixty days, but unfortunately it has none that it could recommend to them as thoroughly to be relied upon. Moreover, it has failed after a diligent search to find anyone not directly interested in one side of the question or the other, who has Ask a dealer what he thinks of the situation, and he will tell you with all the confidence imaginable that lumber is going to be cheaper; put the same question to a man on the other side of the fence and he will assure you with the utmost gravity that, in his opinion, there is not the least reason for lumber selling any lower than it does to-day. There may be wisdom in multitude of counsel, but it is a fact, concerning which the *Lumberman* has no doubt, that the more counsel one takes in regard to the probable future of this market the less he is apt to know about it. The only thing he will find out beyond question is that one man knows no more about the matter than another, and that all, in point of fact, are in a state of profound and possibly blissful ignorance in regard to it. Perhaps the best thing we can say to those who are anxious to know something about the way the market will turn, is to recommend them to trust their own judgment and act in accordance with it. One opinion is as likely to be correct as another and to toss up a dime is probably as good a way as any of deciding between them.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

## TIMBER NEWS.

During the week ending 7th of May inst., the undermentioned timber passed through the

DES JOACHIMS SLIDES.

	Cords.	Pieces.
Two rafts belonging to A. & P. White...	109	5,321
One raft belonging to Tilstie & Carswell...	141	3,200
One raft belonging to J. B. Klock.....	74	1,302

324 10,463

## THROUGH COULONGE SLIDES TO 16TH MAY.

	Cords.	Pieces.
One raft belonging to J. K. Booth.....	77	1,500
One raft belonging to Robert Grant....	44	1,091

121 2,591

## THROUGH THE CATINEAU BOOM TO 17TH INST.

14,400 saw logs owned by G. B. Hall & Co.	5,037	J. McLaren & Co.
6,748 " " "		Gilmour & Co.

20,551 saw logs. And 4,571 railway ties owned by Hebron Harris.

—*Ottawa Citizen*.

THEY ALL DO IT.—Everybody uses "TEAFERRY" for the teeth and breath, the newest, brightest, easiest little toilet gem extant. Try a 5 cent sample.

**GREAT FIRE AT TRENTON.**

GILMOUR'S MILL DESTROYED—400 MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—LOSS \$150,000.

TRENTON, May 18th.—This morning at six o'clock, as the night tower was coming off work at Gilmour's mill, and the day men going on, smoke was observed coming out under the roof at the western end of the boiler room, and in about ten minutes flames and smoke were coming out in immense volumes.

Under Mr. J. F. Burr's guidance, a bucket brigade was at once organized, and the fire alarm sounded. At this point the fire was gaining headway rapidly that the steam was blowing off for fear of an explosion, and seven powerful streams were brought to play on it from the large brick tank which was kept filled by the engine in the machine shop. In spite of all this the fire spread rapidly, and soon the main body of the mill, containing the saws and other machinery, together with the engine room, was in a blaze.

About this time the steam fire engine arrived, and two more powerful streams were turned on the fire, which was now raging among the sawdust and woodwork around the saws in the southern end of the mill and gaining rapid headway. But the men at this time, fired by the knowledge that their only means of support was being cut off, rushed into the interior of the mill with buckets and axes and commenced to tear out all the machinery they could get at, and as three streams were now got to play on the inside of the mill, the men began gradually to get control of the fire, and by eight o'clock, by almost superhuman exertions, they had it completely under control, and by nine it was out.

The boiler room is almost a total loss, but the boilers, which were entirely encased in masonry are supposed to be uninjured. The engine room, which was separated from the boiler room by a stone wall, but covered by the same roof, was badly gutted, but it cannot as yet be ascertained whether the engines are damaged or not.

The main body of the mill which adjoins the engine room, was badly damaged at the southern end, where the gangs of saws are situated, and where consequently a large amount of sawdust and other combustible material was accumulated. All the sawing gear and almost all the belting was totally destroyed, but most of the small machinery in the new wing (which was built during the winter), together with the gang itself was saved; and none of the lumber piles were burned.

It is known that the mill was insured for \$75,000, but whether there was any more insurance we could not ascertain; but it is believed the loss will amount to \$150,000. It is impossible to ascertain as yet the true extent of the damage.

The following is a complete description of the mills and their surroundings before the fire:—

Entering the mill yard by the main entrance on Mill street, the first object of interest that attracts our attention is a large enclosure containing several well kept stables for the housing of a large number of horses, which are used in the yard.

Further on we come to the repair shops and mill, the machinery of which is operated by a twenty-five horse power engine, situated in the boiler room, at the northern end. Close to the engine is a large planer, which is capable of planing lumber on both sides at once, and thus saving a great deal of time. Opposite this is a large circular saw for general work, and further on we come to a row of lathes, and work benches, a drilling machine, a hand saw, a huge grindstone, and last of all a gigantic planer, which is used for planing large sticks of timber for framing purposes. A number of mechanics and millwrights are employed here, work being kept up until twelve o'clock at night, for several nights in the week.

Passing out through the patternshop (where patterns for all castings required for the mill are made) we cross over to the blacksmith's shop, which is fitted up with all the necessary machinery and tools and where three blacksmiths and several men are employed. Opposite to this is the immense water tank 60 feet high. The tank proper (which has an immense capacity) is situated at the top and is filled by a large steam

mill situated in the machineshop. From this tank pipes lead to different points in the yard where hose can be attached in case of fire. To the right of the tank is the general business office which is connected with the town office by telephone. At the back of this in the same building is the gasometer which is capable of making sufficient gas to keep 75 lights burning all night. This is only used in the summer season when the mill is running night and day. Opposite, and a little to the left of the gasometer is the large sawmill which is driven by two horizontal engines of 75 horse power each, the steam for which is generated in 12 large log boilers situated at the right of the engine room. The furnaces are automatically fed with sawdust, and require very little attention. The lower storey of the mill proper is entirely taken up with wheels, belts, etc., but all the sawing on the second floor, where the gangs of saws are situated, six in number and capable of sawing 300,000 feet of lumber per day of 24 hours. At the back of the saws are the edger, wash and cutting tables, lathe machines, etc., and further on still is a new wing, 60 feet long which has just been added, and in which will be placed several new gangs of saws, and other machinery, which will greatly increase the number of men employed and the capacity of the mill.

Leaving the large mill we proceeded along the shore of the bay (passing by the neat little office of foreman, Mr. Hall) until we come to the new cedar mill, which was built last summer and is now running constantly. This mill is driven by a very powerful engine at the eastern side, and is devoted to all kinds of sawing which cannot conveniently be done in the large mill. In the upper story is placed a very large circular saw which will cut through a large log, and is used for cutting long plank, square timber, etc. To the left of this is a small gang of saws, and further back a butting table and saws for cutting the rough side off the lumber.

To the east of and adjoining the cedar mill a large shingle mill is situated, which is driven by the engine in the cedar mill.

About 400 men were employed at the time of the fire, and were all present. We could not ascertain whether Mr. Gilmour intends to rebuild at once or not, but it is supposed that he will.—*Bellefonte Intelligencer.*

**Cannot Fail to be of Immense Benefit.**

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.—The Lumber and Timber industries of Canada, probably the most important in the country, have at last, we are pleased to notice, secured an influential and highly creditable organ in the THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, published by Messrs. Toker & Co., at Peterborough. The LUMBERMAN was founded in Toronto last year by Mr. Alex. Begg, and came into the hands of the present publishers only a month ago. It appears in an entirely new dress and will in future be published semi-monthly, at \$2.00 per annum. It has a vast field and important work before it, and under its present able management we hope to see it live and flourish. It certainly deserves the support of every one interested in the lumber trade, to which it cannot fail to be of immense benefit.—*Madoc Review.*

**A Mistake.**

It is a great and often fatal mistake to take repeated drastic purgatives for constipation of the bowels, they induce piles and cause debility of the bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters is a safe and perfect regulator of the bowels, arousing the torpid Liver and all the secretions to a healthy action, acting on the Kidneys, and renovating and toning the system in a most perfect manner.

Mothers who are startled at the hour of midnight by that ominous hoarse cough of your little ones, what would you not give for a prompt and certain means of relief from that dread destroyer of your children, Croup? Such a means you may have for the trifling cost of 25 cents. It is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great Household remedy for all inflammatory and painful diseases. Do not rest over night again without it.

DYSPEPSIA.—Strengthen your digestion—tone the stomach for utilizing and assimilating every atom of food you take; the body needs it for strength and vigor. Zepes cleanses the entire system, stimulates the Liver, keeps you regular, and able to eat ten-penny meals. Letters and postal cards come in daily, telling of cures and help from Zepes, from Brazil. Positive proof of the health and vigor it gives in a ten cent sample. Ask your druggist.

P., all purposes of a Family Medicine, HAYGARD'S Yellow Oil is at the head of the list. It is used with unprecedented success, both internally and externally. It cures Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, rheives, and often cures Asthma.

**WANTED**

A COMPETENT MAN, with thorough knowledge of Train Railways to go to Jamaica, to take charge of the laying and keeping in order the rails and road bed of a ten mile tramway, and when not employed to make himself otherwise useful. To a first-class competent man good salary will be paid.

Address, with references and salary expected, The Watrous Engine Works Co., Brantford, Canada.

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Two Planers for sale or exchange for a Boiler. L20

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Bill Stuff cut from 10 to 60 feet. Cedar Posts on hand.

Orders sent to M. BRENNEN, Tiago, P. O., will receive prompt attention. L16

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PORT HOPE.

WITH THE TOMLINSON

(PATENT)

**BARREL MACHINE**

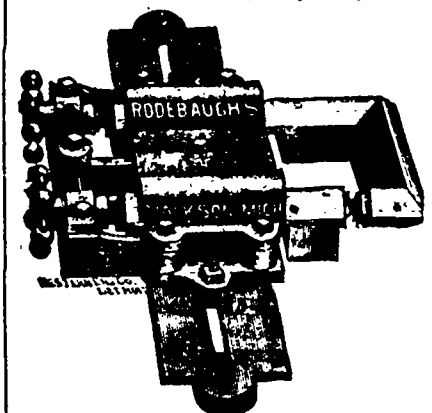
One man and two boys can turn out One Hundred and Fifty First-class Flour Barrels in Ten Hours,

made from veneered wood of two thicknesses. The inside is one solid sheet of veneer running around the barrel, making in reality one hoop from top to bottom, and in the outside thickness the grain is reversed, running up and down, finished with five hoops two inches wide, reversed again, making the barrel almost three thicknesses, which gives the package superior strength, tightness and durability over the ordinary hand made flour barrels, yet with all its many advantages cost less than the old style of package. My barrel machine is arranged to make all sized packages from a large barrel down to small nail kegs, butter packages and cheese boxes. I am open to prove at any time the superior strength of my barrel. That one will stand more hard ship by any actual test than one hundred of the old ordinary flour barrels. County rights for sale, and all information given by applying to

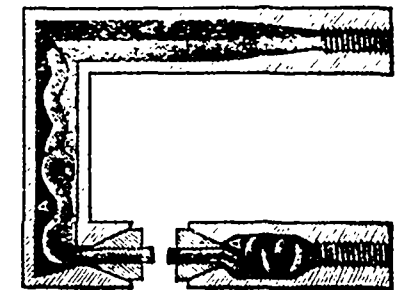
JAMES TOMLINSON, Patentee, 113 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO. L15

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Self Oiling—Ready Adjusting.



G. W. Rodebaugh's patent Saw Guide will recommend itself to every practical sawer. All that is required is a trial.



No heating of Saws. No danger in setting. Trial free of charge. The whole complete only \$25. Manufactured in Canada by

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Travelling Agent.

