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VOL. 1.

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NO. 20.

For the first six months of the year there were 42,277,531 feet of lumber exported from New York. Of this amount the West Indies took 23,335,326 feet, South America, 13,700,047; East Indies and Africa, 3,346,396; Europe, United Kingdom, 2,219,529, and Europe, continent, 656,233. During the same months of the four preceding years, 34,935,899 feet were exported in 1880, 33,842,867 feet in 1879, 26,178,286 in 1878, and 27,839,860 in 1877. The figures do not include the exports of hardwoods.

On Wednesday morning about forty of C. N. Nelson & Co.'s mill crew struck for a reduction of time from 11 to 10 per day. They paraded the streets, and succeeded in getting about forty of Hersey, Bean & Brown's mill crew to join them. These were joined by Jordan & Mathews' and J. Mulvey's rafting crew. The crowd marched to Schulenberg Boeckeler's mill and attempted to stop the mill, but Earnest Hospo's revolver induced them to give up the job. They also failed to induce Isaac Staples' crew to join them. Nelson & Co. and Hersey, Bean & Brown's mill are still running with half crews. The mill owners declare they will not reduce the working time, and the end is not yet.

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer remarks that from present appearances the great timber country of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota will be gridironed with railroads the next five years. Arrangements are being made to commence work on half a dozen, and as these projects are all gotten up as feeders and extensions of the great railroad lines of the north-west there is little doubt but that they will all be constructed. In the lumber way the most important of these lines is the timber belt railway, which is designed to run east and west through northern Wisconsin. The Wisconsin central railroad has had cut along its lines during the last winter 215,000,000 feet of logs, or nearly the cut of the whole upper Mississippi and Rum river country, and considerably more than was cut on the St. Croix river.

An Oregon prophet, awake to the coming importance of the lumber interest in that country, glowingly asserts that the Pacific slope now offers the most considerable supply of lumber remaining on the continent. The development of the projected railway system of Oregon will open up the lumber trade of that State, which will soon become more extensive and lucrative than its fisheries and wheat production. It is also predicted that Oregon lumber will supply the markets on Montana, Dakota, and even Chicago. This authority further says that within a few years the mountains, where the chief supply is to be found, will be penetrated in all directions and at all points, and the lumber will be run out on tramways, or driven down the streams; and that in ten years from now

the mountain lumber manufacture will be an immense business. Here, he says, is not only the easy and natural source of supply, but the only possible one. Though the supply cannot be considered inexhaustible, it is thought to be good for a hundred years.

The following table shows the cost of thick clear lumber in Boston, Mass., shipped from Chicago, Detroit, Mich., and Tonawanda, N.Y., the current prices and rates of freight being used in the calculation:—

	CHICAGO.	DETROIT.	TONAWANDA.
Two inch clear	\$40 00	\$47 00	\$45 00
Dressing	1 50	1 50	1 50
Freight	7 00	5 50	3 50
Cost in Boston	\$45 50	54 00	50 00

These figures show a difference of fifty cents and \$4.50, respectively, between the prices received by the Detroit and Tonawanda deals, and that obtained for the same quality of stock by any Chicago man who may be fortunate enough to sell it. The comparison, therefore, assuming that Chicago prices fix the value, proves that the Detroit and Tonawanda dealers are selling their lumber for less than it is worth; at the first point the price should be \$47.50, and at the second \$49.50.

#### THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.

From a book entitled "The Balance Sheet of the World," published in London not long since, are gleaned the following interesting facts and conclusions. One striking feature of the work is an exhibit of civilized progress during the decade from 1870 to 1