Mrs. A. L. W. BEOG has been appointed agent for the CANADA LUMBERMAN, and is authorized to collect subscriptions and grant receipts therefor and to make contracts for advertisements appearing in its columns.

The Canada Lumberman

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

Terms of Subscription:

One copy, one year, in advance..... \$2 00
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Advertising Rates:

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

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office of publication at least three 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. JUNE 1, 1881.

It is said that Messrs. Irwin & Boyd's square timber, which has just passed over the Victoria railway en route for Quebec, is the finest lot ever shipped from that district.

It is reported that a syndicate of Vermont buyers have purchased large quantities of lumber from an Ottawa firm at an advance of 10 per cent. over last year's prices.

We have received the Chicago edition of that King of Lumbermen papers—The Northwestern Lumberman—which is in itself a very complete hand-book of the lumber trade of that city. It extends to 72 pages, one-half of which is occupied by the advertisements of those in the trade, the other half is filled with statistical and other information which must be invaluable to the trade. Accompanying the number is also a map of the Chicago lumber district, with all the lumber yards laid out thereon.

Mr. William Hamilton, of Peterborough, informs us that he has had substantial evidence of the advantage of advertising in the columns of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, inasmuch as since the insertion of his advertisement he has received several orders, and numerous communications with reference to work, directly attributable thereto. We are of course glad to hear it, and trust other advertisers will be similarly benefitted. Readers of the LUMBERMAN ordering anything from its advertising patrons, could do us much good by stating in their orders that their attention had been called thereto by an advertisement in our columns.

The Duluth Lake Superior News says: The amount of logs cut this past winter, will not fall so very far short of the figures given in the News on Jan. 6th. Some delay in getting the logs will be experienced, however, on account of the almost total lack of rain since spring opened. On the Nemadji and tributary streams only drives that have come down clean, are those of Graff, Little & Co., and Hall, Norton & Co., about two million, and one and a half million feet, respectively. A. M. Miller and Duncan, Gamble & Co., will have to wait for almost all their logs on that stream until the June rise; Cutler, Gilbert & Pearson, are in the same fix on about four-fifths of their logs, and Peyton & Kimball on most of theirs.

WHERE TO DRY, HOLD AND SELL LUMBER.

Most of the manufacturers of boards, will we think, agree that the proper and best place to season, hold and sell lumber is at their own mill yards if circumstances will only permit them to do so. In years gone by circumstances unfortunately forbade their doing so and compelled them to forward their cuts direct, or nearly direct from the saw, in order that they might be enabled to keep things moving. While such a course did keep things moving it did so at the cost of much of the legitimate profits which should have accrued to the manufacturer and served to keep him in a state of semi-bondage to those to whom his lumber was forwarded and to whom it was hypothecated as soon as shipped if not before the trees were felled. For various reasons this state of affairs, is just now, happily, well-nigh extinct, and in the interest of the Canadian trade it is to be sincerely hoped that it will remain so. The necessity which caused it in the past no longer exists. Not only are those engaged in the trade stronger than they used to be, but our banks have ample means at their command to enable their customers to carry their lumber at the mills, rather than on the other side.

While we put forward our opinions with due diffidence it does seem to us that nearly all the advantages are with seasoning, holding and selling the lumber cut for the American market at the mills. So far as seasoning is concerned all the advantages are with its being done at the mill, because there yard room costs least, and space being valueless, as compared with that obtainable in commercial centres, it can be piled with a view to its rapid seasoning rather than to the space occupied. Then by drying at the mill it is dried at the point where the minimum amount of capital is invested, and finally it costs less (now that railways are charging by weight) to transport it to market after it is dried than before.

With regard to holding at the mill rather than sending it forward to be sold on commission after it is seasoned, we think the balance of advantage is also with the course we are venturing to recommend. As an article on the "Bears and Bulls" of the Chicago lumber market which we publish in another column, well says the great reliance of the Bears, in being able to break that market rests upon the fact that certain "needy" lumbermen will soon be compelled to sell for what they can get, and that by holding off now they will soon be able to replenish their depleted stocks at figures which while yielding them a handsome profit, will be obtained at the expense of the manufacturer. Inasmuch as the "Bear" interest predominates largely over that of the "Bulls" south of the lakes, and as the commission men are sure of their commission on our lumber once it is shipped to them, no matter where the shipper may come out, it seems to us the true policy of the Canadian manufacturer, and of his backers, the Banks, is to hold the lumber here until it is sold. To send it forward and add freight, etc., to the money locked up therein is only to add to the cost of carrying it in the way of interest, insurance, and storage, while the seller can always do better, when the buyer comes to him than when he goes to the buyer. It may be said that sales will be lost by not having it forward, but while this may be true when the market is getting overstocked, it would not be so when the demand was good, and the worst place in the world to have any commodity, in a dull or falling market, is in the hands of a commission merchant—especially if it has been drawn against. They are anxious to sell and their very anxiety to sell only still further depresses the market. Now that our banks are overflowing with money and our lumbermen are in a sound position, no better time could be taken to adopt the policy of selling from the mill yards. If stocks should accumulate under such a policy then they are pretty sure to accumulate some where, and it surely would be much better to have them accumulate in their own yards, where the least possible capital would be locked up, where they would cost comparatively little to hold and where they would serve as a timely warning to curtail production.

As we have already said, we place these views before our readers with some diffidence,

but if they serve to draw attention to an important subject, and still more, if they serve to draw out the opinions of some of those who are so competent to discuss such a subject, this article will not have been written in vain.

THE LATE T. W. BUCK.

It becomes our duty in this number of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN to record the death of Theodoro W. Buck, the late deservedly esteemed and popular manager of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company's business at Waubushone, Severn River, and Maganetlowan. Although we have made several attempts to obtain such particulars with regard to Mr. Buck's career in Canada, as we were sure would prove interesting to our readers, we have been unable to other than what is contained in the following remarks which we find in an exchange as having been made by the Hon. W. E. Dodge at the conclusion of the funeral services at Mountourville, Pa.

"I have been requested to add a few words to what has been spoken by the reverend gentleman, who, though a stranger, has kindly conducted the services. Mr. Buck has for some fifteen years past acted as agent for my sons and myself in conducting a large and important business, during which time I have had the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with his character as a man and a Christian. As a business man he was active, prompt, and most devoted and faithful to the interests of those for whom he acted, securing their respect and confidence, and to a very unusual degree that of those whom he employed to aid him in the important parts of his business. He was a man of marked business habits, securing in all ways constant order and system in every department, so that the villages under his control were models of sobriety and order. Strict rules of temperance were always maintained and no one allowed to sell in any place where he had oversight. Mr. Buck's religious character was to be noticed in his simple but decided course in his family. God was honored at his table and at the family altar, or with his wife and children. He was active in securing the privileges of public worship and in keeping up the Sabbath School, acting either as teacher or superintendent. He enjoyed to an unusual extent the best kind of religious reading, and although not in any way forward in speaking of his own views, he was very decided in his religious character in conversation with those who had his confidence. God has been for the past two years preparing him for the change which, no doubt, he often considered as not far distant, and which came at last suddenly. Only the day he left Washington he said to a minister who came to see him, 'I am somewhat troubled at my entire calmness and freedom from anxiety about myself. Do you think I am doing wrong to do so? I have committed myself entirely into God's hands, and to Him I leave it all.' Thus he had been led step by step until he had, without hardly knowing it himself, come to the same point with Paul: 'For I know that if this earthly house of my tabernacle be dissolved, I have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.' I have seen Mr. Buck twice within a few weeks, and was gratified to see, in all his feebleness, a ready smile and cheerfulness, with no apparent feeling of anxiety as to the result. He said but little about his personal feelings, but did all he could to keep up his strength and spirits, yet it was very evident that he knew his strength was giving away. I feel perfect confidence that the God in whom, through Jesus Christ, he trusted for salvation, has been preparing him for that rest which remaineth for the children of God. I feel deeply for the dear wife he has left behind, for having been often with them in their own home, I know well the trial there was. It was the home of true love and affection. He never seemed so happy as when with his wife and children. It seemed as if he could never do too much to make his home pleasant for all. May the God of the widow ever be with the afflicted wife to comfort and sustain her in her efforts to train up the dear children in the fear and love of Him whom the husband and father tried to serve." Mr. Buck's successor at Waubushone, etc., is, we understand, Mr. G. S. Peckham.

THE RIVERS AND STREAMS BILL DISALLOWED.

It is announced that the Governor-General, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, has disallowed the Ontario Act for protecting the public interests in rivers, streams and creeks, passed during the last session of the Ontario Legislature.

The proprietors of the Peterborough Review have purchased THE CANADA LUMBERMAN from Mr. Begg, and now issue the paper in a greatly improved form. If the LUMBERMAN can be made to pay at all, the Messrs. Toker are the very men to do it. We wish them every success.—Grip.

TAKING SAW LOGS.

To the Editor of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN:

CARROLL P.O., May 23rd, 1881

DEAR SIR,—As your paper is published in the interests of lumbermen, I, as well as some more of your subscribers, would like to know if saw logs are legally assessable as personal property, or if they are not exempt on the same ground as flour mill men claim exemption on their stock of wheat? Also, if they can be assessed, what would be the maximum value which could be levied on them per M feet? If you can not get this answered in your paper this week, I would like you to write me, giving me your opinion. Also state if it is customary to assess logs in the neighbourhood of Peterborough. I have appealed against assessment on my saw logs, and the Court meets June 1st, so that I would like to have an answer before that date.

Yours truly,

HENRY CARROLL.

While we are quite ready to answer the questions put to us by our correspondent to the best of our ability he must not assume that we give them with the ipse dixit of one learned in the law. By reference to the revised statute (Sec. 6, Sub-sec. 20 of the Assessment Act) we find that "So much of the personal property of any person as is equal to the just debts owed by him on account of such property, except such debts as are secured by mortgage upon his real estate, or are unpaid on account of the purchase money therefor" is exempt from taxation. As this section of the assessment Act has not been amended, so far as we are aware, and as "saw logs" in common with all other kinds of movables, is personal property, they come under the operation of this section, and certainly cannot be assessed as such. Whether our correspondent is or is not liable to be taxed on his saw logs seems to us to depend upon whether he, like most lumbermen, obtained the money expended in getting them out from any of the Banks. If he did, clearly he has a perfect right to deduct the amount so borrowed from the fair value of the said logs—which would of course leave them worth nothing for assessment purposes. Of course if, on the other hand, our correspondent is in the happy position of being able to carry on his winter's operations without borrowing a dollar from anybody, then all his personal property, including his saw logs, is liable to municipal taxation. We have never heard of any of our millmen in this neighborhood being taxed on their saw logs. The idea as thrown out by our correspondent is an entirely new one to us, and one which we are inclined to think will not "hold water" before any of our County Judges. In the prosecution of the appeal which he has entered, the whole matter will, we doubt not, be practically decided by his filling up and making the following declaration for the amount of personal property which he considers himself liable to be taxed under the section of the Act which we have already quoted:—

I, \_\_\_\_\_ do solemnly declare that the true value of all the personal property assessable against me \_\_\_\_\_ without deducting any debts due by me in respect thereof, is \$ \_\_\_\_\_

And I am indebted on account of such personal property in the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and that the true amount for which I am liable to be rated and assessed in respect of personal property, other than income, is \$ \_\_\_\_\_

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

By reference to the label on each paper, subscribers to THE CANADA LUMBERMAN can see at a glance whether they are in arrears for their subscriptions or not. For instance, if they find after their name, 2 Oct., 81, then, according to our books, they owe us their subscription for the year ending the 1st Oct. next. As all subscriptions are supposed to be payable in advance and as it has been a continual out-go, with little coming in, since the present publishers assumed the management of the LUMBERMAN, and as it will be necessary to still further increase the expenditure in order to bring the LUMBERMAN up to the standard at which the publishers are aiming, our subscribers would confer a favour, as well as materially assist us in our undertaking, by remitting the small amounts due by them individually, but which in the aggregate amount to a very considerable sum.

This increase of exports of \$16,420,000 last year over 1879 is made up as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Product and Value. Products include Forest, Animals and their Produce, Agricultural produce, and Manufacture.



# Chips.

OLIVER LATOUB's raft of 90 cribs is on its way down the river from Lake Temiscamingue.

The water in the Upper Ottawa is beginning to fall, having attained its highest level.

PARRY SOUND is to have regular steam communication with Penetanguishene and Midland.

THE Ottawa Free Press of the 26th ult., says: Several sales of sawn lumber have recently been made at an advance in price.

A RAFT of timber belonging to Oliver Lattimer, taken out on the Mattawa, has passed Pembroke on its way down.

BELL & HICKY have finished the rafting of their timber on Lake Temiscamingue and started the same.

CAPT. YOUNG's saw log drive has been got out in good shape and has been started from Lake Temiscamingue.

BAHNET & MACKAY's logs, taken out on Muskrat River, are now being run into the Ottawa, at Pembroke.

THE British Canadian Lumbering Co. are preparing to light their mills and yards in Midland with electric light.

TRAINS on the Canada Central Railway are expected to be running to the Mattawa by the end of July next.

THE first drive of logs down the Napanee river is over the falls and been towed to Deseronto. The drive consisted of 90,000 logs.

MESSRS. SCOTT & WAGAN's planing mill and sash factory at Napanee, was destroyed by fire on the 8th of May. Loss, \$1,200; insurance, \$1,000.

THE log drive on the Upper Ottawa will soon be through. The logs have been got out in partly good form, not such a great quantity being still in the creeks.

THE barque *Vibilia*, which has just brought a cargo of sugar from the West Indies to Montreal, has been chartered to take a load of lumber to the River Platte.

THE *North Star* says: The total quantity of timber cut for the Stewart firm this season, in all parts of the Province of New Brunswick, is about 100,000,000 feet.

A COMPANY is about to be organized to utilize the sawdust produced by the different saw mills throughout the Province of Nova Scotia, by turning it into pulp, out of which paper is to be manufactured. The headquarters of the company will be at Bridgewater.

THE tides at Quebec have been very high of late, flooding some of the wharves in the city and the villages on the banks of the St. Charles. It is feared the logs on the Chaudiere, numbering some 40,000, are in danger. Should the tides give way great loss will result.

OF the 6,300,000 acres to be opened up by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, 3,000,000 acres are under license or permit to cut timber, and about 180,000 acres are cleared, leaving over 3,000,000 acres of land said to be well covered with spruce, tamarac, white pine, cypress, white and black birch and cedar at the disposal of either the Provincial Government or private parties. The Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands for Quebec in the letter from which the foregoing figures are taken, says that that portion of these lands where settlements cannot be established, is judiciously managed they will prove an everlasting source of revenue as it is well established in Canada that the tracts of lands covered with spruce, fit for saw logs, can be cut over every thirty or forty years.

MR. ADAM HALL's wrought iron shanty stoves are rapidly winning their way into the public favour. Nearly every shanty and drive in this locality is now supplied with them and they always give the very best of satisfaction, as attested by the large number of flattering testimonials, voluntarily given, that have been received by the maker. It is not in this district alone that the stoves are known and appreciated, for on Wednesday last Mr. Hall shipped one to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and has about closed a contract for sixty more, all to be shipped to the same place, for use on the Canada Pacific Railway. He also shipped one on Friday to Penetanguishene, where several of them are already in use.

## VENERATION FOR TREES.

There is an old tradition that Abraham planted a cypress, a pine, and a cedar, and that these three were incorporated into one tree, which was cut down for the building of the Temple of Solomon. Isidorus, who lived in the reign of Constantius, assures us that he saw, even in his time, that famous oak in the plains of Mamro under which Abraham is reported to have dwelt, and adds that the people looked upon it with a great veneration, and preserved it as a sacred tree. The heathens went still further, and regarded it as the highest piece of sacrifice to injure certain trees which they took to be protected by some deity. The story of Erisichon, the grove at Dondona, and that at Delphi, are all instances of this kind.

If we consider the invention in Virgil, so much blamed by several critics in this light, we shall hardly think it too violent. Aeneas, when he built his fleet in order to sail for Italy, was obliged to cut down the grove on Mount Ida, which, however, he durst not do until he had obtained leave from Cybele, to whom it was dedicated.

The goddess could not but think herself obliged to protect these ships, which were made of consecrated timber, after a very extraordinary manner, and therefore asked of Jupiter that they might not be obnoxious to the power of waves or winds.

Jupiter would not grant this, but promised that as many as came safe to Italy should be transformed into goddesses of the sea; which, the poet tells us, was accordingly accomplished. The common opinion concerning the nymphs, whom the ancients called Hamadryads, is more to the honour of trees than anything yet mentioned. It was thought the fate of these nymphs had so near a dependence on some trees, more especially oaks, that they lived and died together.

For this reason they were extremely grateful to persons who preserved those trees.

Apollonius tells us a very remarkable story to this purpose:—

"A certain man called Rhæcus, observing an old oak ready to fall, and being moved with a sort of compassion towards the tree, ordered his servants to pour in fresh earth at the roots of it, and set it upright. The Hamadryad, or nymph, who must necessarily have perished with the tree, appeared to him the next day, and after having returned him her thanks, told him she was ready to grant whatever he should ask.

"As she was extremely beautiful, Rhæcus asked that he might be entertained as her lover.

"The Hamadryad, not much displeased with the request, promised to give him a meeting, but commanded him for some days to abstain from the witcheries of other and mortal maidens, adding that she would send a bee to let him know when he was to be happy.

"Rhæcus was, it seems, too much addicted to gaming, and happened to be in a run of ill-luck, when the faithful bee came buzzing about him, so that instead of minding his kind invitation, he had liked to have killed him for his pains.

"The Hamadryad was so provoked at her own disappointment, and the ill-usage of her messenger, that she deprived Rhæcus of the use of his limbs. However, says the story, he was not so much a cripple as to be unable to cut down the tree, and consequently fell his misdeeds."

## TIMBER NEWS.

During the week ending 21st of May, the undermentioned timber passed through the Madawaska slides:—

	Cribs.	Pieces.
One raft belonging to Wm. Mackey...	85	2,336
One raft belonging to W. C. Croft.....	35	886

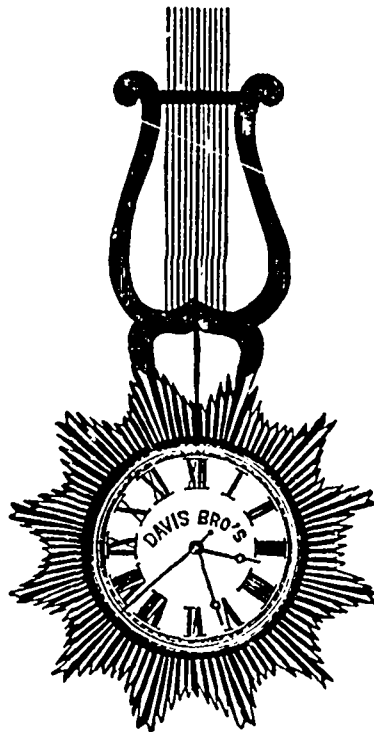
## THROUGH CHATS SLIDES.

	Cribs.	Pieces.
Two rafts belonging to A. & P. White.	206	
One raft belonging to R. H. Kloock.....	74	
One raft belonging to Wm. Mackie....	85	
One raft belonging to John Fraser	112	
One raft belonging to Thistle, Carswell, & Co.....	143	
	620	

THROUGH THE GATINEAU BOOM SINCE 17TH INST. 920 cedars belonging to W. C. Edwards & Co. 6,911 saw logs owned by estate of late G. B. Hall.

Messrs. Thistle, Carswell & Co. and A. & P. White's timber are about through the Chaudiere slides.—*Ottawa Citizen*,

# SUN CLOCK



IF YOU WANT A GOOD RELIABLE  
**WATCH**  
At a REASONABLE PRICE, call at  
**DAVIS BROS.**

130 Young Street, Toronto.

N.B.—Repairing Promptly Attended to.

## THE GENUINE SILVER-STEEL,

Lance Tooth  
**CROSS-CUT SAW!**



It stands without a rival, and is the fastest cutting saw in the world. It has beaten the best Canadian and American made saws 2 1/2 per cent in every contest. Its superiority consists of its excellent temper. It is tempered under the secret Chemical Process, which toughens and refines the steel. It gives a finer and keener cutting edge, and will hold it twice as long as any other process. We have the sole right for this process for the Dominion of Canada.

None genuine that are not like the above cut, with registered trade mark with the word "The Lance," and Eagle Head with our name "Price \$1 per foot." Beware of Counterfeits. There are inferior counterfeits on the market, which are intended to be sold at a high price upon the reputation of this saw. We will send to any address a saw exactly like any counterfeit, warranted equal in quality or no sale, at 60c. per foot. Therefore do not be humbugged into paying a first-class price for a second-class saw. A fact to bear in mind is that if the material and temper are not of the very best quality the shape of the teeth amounts to nothing. A saw, like a knife, will not cut fast without it will hold a keen, cutting edge. We have cut off a 14-inch sound basswood log in eight seconds with this saw. Manufactured only by

**SHURLY & DIETRICH,**

Manufacturers of Saws, Plastering Trowels, Straw Knives, &c. &c.

GALT, ONTARIO. b15

## READ THIS!

Irish Canadian Office,  
Toronto, Feb. 21st, 1881.

MR. F. CRUMPTON,  
Dear Sir, - The watch I purchased from you some time ago, has given perfect satisfaction, and I am much pleased with it, and can cordially recommend any person in need of a watch or anything in the jewelry line, to deal at your store. Yours very truly,  
PATRICK DOYLE,  
Proprietor Irish Canadian

Send for our new price list of Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Jewellery, &c., sent post prepaid on application. Goods sent C. O. D. to any part of Canada. We have dozens of testimonials similar to the above, plainly showing that we bring St. East is the place to buy your goods.

**F. CRUMPTON,**  
23 King Street East,  
TORONTO. b10



This cut is a simile of Package.



The greatest tribute to its extraordinary merits is that it was awarded First Prize and Diploma at

Toronto Exhibition, 1880.  
Hamilton " "  
London " "  
Montreal " "

over all other yeasts.

BY IT, AND BE CONVINCED.

Ask your Grocer for it, or send direct to the factory PEARL YEAST COMPANY, 39 Front Street, Toronto, Box 1244. b15



### THE COARSER VARIETIES OF TIMBER.

An eminent philosopher, passing through a low attic upon one occasion, carried his head so loftily as to strike the collar beams which strengthened the rafters, whereupon a friend, who was with him, remarked that he who looked too high would not only run the risk of breaking his head, but would lose sight of a vast amount of beauty, which could be found only upon a lower level. That this truth applies to the experiences of every-day life is shown in the tendency of human nature to search for gold and diamonds because of a supposed superior reputation and value, leaving to the plodder and economist the task of looking for the baser metals of greater economic value. This truth applies with equal force to the searchers after wealth in the forest productions of the United States. The pine and the oak, together with black walnut and maple, have been the gold toward which the lumbermen have turned his eager eyes, and they have turned his vision away from the humbler, yet not less valuable, sources of forest wealth which exist in the hemlock, black ash, and beech, with which our forests abound.

In one of the timber growing States, there is now an estimated wealth of \$87,500,000 in the growing pine timber, estimated at an average value of \$2.50 per thousand feet for the standing tree. This is a vast source of wealth to the State in which it is growing, yet in the same State, unheeded and most lightly esteemed, even to such extent that its wanted destruction passes unnoticed, are to be found fully 7,000,000,000 feet of hemlock, which, in the near future, will be sought for at a price scarcely below the present value of the pine, for which it will be utilized as a most excellent substitute in many of the coarser uses of lumber. This hemlock is to-day utilized only in the production of bark for tanning purposes, and it bears to the timber wealth of the State only about the same relation that the hordes of buffalo upon our Western plains bear to the meat supply of our nation, as they are slaughtered by the thousand and stripped of their pelts for the use of the civilized world, while the carcasses are left to the vultures regardless of the fact that a race is being exterminated which can never again be propagated. The hemlock tree of the Northwest, like the buffalo of the plains, possesses a value, the extent of which will be realized only after the process of wasteful extermination has done its worst and no more remains to be utilized. The hemlock in one State, if placed at a value which it will bear before the expiration of five years from this date, would bring to its owners not less than \$14,000,000; at the value which is placed upon it to-day it is worth not less than \$2,000,000, and, in the endeavor to utilize the bark, the trunk of the tree, which might also add to the wealth of its owner, is left to rot upon the ground or to feed the insatiate forest fires which sweep away so much of our forest wealth every year.

But another despised factor presents yet more astounding revelations of timber wealth. Thousands upon thousands of acres of hardwood timber are yearly destroyed in the clearing of land for farms and the burning up of the forest growths which they contain. The hardwood of the State in question, if valued at but 25 cents per cord, is of the value of \$175,000,000, or twice as much as the value of the pine timber. And yet but little account, comparatively, is made of this vast source of wealth. The furniture factories of a mighty nation, the vast commercial industries of the world, are ready and willing to pay gold for this timber, which, to a great extent, is suited to their needs; yet its owners fail to see the opportunity, and large quantities of valuable timber are consigned to the flames. The time is near at hand when a wiser policy must and will prevail, and the modest yet valuable timber growths now neglected for the more pretentious and popular pine, will receive the attention which they merit; and those who now esteem the gold mines more highly than they do the iron, will discover that in the latter is a more enduring source of wealth, toward which they will gladly turn while seeking the high road to prosperity.

The premisses of the human mind toward entering these avenues which give promise of sudden wealth is too well known to need com-

ment. The land of gold will attract thousands; the discovery of iron excites hardly the slightest comment. Yet the iron is actually the more valuable in its adaptation to the wants of man, and in its ulterior effect in adding to his wealth. The careful, earnest, saving plodder of 25 years ago is the rich man of to-day, while the sons of his millionaire employer of the former time are his clerks, his porters, and his draymen. That which is common in every-day experience is neglected by the multitude in the mad rush after wealth, but the sons of the rag-picker and scavenger of to-day will perhaps be the merchant prince of the next generation, the foundation for their immense wealth being based upon the humble and despised occupation which by the multitude is neglected. These truths of every-day experience apply to the now neglected timber wealth of this country, and a wise conservation of the despised hemlock and hardwood growths of our forests will result in the accumulations of wealth far greater in extent than are the colossal fortunes which have been made by the operators in pine timber and lumber.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

### A GLUT OF TIMBER.

The Lancaster, Pa., *Examiner*, says:—Never before in the history of the great boom at Williamsport has it contained so many logs at one time as it does now, the estimate being put at a trifle over 300,000,000 feet. Not less than 50,000,000 feet is in the boom at Lock Haven and along the shores, making a total of 350,000,000 feet secured within a distance of 25 miles. Several of the mills will at once commence working their men a day and a quarter, and they expect to continue this time all summer. The river has finally fallen to about five feet, and no danger to the logs is now apprehended. Many of the mills will be taxed to their utmost capacity to manufacture the stock now secured, during the season. The rafting business, too, has exceeded all former years. Up to the present time it is estimated that about 1,800 rafts of square and round timber reached Lock Haven, 1,200 of which were measured there. At least 1,500 have passed down the river, and on Saturday night it was reported that over 400 were lying at Marietta. Notwithstanding that such a large number has come down, it is estimated that between two and three hundred are yet back; but as many of them are wrecked, they are not expected to get down on the present water. Such a glut of timber has caused a dull market at Lock Haven. Buyers have purchased about all they wanted, and those who failed to sell early will have to hold on for a while. Such a large number of rafts brought hundreds of hardy lumbermen from the woods to Lock Haven, and for ten days that place has been very lively. Hotels had all they could do to accommodate the crowds of men. One hotel on the river, opposite Lock Haven, which made a specialty of entertaining raftsmen, furnished dinner to 400 men on an average for ten days, and one day the number ran up to 600.

### Two Thousand Dollars.

The easiest, cheapest and best way to secure the above amount is to apply for membership in the Mutual Benefit Association of Rochester, N. Y. Pay Dr. S. B. Pollard, 56 Bay Street, one dollar for four medical examinations, he will send your application to the head office, if you are accepted as a member they will issue a certificate of membership, which, on payment of eight dollars, entitles you to full benefits as a member, should you die to-morrow, next day, next week, next month, or any time within three months, this Association will pay to your heirs, or assigns, the sum of two thousand dollars. At the expiration of the three months all you have to do is to pay your pro rata amount, which is from 20 to 75 cents on the death of some other member, who has done nothing worse than to die during the three months just past. By paying your assessments on deaths, you keep your certificate alive, and at the commencement of the second year you are assessed two dollars per thousand to keep up office expenses, etc., for the next year. No easier, surer or better schemes to carry two thousand dollars has ever been devised than the Mutual Benefit Associates, of Rochester, N. Y.

51-13

### BROAD WAGON TIRES.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT FROM ONE WHO HAS GIVEN THEM A THOROUGH TRIAL.

A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* says: I am glad to see your paper speak on the subject of broad-tired wagons. I offer briefly my experience, which will answer some questions asked by your correspondents. We keep in repair a road three-fourths of a mile long, over which we haul 30,000 tons yearly, besides a small amount of public travel. While we used narrow-tired wagons, the repairs cost us \$100 annually, and the road was bad fall and spring. Our loads then weighed one and a half to two tons. Since we changed to broad tires we haul two or three tons with the same ease and same expense for the trip, and the road is never bad, not in the worst weather, and the cost of keeping it in repair is never over \$10 yearly.

Our narrow-tired wagons had an average life of two or three years. Our broad-tired wagons have run three years and show no signs of failure, although they have iron axles and are specially strong and heavy. We can haul loads over meadows and lawns without doing damage at any season. In hauling loads over plowed ground we can haul more than double the load we used to with the narrow tires.

If a new wagon is needed it is best to have it made extra heavy and strong, as well as broad-tires; and, while it costs say double the old style, it will save to the owner, by carrying double the load and not injuring road or farm the extra cost each year. Our tires are three-inch, which on moderately well-drained land is broad enough; four-inch tires are only needed on very sandy or very muddy bottoms.

The best way to fit up an old wagon is to get new wheels throughout, even if the wagon is old, for they will do for a new wagon when the old one is gone. To simply put broad felloes and tires onto old wheels is not to increase the general strength of the wagon, and the owner fails to get the strength necessary for the doubly heavy load which his team can easily haul on the broad-tires.

I am also one owner of a sawmill in a neighboring state. Last year we bought sets of new broad-tire wheels, and put on our old wagons to haul our lumber over the three miles of sandy road lying between the mill and wharf. The result was that, while we paid by the trip, one team took 900 feet of green lumber a load instead of 600, at the same price, and just as easy, and kept the road in such good condition that the repairs cost almost nothing. The saving to us on each wagon per month was \$11.25, which would very soon pay for the wheels.

I would not advise reducing the size of the wheels, for the larger the wheel the easier it surmounts an obstacle. One who has not tried it can hardly believe how heavy a load a team will haul on a broad-tire wagon. We have hauled on a good dirt road, already worn smooth with broad-tires, and having several rather easy grades, a steam boiler weighing five tons with a single team weighing 2,700 pounds on one of our heavy iron axletrees, broad-tire wagons (tires, three inch). Such a load could not be moved on an ordinary wagon at all.

Now as to cost. The wagon I speak of has two and three-fourth inch arms, and weighs with box 1,360 pounds, and cost in a common wagon-maker's shop \$135. It will last twenty-five years if kept painted and sheltered, though in constant use. It would last the ordinary farmer forty years or a lifetime. Three years' use of four of these wagons has not cost us anything for repairs save painting. They are too strong to break. Once again to farmers: Buy new wheels, very strong and heavy, with little or no dish; but then on your old wagons, and you will never buy any more wheels while you live. When your old wagon wears out have a new one made twice as strong and put those wheels on it, and you will never live to see it worn out if properly cared for. If you are to buy a new wagon, here are the sizes:—Take iron axles by all means, with 2½ to 2¾ arms, 2½-inch spokes, 3 to 4-inch tire; bent felloes, ½ inch narrower than tire; hind wheels only four inches higher than fore wheels. On this wagon a good 2,400-pound team on a fair road will handle easily two or three tons for long distances if no steep hills, and you may venture four tons for short hauls. The wagon

itself will weigh 1,300 to 1,350 pounds, but your team will never feel the extra weight, for it moves on the surface and not from one to four inches deep in mud.

The reason why so much heavier loads can be hauled on broad tires is not alone because the tires do not cut down; there is another advantage equally great: Look at any old narrow tire and you will see that in wearing off at the corners it has acquired a round surface, as though made of half-round iron. Now when the wheel approaches a rut it tends to slide in and tips the wheel on the axle, causing friction on the end of the axle, and not on its whole length, which makes it turn very hard. You will always notice your team pulling harder when your wheels are trying to slide into a rut and can't get there. A broad tire always has enough flat surface, even when well worn, to stand up square and turn evenly on the axle. The use of broad tires in cities I need not speak of, as they are now so common that every one can see the demonstration. I would agree to furnish all the wagons for any city or state, free of cost, if I could be guaranteed the amount of money saved in repairing streets and the extra price of the greater weight hauled at each load by using broad tires, and would pay a round sum for the monopoly.

### THE TIMBER TRADE.

Large quantities of square timber are coming down the Nipissing Railway. Between the Northern Elevator and Queen's Wharf five firms have their men at work forming the timber received per Northern and Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railways into rafts. The following is the business here of only one of these, and the others being pretty much on a par with it the total trade may be judged according to information supplied by the foreman:—They will send off five rafts altogether this season, all for the Quebec market. The timber to be used consists of 150,000 feet of rock elm and 15,000 feet of white pine, per the T., G., and Bruce. The Northern brings down for the same firm 30,000 feet of white oak, 15,000 feet of red do., 250,000 feet of white pine, 45,000 feet of ash, 500 traverses and 300 floats of tamarack, and about \$1,000 worth of withes are used in binding these rafts. The foreman referred to says that the past year has been an extremely good year for the timber trade, plenty of snow in the bush for hauling, and enough water by the spring thaws to float the logs down the rivers to the shipping point. The men in his employ are thirty-five in number, and are all English-Canadians, with the exception of twelve, who are Frenchmen. The figures mentioned above are those of the whole season's business of the firm; as yet only a comparatively small quantity of timber has been received. So far the Northern Railway freight office officials report that no timber has as yet come down from Collingwood or Muskoka, 123,000 feet of white pine and 73,308 feet of hardwood comprising the total consignments of timber received; this is all from stations along the line between Toronto and Collingwood.—*Globe.*

### Take a Pride in Supporting Liberally.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.—This paper, formerly published in Toronto, has been purchased by Messrs. Toker & Co., of the Peterborough Review, and will in future be published in the latter town. The first number under the new management is before us and shows a wonderful improvement in the paper. THE CANADA LUMBERMAN will be purely a non-political trade organ and will contain such valuable information as should render it indispensable to all interested in lumbering operations. From the reputation of the new proprietors of the LUMBERMAN we are satisfied they will issue a publication which Canadian lumbermen may well take a pride in supporting liberally. It will be published semi-monthly at \$2 per year. Address Toker & Co., Peterborough.—*Collingwood Messenger.*

ZOPESA.—A healthy man never thinks of his stomach. The dyspeptic thinks of nothing else. Indigestion is a constant reminder. The wise man who finds himself suffering will spend a few cents for a bottle of Zopesa, from Brazil, the new and remarkable compound for cleansing and toning the system, for assisting the Digestive apparatus and the Liver to properly perform their duties in assimilating food. Get a 10 cent sample of Zopesa, the new remedy, of your druggist. A few doses will surprise you.

**CLASS JOURNALISM.**

We find the following valuable suggestions in the *Northwestern Lumberman*—  
The readers of the *Lumberman* are always demanding facts, and to meet this requirement is often a matter of serious and trying difficulty to the editor of their paper. Few of the uninitiated readers of trade journals can form any idea of the magnitude of the undertaking that requires a given amount of interesting and useful information every week or month, as the case may be, no matter in what condition of dullness the trade may languish at the time of its issue. Like that celebrated character of Dickens' creation, Gradgrind, the demand is still and always for facts, and they must be supplied whether they apparently exist or not.

Were this better understood and appreciated, by the patrons of trade papers in general, less grumbling and faultfinding among them would be heard—and let us say that the *Lumberman* has no cause to complain on this point. Instead, they would, perhaps, aid their fellow craftsmen, as well as themselves, by sending items of interest, although they might not seem of such to themselves, to their paper, and among its readers many would be found who would appreciate them as news. Such items also often prove food for thoughts that would that would not otherwise have occurred to the mind of the editor, who, crowded, as he necessarily always is, with the worry and taxation of mind incident to newspaper publishing, cannot sit calmly down for an hour or two to cudgel his brain for the new and original ideas that require only the slightest hint from a correspondent to start to his mind of their own accord, and be brought forth in a column or so of thoughts and facts.

These, again, may reproduce themselves in the minds of others, each time receiving new additions and being improved upon, until, finally, some needed improvement or reform is produced that may prove the means of a saving and a benefit to the one who originally started the idea by sending an item that to him was of no import. Enterprising newspapers have many resources and spend large amounts of money annually searching for information, and although this enterprise and expenditure is bountifully rewarded by the gathering from far and near of all sorts of items, new and old, which the editor carefully sorts and prepares, there still remains plenty of room for more. And right here is where its patrons can aid it most, for a great number of exchanges have to be thoroughly gone over before sufficient matter of interest to its readers for a five-line item can be found. If you see anything in your paper that you think not worth reading, remember that you might have been able to supply the facts for something more interesting, thus making the paper much more readable for someone else, too.

A general newspaper and a trade journal are in widely different fields—although many so-called newspapers are padded and stuffed with superfluous words and sentences, breathing tautology on every page, for the sole purpose of being known as the largest paper published in their neighborhood, thus wasting money, paper, and not only their own time, but also that of their readers, in their vanity. But they have a large scope to work in, embracing politics, news, science, theology and a hundred and one topics of general interest to the whole world, while the strictly class journal is confined to the few subjects directly connected with the trade it represents, and is compelled to harp on the same cord week in and week out and year in and out, with no variety and little change further than the advance of improvements furnishes, as it is not expected to be read by anyone not connected, directly or indirectly, with its particular field. This being the case, the *Lumberman* would urge its readers not to be backward with any items, no matter how small they may be, that could possibly be made of interest to any one. They can rest satisfied that they will receive all the attention they merit, and their senders will be kindly remembered by its editor.

Ask your druggist for a trial bottle of BURDOCK BLOOD PURIFIER. It will only cost you 10 cents, and a few doses will prove its efficiency as a health restoring tonic-regulator of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. It is a specific for all diseases arising from impure blood and disordered secretions.

**THE TIMBER LINE OF MOUNTAINS.**

Some very interesting facts were brought out at a meeting of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, concerning the timber line of mountains. The highest Alpine vegetation consists for the most part of short stemmed perennials. Lower down are found dwarfed trees of species, which, still further down the mountain sides, form forests of considerable height, and which, as trees suited to merchantable purposes, make what is known to mountain travelers as the timber lines. In the mountains of Colorado the forests commence at about 7,000 feet above sea level, and continue up to about 11,000 feet, when they suddenly cease. At this point the coniferous trees are from thirty to forty feet high, and above the same species exist as stunted shrubs, seldom exceeding three or four feet in height, and often but a foot, though trailing widely over the ground. In this dwarfed condition they are often found some 1,600 feet higher up, or half way from the recognized timber line to the top of the mountain. On Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, which is a little over 6,000 feet high, the timber runs up to about 4,000 feet, while Mount Webster, a mountain forming the southern peak of the same chain, and about 4,000 feet high, has little timber above 3,000 feet. Roan Mountain, in North Carolina, is about 6,300 feet above the level of the sea, and on some parts of it timber extends to its summit. At a height of 6,000 feet a black oak was measured that was five feet in circumference at three feet from the ground, and forty feet high.

The question as to the peculiar course of the timber line is a mooted one. Until recently it has been referred wholly to climatic conditions, of which temperature and moisture have been regarded as the chief elements in producing the result. The objection urged to this theory is that the dwarfed and gnarled cone-bearing species, extending so many hundred feet up the mountain sides, never produce seed, which leads to the alternative of believing that the seeds have been carried up the mountain sides in enormous quantities and to great distances from the fruiting trees below by winds, or else that there were seed-bearing progenitors of these scrubby trees, beneath the tall protecting branches of which they had their earliest stages of growth. The result of an examination of different parts of Mount Washington favors the latter supposition. As is generally known, there is a railway running straight up the mountain side from the base to the summit. Near the timber line a cut about ten feet deep had to be made through an area covered by mature balsam fir. Under the trees moss and dead roots and old fir leaves had made an earthy strata of a foot in depth. The moss was still green from the rains, melting snows, and fogs of this elevated region, and sustaining the various kinds of low vegetation common to such heights. Young firs were springing up in great abundance, but all the larger trees were dead, though here and there might be seen a branch with a few lingering green leaves. This mass of dead, standing timber occupied several acres, and the reason of the death of the trees was evident. The cut showed that the forest stood on a mass of large but loose rock, through which the water from the mountain above rushed, carrying with it all the earthy matter on which the larger trees had subsisted, but leaving the tough, turfy matter at the surface, on which the smaller trees of the same sort may live for many years. With the death of the larger trees there is an increase of light, and then the grasses and sedges speedily take possession, holding together the loose soil and permitting, in many cases, an increase of the earthy layer by holding much of the disintegrated rock which washes down from above.

A careful examination of the patches of scrubby spruces above the timber line not infrequently shows dark patches of vegetable mould, evidently the remains of larger trees that have been growing, where now only the masses of small scrubby plants exist. In some places a sharp stick may be pushed down among the dwarf firs and spruces, and the mass of roots intermixed with earth found to be but a foot or so deep over the loose rock from which the earth has been wholly washed away. Again, there are some places, often nearly an acre in

extent, where the scrubby first are still standing, dead, from the earth having been washed away, not leaving enough for even the moderate do mands of these small bushes.

It is evident that many of the dwarfed specimens are of a great age. Some that were examined were certainly fifty years old, though the stems at the ground were no thicker than a man's wrist, and, trailing on the ground, occupied but sixteen or twenty square feet of space. *Northwestern Lumberman.*

Do not let prejudice stand in the way of relief if you suffer from any lingering disease. Burdock Blood Purifier cures others, why should it not benefit you? It is a specific for all forms of Blood, Liver, and Kidney complaints. Nervous Headaches, General Debility, Scrofula and all diseases of the Secretory system. Trial Bottles 10 Cents.

**Wanted.**

A SECOND HAND DOUBLE EDGER; also a LATH MACHINE, both in good repair. Reply stating lowest cash terms or particulars to Box 1002, Peterborough. L10

**For Sale.**

A 40 INCH LEFFELL WHEEL, and COMPLETE CIRCULAR RIG, all in good order, suitable for a fifteen foot head. Apply to Box 1002, Peterborough. L10

**Reid & Co.,**

WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALERS. Lumber, lath, shingles, &c. Car lots to suit customers. Best Cuts in the market at from \$6 to \$7 per M. Office on Dock. -Explanade, foot of Shelbourne Street, Toronto. b16

**Hardwood Timber Land**

**FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE, 1200 ACRES HARDWOOD TIMBER LAND near Nipissing Railway, Cobocook. Easy terms. OSHAWA CABINET CO., Oshawa. b13

**Situation Wanted.**

A Book-keeper of first-class experience desires a situation with a lumber firm. An opportunity of acquiring knowledge of the lumber trade more of an object than the amount of salary. Unexceptional references both as to character and ability. b15 Apply to the Editor of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

**The Stewart House,**

Headquarters of Lumbermen in Peterborough, corner of Hunter and Water Streets. Good accommodation. Terms, \$1 per day. Free bus at train. b15 T. CAVANAUGH, Proprietor.

**Allandale Junction Hotel**

Travellers by Northern Railway have 16 to 20 minutes by all trains for refreshments. Solid meals. Tea and coffee at counter. Fine brands of Liquors and choice Cigars. b17 E. S. MEEKING, Proprietor.

**Orillia House,**

**ORILLIA.**

New and Commodious Brick Building; best north of Toronto; splendid sample rooms, centrally located, free bus. b20 JOHN KELLY, Proprietor.

**The Queen's Hotel,**

**TORONTO, CANADA.**

McGAW & WINNETT, Proprietors. Patronized by Royalty and the best families. Prices graduated according to room. b20

**St. Lawrence Hall,**

**PORT HOPE.**

Is noted for its superior home-like comforts—a well kept table, equalling the best hotels in Toronto, and large, well furnished rooms. Good sample rooms on ground floor. Walton Street, Port Hope. b20 WM. MACKIE, Proprietor.

**St. Louis Hotel.**

**THE RUSSELL HOTEL CO., Proprietors.**

**WILLIS RUSSELL, Pres., Quebec.**

This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, is open throughout the year for pleasure and business travel. b18

**Fraser's Hotel,**

**GRAVENHURST, ONT.**

HENRY FRASER, proprietor, (successor Douglas Brown.) Mr. Fraser having purchased and thoroughly renovated and refitted that old established hotel, so long and popularly kept and owned by Douglas Brown, in the Village of Gravenhurst, is now in a position to attend to the wants of the travelling and general public. Parties en route to the Muskoka District, will find "Fraser's" a comfortable stopping place. The Bar and Larder are well furnished. Convenient Sample Rooms for Commercial Men. Good stabling and attentive hostler. Free bus to and from trains and steamboats. b20

**Queen's Hotel,**

**BRACEBRIDGE.**

JOHN HIGGINS, Proprietor. The proprietor (late of Georgetown) having lately purchased the above hotel, will endeavor to make it one of the best houses in the District of Muskoka. Tourists and hunting parties will receive every possible attention. Free bus to and from steamboat wharf. terms, \$1 per day. b20

**The American Hotel,**

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**Collier Street, Adjoining the Market.**

RATES REASONABLE, CENTRAL LOCATION. FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS. & Every accommodation for Commercial and LUMBERMEN. W. D. McDONALD, Proprietor. b14

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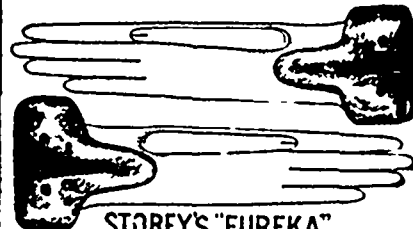
A PRACTICAL MAN to take charge of a Saw Mill, Shingle Mill, one run Flour Mill, with power sufficient to run alternately, situated on Duck Lake, N. W. T., 500 miles west Winnipeg. Engagement for a year and expenses paid. Apply immediately, stating experience, reference, salary expected, whom could leave. A man accustomed to our machinery preferred. b14 WATERLOO BRANTFORD.

**CANOE!**

The undersigned keeps Canoes suitable for LUMBERMEN, SPORTSMEN and others constantly on hand. Price List on application.

**WILLIAM ENGLISH**

b14 PETERBOROUGH, ONT.



**STOREY'S "EUREKA"**

**SPRING GLOVE FASTENER, PAT?**

**W. H. STOREY & SON.,**

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**GLOVE MANUFACTURERS.**

The best description of GLOVES and MITTS in every variety of material and style manufactured by us. b16



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Manufacturer of all kinds of Lacquered and Enamelled Woodwork, Turning and Carving in

**WOOD, HORN AND IVORY.**

**BILLIARD BALLS**

Turned and coloured a speciality.

MEERCHAUM and AMBER GOODS repaired in first-class style. b17

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National Pills, superior to all other purgatives in strength and virtue, in safety and mildness of action.

**TRUSSES.**

CLUTHE'S PATENT SPIRAL TRUSS all attachments improved. No more buckles, all on solid brass casting. Book on rupture and human frame free. Send address in full post card. Best true information about rupture and deformities. CHAS. CLUTHE, Surgical Machinist, 118 1/2 King Street West, Toronto. b20

Market Reports.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, }
PETERBOROUGH, May 28, 1881. }

From the full reports which we give this week from all parts of the country, it will be seen that the American market is decidedly firm and that "good and dry" lumber is being picked up wherever it is to be found.

Toronto.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, May 25th, 1881.—During the last two weeks shipments of lumber from this port has been exceedingly meagre compared with what might have been done could cars have been secured to convey the lumber awaiting shipment at the different points on the Northern, North Simcoe and Hamilton and North Western railways.

The local market is fairly brisk, now that the question of wages has been settled, building has been vigorously resumed, and yard-men look forward to a busy summer, and as the mill-men are now demanding acceptances of sight drafts on account of their shipments, it may be fairly assumed that retailers will also have to curtail credits, and may thereby avoid making many of the bad debts so frequently made during past years, therefore the outlook on the whole for retail dealers are bright.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes Scantling and Joist, Mill cull boards, Dressing stocks, etc.

Boston.

The general features of the market remain substantially as last week, with a good demand and prices very firm. Local yards are continuing the increased call which was noted last week, and dealers report a number of larger orders at the same time.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes Selects, Dressing, Shingles, etc.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 18, 1881.—The cargo market is not so strong as it has been. Piece stuff has weakened noticeably since our last report, standard cargoes being sold to-day as low as \$9.50 and \$9.75, and inferior ones at \$9.25.

The stock of lumber for sale during the week was the largest that has been offered this season. Sunday and Monday a large fleet came in, and at the close of business to-day there was still some of it at the dock unsold.

Indications of the course of the market for the next week or two are not very plenty. The bear element is hopeful because of what it has already done, and the bull side is cheered up by the reflection that its enemies have not accomplished as much as they expected to.

While lumber is weakening, the prices exacted by the vessel men for bringing it from the points of manufacture are getting firmer, and even advancing somewhat. The rate from Manistee is reported at \$2.25; from Ludington, \$2; White Lake, \$1.87; Muskegon, \$1.75; Grand Haven and Spring Lake, \$1.75; Menominee and Cedar river, \$2.25, and Oconto \$2.50.

Table with 4 columns: Receipts, Shipments, Lumber, Shingles. Includes data for 1881 and 1880.

On the whole, orders are not coming in quite as freely as they did two weeks ago. Every man in the country who has bought is clamoring

for the delivery of his purchase, many of them, seemingly, not understanding that an unmountable barrier has stood in the way. The slight falling off in orders in some directions is due, no doubt, to the fact that most of the lumber that is bought now is wanted for immediate use, and, it being known that prompt shipments could not be made from this market, purchases have been made at points where no railway difficulties have existed.

We learn of one cut list that has been set out, but most of the dealers profess to believe that lumber is worth what the members of the Exchange say it should be sold for, and make no concessions. The lumbermen, it will be remembered, hold another meeting on Saturday, and probably they will decide then whether the list as it now stands can be maintained.

Sash, door and blind manufacturers report free orders from all points in the country within their reach, which is the best possible indication that building is general.—Northwestern Lumberman

Table with 3 columns: Item description, 1881, 1880, 1879. Includes Lumber, Shingles, Lath, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes Common boards, 12 in., 10 and 20 ft., etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes Small timber, 18 ft. and under, 12, 14, 16 and 18 ft. joist, etc.

Albany.

The receipts of pine lumber, wintered over on the canal, and of new have been moderate; they have been turned in on sales made ahead, thus leaving the market temporarily bare, and as a consequence quiet. Prices are steadily maintained with a good demand, principally from New York, Long Island and New Jersey, and is largely for uppers—for which, also, there is some local speculative demand—on a market which for that grade is certainly the cheapest of any point.

From Canada, the advices are firm and active markets; logs are arriving freely, and there is not any further apprehension of shortage on that account.

Hard woods are in continued good demand and unchanged in price. Coarse lumber is arriving freely by canal, and has been largely absorbed by sales made some time ahead; new orders continue to come forward and there appears to be no let up to the demand, notwithstanding the deliveries from the Champlain are far ahead of those of any previous season; of course no accumulation of stock is looked for; prices are firmly held.

The exports of lumber from New York are very free; those for April were among the largest ever known, reaching nearly 10,000,000 feet; for the first four months the exports were 26,178,000 feet against 24,093,000 feet for the corresponding four months of 1880.

The receipts by canal at tide-water from the opening of navigation in 1881 (May 17th) and the opening in 1880 (April 20th) were: Boards and Shingles, Timber, Staves, Scantling, etc.

If you suffer from any chronic disease arising from Impure Blood, Sluggish Liver, disordered Kidneys or Inactivity of the bowels; if your Nervous System is debilitated from whatever cause arising, do not despair, but procure a trial bottle of Burdock Blood Purifier; it will only cost 10 cents. Large Bottles \$1.00, For sale by all medicine dealers.

Burlington, Vt.

Prices are firm at quotations. Assortments are quite broken, but will soon be replenished as the canal is now open. The first tow of the season arrived May 9th. The projected work throughout New England is reported to be very large, and we anticipate a good summer and fall trade. So far we cannot report as heavy a trade this season as last, for the corresponding time. Our planing-mills, box and door manufacturers are having a large trade, some of the box shops running 12 hours per day. The Whitehall canal opened, May 12th.

PINE.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes 1x10 as run, box out, select, 1st shelling, etc.

SPICE—DRESSED.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes Quebec spruce, clear, No. 1, No. 2.

SHINGLES AND LATH.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes Extra cedar shingles, XX, mixed, extra sawed pine, clear, Lath, pine, per 1,000 pieces.

Oswego, N.Y.

No change in quotations. The demand is good, but the assortment is poor. All the good lumber is out of market. Buyers have difficulty in getting the various kinds needed, and country dealers have run stocks down low. The volume of business is much larger than last year. Dealers are paying up well, many of them taking the advantage of allowance for cash who heretofore have taken the full time allowed. The general feeling among dealers is that prices for the present will be maintained. All the old cut is now in second hands. The yards are rapidly filling up, and shipments to tide water are brisk. Canal freights are firm at \$2.65 to New York. Lake freights, \$5 from Saginaw and Cheboygan.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes Three uppers, Pickings, Fine, common, Common, Culls, Mill run logs, Siding, selected, 1 inch, 1 1/2 inch, Mill run, 1x10, 13 to 16 ft., selected, shippers, Mill run, 1 and 1 1/2 inch strips, Culls, selected, 1x10 selected for clapboards, Shingles, XXX, 18 inch, pine, XXX, 18 inch, cedar, Lath.

Buffalo.

If lake freights should decline materially we think lumber will go lower, but not to remain very long. Trade is not quite as active as it was a few weeks ago, which is accounted for by the fact that the farmers are very busy getting in their spring crops. A busy season is however looked for.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes Uppers, Common, Culls, Dressing stocks, Dressing shingles.

Yellow Oil is par excellence the remedy for Pain, Lameness, Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Itch, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, and all flesh wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it.



Saginaw Valley.

The Lumberman's Gazette says the market continues active and sales of good round lots at market rates are of daily occurrence.

The slight change in prices at Chicago will have no effect on this market. The eastern and Ohio demand keeps this market steady.

Shingles are in good demand and the supply is not large. Sales have been made at \$1.95@2.10 for clear butts and \$2.95@3.10 for XXX.

Lako freights remain the same as previously quoted, namely \$2.50@2.75 to Chicago and Ohio ports; \$3.00@3.25 to Buffalo and Tonawanda.

The shipments the past week have been over 20,000,000 feet of lumber, 6,000,000 shingles, 1,473,000 hoops, 229,400 staves and 500,000 lath.

General quotations here are:—

Table with 2 columns: Item (Shipping culls, Common, Three uppers) and Price (\$ 0 50@3 00, 13 00@18 00, 32 00@38 00).

Tonawanda.

The season is now fairly opened, the harbor being dotted with daily arrivals of incoming western craft, lumber laden. The arrivals of pine for the week have footed up: From Bay City, 3,976,000 feet; from East Saginaw, 700,000 feet; from Au Sable, 470,000 feet; total, pine, 5,146,000 feet; oak, 151,000 feet; shingles, 1,500,000.

Dealers report sales as only moderately brisk, corresponding in this respect with reports from all quarters, on account of spring work in all other departments, somewhat diverting the attention of consumers.

We quote railroad freights as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item (Tonawanda to Boston or New England points, New York and Hudson river points, Jersey City, Newark, etc., Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, etc.) and Price (\$3 50, 3 00, 3 00, 3 00).

Duluth.

YARD QUOTATIONS—CAR LOTS.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Finishing lumber, 1 to 2 in., Flooring, dressed, Siding, Common boards, Scantling, 2x4, Timber and joists, Shingles) and Price (\$30 00@40 00, 16 00@30 00, 15 00@18 00, 10 00@11 50, 12 00, 11 50@17 00, 2 00@3 00, 1 75).

THE Montreal Gazette quotes deals to Liverpool at 60 shillings, and lumber to South America at \$13@15 per 1,000.

Liverpool.

On Friday, April 29th, Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine offered by auction one cargo of St. John, N.B., spruce deals, about 20,000 Quebec pine deals, about 4,000 pieces of St. John, N.B., and Richibucto pine deals, with spruce boards, &c.

The attendance was limited to the local dealers, the country buyers, who usually form a good proportion, being conspicuous by their absence, and the competition for the spruce was of the most languid kind.

The auctioneer went through the catalogue twice, but £6 16s. being the highest bid for any lot, the entire cargo of spruce was withdrawn. A parcel of 2-in. Quebec pine deals, 1st quality, was likewise withdrawn, £15 16s. being the highest offer, but at that price two lots of 2nd quality, 3 in. wide, 9 to 12 ft. long, found buyers.

Table with 4 columns: Dimensions (16 ft. 3x11, 15 " 3x11, 12 " 3x11, 9 to 12 " 3x7 to 10, 9 " 16 " 3x12 " 22), Per standard, and Price (£ s. d., £ 9 17 0, 6 11 0, 7 6 to 9 10 0, 8 10 0, 10 2 0).

The St. John, N.B., pine deals were withdrawn, only £6 12s. 6d. being offered for them, and £6 2s. 6d. for the spruce boards, which also were taken in again.

A cargo of Halifax spruce deals, just arrived, sold at an average of £6 15s., and 800 to 900 logs of birch from same vessel at an average of 13½d.

Glasgow.

On the 3rd of May, Messrs. Allison, Couland & Hamilton, brokers:—

Halifax, N.S., birch timber, 600 logs, 14 to 16 in. average, sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d. per cub. ft., string measure.

Table with 4 columns: Dimensions (16 to 23 ft. 15 to 19x3 1s., 15 " 25 " 12 " 14x3 11½d., 9 " 21 " 12x3 11½d., 9 " 20 " 11x3 11d. to 1s., 12 " 23 " 10x3 11½d. & 11½d., 9 " 11 " 10x3 10½d., 12 " 20 " 9x3 11½d. to 11½d., 9 " 11 " 9x3 10½d., 12 & 16 " 18 " 8x3 10½d.), Price (per. c. ft., 9d., 11 " 7x3 9d.).

Halifax, N.S., spruce deals:—

Table with 4 columns: Dimensions (16 to 23 ft. 15 to 19x3 1s., 15 " 25 " 12 " 14x3 11½d., 9 " 21 " 12x3 11½d., 9 " 20 " 11x3 11d. to 1s., 12 " 23 " 10x3 11½d. & 11½d., 9 " 11 " 10x3 10½d., 12 " 20 " 9x3 11½d. to 11½d., 9 " 11 " 9x3 10½d., 12 & 16 " 18 " 8x3 10½d.), Price (per. c. ft., 9d., 11 " 7x3 9d.).

Table with 4 columns: Item (Do. spruce battens, Do. scantlings, Do. deal ends, Do., Quebec pine), Dimensions (10 to 10 " 7x2½, 10 " 13 " 6x3, 5 to 8 ft. long, 3 and 4 ft. long), Price (per. c. ft., 9½d., 8½d., 8½d.).

Do. spruce battens:—

Table with 4 columns: Dimensions (9 to 19 ft. 3x3 1s. 2½d., 9 " 15 " 9x3 1s. 1d., 12 " 15 " 6 & 6x2 1s. 0½d., 9 " 11 " 6 & 6x2 11d., 9 " 8 " 5 & 6x2 9d., 12 " 10x1 1s. 1d., 12 " 4 to 10x1 11d.), Price (per. c. ft., 9½d., 8½d., 8½d.).

THE TRENTON FIRE.

TRENTON, May 19.—Gilmour's mill, which was burned yesterday, was built in 1852, and has consequently stood for 29 years and during that time not a single conflagration of any magnitude occurred until yesterday.

On account of the tin roof no sparks flew, and consequently no damage was done to the lumber piles, although some of them were within 60 feet of the mill.

After the fire it was ascertained that not nearly as much damage was done as was at first anticipated, and it is now thought that the loss will be covered by the insurance, \$75,000.

Mr. Gilmour left town yesterday for Quebec, it is said to confer with the other members of the firm with regard to the immediate rebuilding of the mill.

The circulation of the CANADA LUMBERMAN is over 2,000 copies. Advertisers should note this!

PORTABLE Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Shingle Mills DOUBLE EDGERS, LUMBER TRIMMERS.

THE MIXTER SAW GUMMER IS KING.

MORE GUMMERS and SWAGES sold the past year than ever before. The great and constantly increasing demand for the "MIXTER GUMMER" settles the question of its efficiency and superiority over all other Gummings in Market.

The following is a fair sample of the many flattering testimonials which are constantly pouring in upon us:—

WEST TROY, N. Y. DEAR SIRS—Your Patent, Automatic, Self-Feeding Saw Gummer is a perfect success. Yours, &c., E. MOIR & CO., Lumber & Timber Dealers.

WATSON, EFFINGHAM Co., Illinois. GENTS—I am using one of your Patent Automatic Self-Feeding Saw Gummings at each of my three mills, and I would not take one hundred dollars for it if I could not get another like it. Yours truly, WM. ANDERSON.

CORINTH, Miss. GENTLEMEN—The Patent Automatic Self-Feeding Saw Gummer we bought of you just fits the bill exactly. We gummied a sixty-inch saw with sixty teeth, cutting on an average of three-fourths inch deep to each tooth, with one cutter without sharpening it. Respectfully yours, WHEELER & WILLIS.

THE CUTTER OR BURR referred to in the above, (3 in.) cost 90 CENTS, it takes one-half minute to each tooth, and the saw is gummied without removing it from the mauler. ALL SAWYERS know this is a great advantage, besides a saving in time.

We challenge ANY saw tool manufacturer in the United States to produce such an array of unsolicited testimonials as we have received for our GUMMER AND SWAGE.

Our goods are now so well established throughout the country, that information can be easily obtained as to their practical working from any of the several Thousand Sawyers who have them in use.

In short the MIXTER GUMMER is pronounced by all to be the "ROSS GUMMER." Send for circular and price list with cash discounts.

EWAN CHAIN for Sawdust Carriers, Live Rolls, &c. SAWS and Saw Furnishings.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford, Canada

Wrought Iron Shanty Cook Stoves

The Best Article ever offered to the Trade.

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

SINGLE OVEN STOVE

Top surface contains six 10-inch holes, with ample room between, and one oven 16 x 21 x 26.

DOUBLE OVEN STOVE

The Double Oven has a top surface containing twelve 10-inch pot holes, with two ovens, each 16 x 21 x 26. One fire-box of suitable size for area to be heated. Below will be found Testimonials from some of the leading Lumbermen, who have used my Wrought Iron Cook Stoves since I commenced manufacturing them.

The Best Stove I have ever Used.

PETERBOROUGH, May 31, 1880. ADAM HALL, Esq., Peterborough. Dear Sir,—I have used your Wrought Iron Cooking Stove in our lumbering operations since its introduction here, and have no hesitation in saying that I prefer it to any other. For durability, economy and efficiency, where a large number of men are employed, it is the best stove I have ever used. You can, with confidence, offer it to hotels, boarding houses and lumbermen. Yours truly, THOS. GEO. HAZLITT.

The Stove for Lumbermen. PETERBOROUGH, June 1st, 1880.

ADAM HALL, Esq., Peterborough. My Dear Sir,—We have used your Wrought Iron Cooking Stove and find it is very satisfactory for lumber operations, especially so on drives. We can recommend it highly. Yours truly, HWIN & BOYD.

Gives the Greatest Satisfaction. PETERBOROUGH, June 3rd, 1880.

A. HALL, Peterborough. Dear Sir, I have had the Wrought Iron Cook Stove, purchased from you, in constant use ever since last fall, and it gives the greatest satisfaction in every respect. I can recommend them highly to any one who is in the lumber business. Very truly yours, GEO. HILLIARD, M.P.

EVERY STOVE GUARANTEED All the necessary TINWARE and CUTLERY for Shanties supplied at the Lowest Prices.

ADAM HALL, Peterborough.

ONTARIO ENVELOPES.

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We have added to our plant all the latest improved machinery for Electro and Stereotyping, and the manufacture of Printers Furniture, Lettering for executing work which no other establishment in the Dominion possesses, and not excelled by any on the continent. A large assortment of various cuts constantly on hand.

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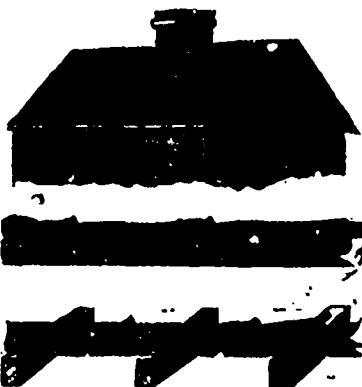
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All kinds of CORRUGATED IRON Furnished.

Send for Illustrated Circulars, naming THE CANADA LUMBERMAN. 12L11



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We carry a STOCK of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to choose from.

We watch the interest of our Customers. Our stock is full of the very best goods in Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds.

We BUY and SELL for Cash, therefore it enables us to do business on very SMALL PROFITS.

### NOTE THE PRICES.

We give a Good Tweed Suit for.....\$6 00

We give a Good Tweed Pants for..... 1 50

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Lumber from BRYCE BROS. to Build the Canada Pacific Railway!



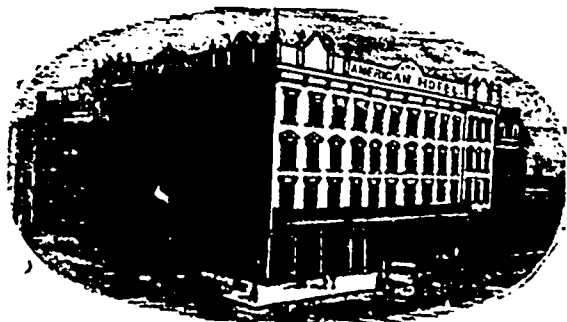
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BLAKE—"It looks like good, clear stuff. It strikes me it is about the only clear thing in the whole business."

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American Hotel, Corner Young & Front Sts., TORONTO, ONT.



Newly and elegantly furnished throughout. Contains one hundred rooms, and under it the new management is first-class in all its appointments, at moderate rates. Free omnibuses to and from all trains.

W. R. BINGHAM, of Bradford, Ontario, Proprietor

# F. E. DIXON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BARK TANNED

## LEATHER BELTING

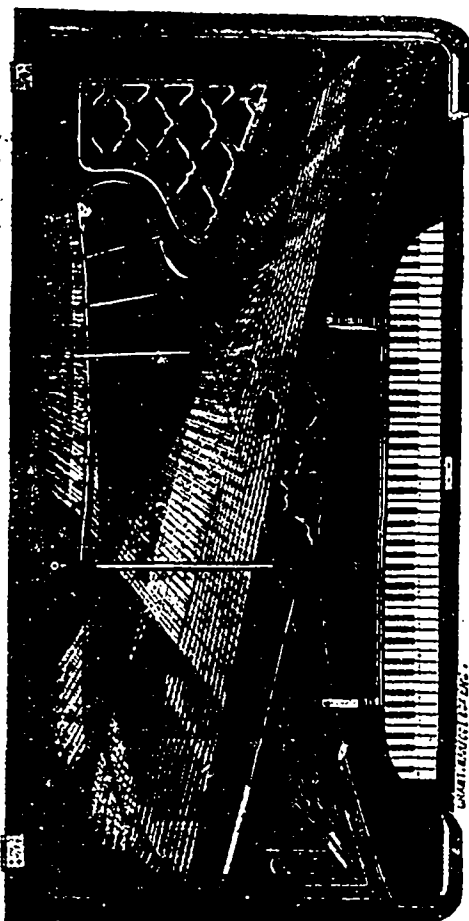


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Specialties :  
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Specialties :  
VALVOLINE  
For Lubricating  
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It leaves no  
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These Oils are justly pronounced by Competent Judges

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A LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF

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JOHN FISKEN & CO. AGENTS, } ISAAC ANDERSON. b15  
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Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting!

FIRE ENGINE HOSE, LACE, LEATHER,

OAK TANNED SOLE LEATHER, ETC., ETC.

STITCHED AND RIBBED BELTING MADE TO ORDER.

Double Always in Stock. Send for Samples and Prices

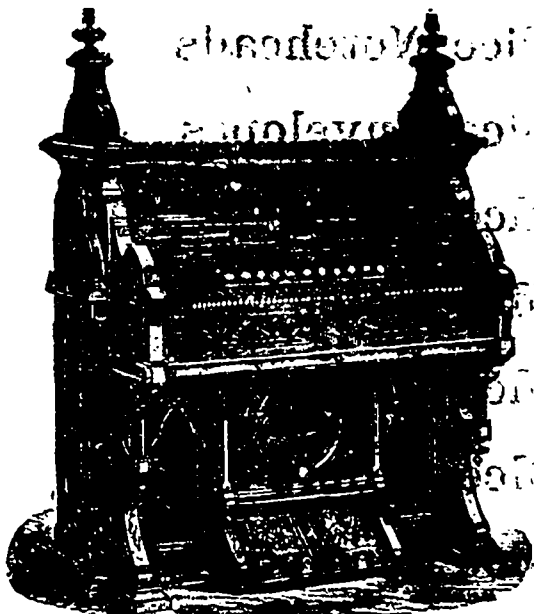
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## The Crowning Triumph of the Bell Organ

The Bell Organs have just received the HIGHEST AWARD and SPECIAL PRIZE (Gold Medal) at the International Exhibition, Sydney, Australia, this year for their Organs over all the English and American makers. This along with the unlimited awards, prove that

THE BELL ORGANS LEAD THE WORLD!

WE RECEIVED  
 Medal and Diploma..... Provincial Exhibition, 1871  
 Medal and Diploma..... Centennial Exhibition, 1876  
 International Medal & Diploma, Sydney, Aus. 1877



WE RECEIVED  
 Only Medal for Parlor Organ, Provincial Ex., 1878  
 Only Medal for Parlor Organ, Industrial Ex., 1879  
 And Gold Medal..... at Sydney Australia, 1880

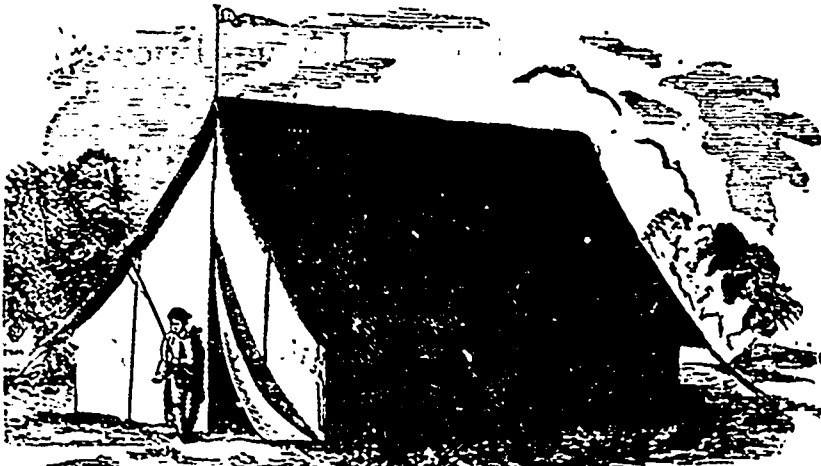
The Bell Organ Manufactory is the Largest and Oldest in the British Empire, and the fact that we have sold nearly 15,000 proves that they are the best in the market. We guarantee all our Organs for five years. Correspondence invited. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

W. BELL & CO.

110 to 112 East Market Square, GUELPH, ONT.

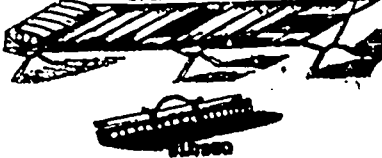
## National Manufacturing Company

202 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.



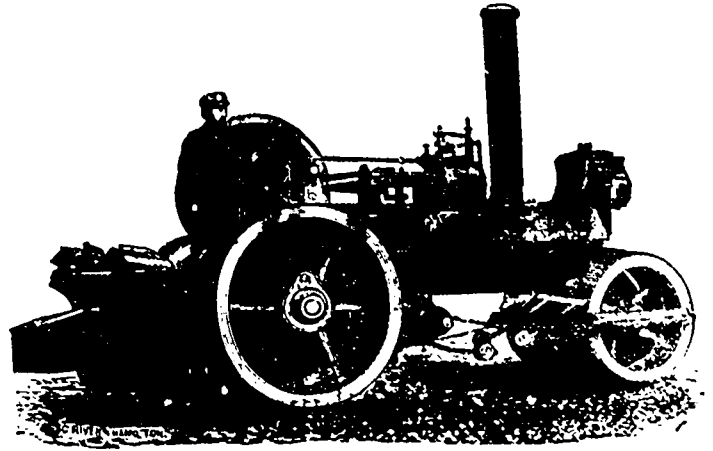
Manufacturers of Tents for Lumbermen, Sportsmen, Camp Meetings, Photographers, Lawn and Military Encampments, with or without extra roofs, all sizes and styles, white or fancy striped, silk proof or plain. Prices from \$5, upwards. Flaps of all descriptions, (regulation sizes) made of the best of silk-finish bunting. CAMP BEDS (Bradley's Patent) the best bed ever invented; size when folded 2 x 6 in.; 3 feet long, weighing only 11 pounds, but strong enough to bear the weight of any man. Waterproof wagon and horse-covers, tarpaulins sheets, coats and leggings of every description made to order on the premises. Special rates to Lumbermen. Send for catalogue and price list to

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HAMILTON, ONT.

## J. H. KILLEY & CO.

Manufacturers of Economical, Variable, Out-off, High Pressure, and

## Condensing Engines

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This House stands at the head, having manufactured Clothing in Toronto for over Forty Years, and always gave satisfaction to customers. THEY IMPORT THEIR OWN WOOLLENS FROM EUROPE, and Manufacture the Clothing on the premises.

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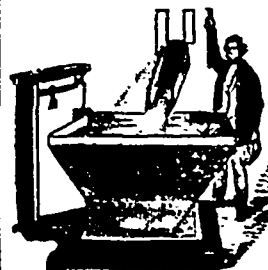
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# M. Covel's Latest Improved Automatic Saw Sharpener!

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:—

GRAVENHURST, 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 plow 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.

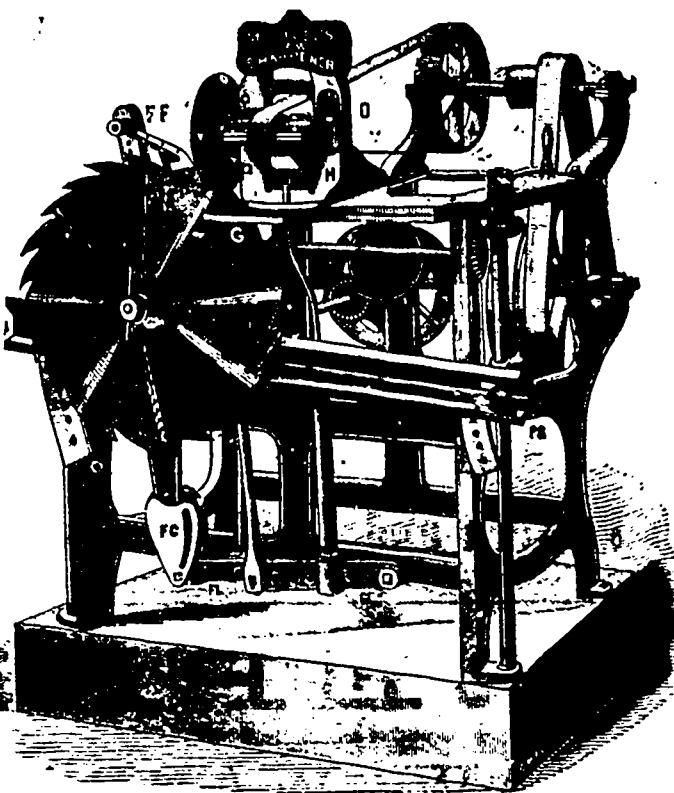
Toronto, August 11th, 1880.

WM. HAMILTON, Peterborough, Ont.

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

Yours, &c.,

THOMPSON, SMITH & SON.



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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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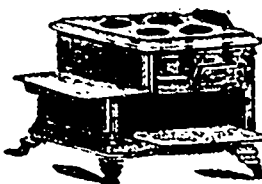
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Where economy of fuel is the great consideration, along with uniformity of speed, such as is required in Grist and Flouring Mills, Woolen and Cotton Factories, or large Factories of any kind, I supply the Corliss Engine. I feel justified in saying that our Style, Workmanship and Finish on this Engine will be no discredit to its renown, and certainly is not equalled in this country for economy of fuel. I have them working at 2½ pounds of coal per horse-power per hour.

# WILLIAM HAMILTON - - PETERBOROUGH, ONT.



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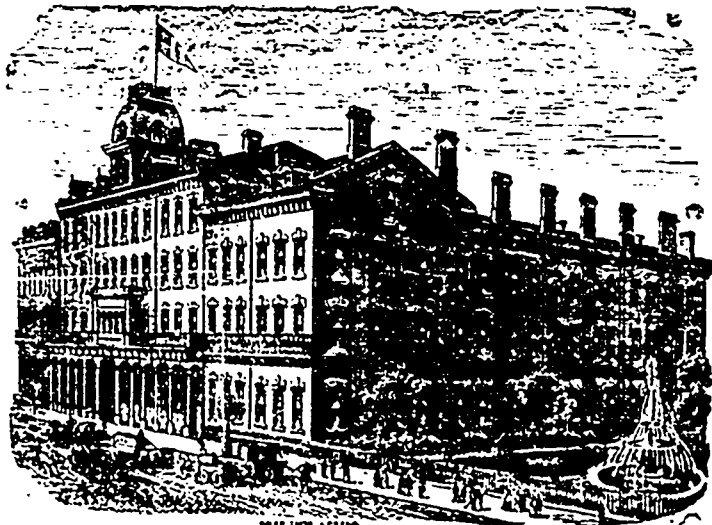
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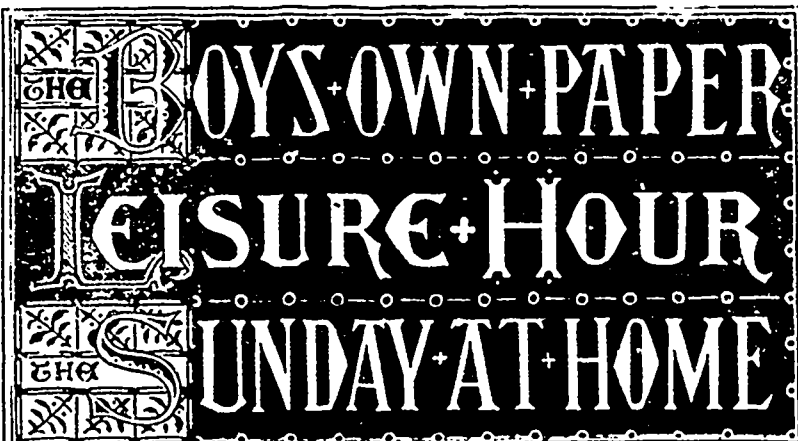
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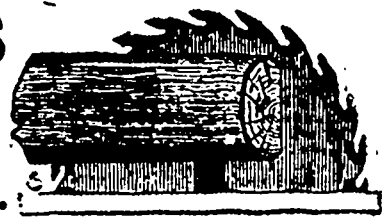
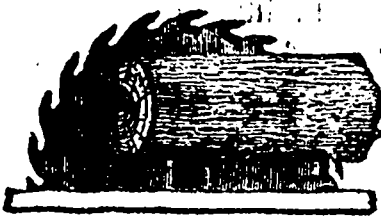
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## SAWS REPAIRED.

EVERY SAW WARRANTED.

SEND FOR PRICES.

613

## 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 \$1 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 hectic, 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:

8x1	} 3 in. hole.	10x1	} 3 in. hole.	12x1	} 3, 3/4 and 1 inch.
8x3/4		10x3/4		12x3/4	
8x1/2		10x1/2		12x1/2	

Probably more wheels 12x1, 12x3/4 and 12x1/2 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 quantities 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.

113

# The Tanite Co. Stroudsburg, Monroe Co. Pennsylvania

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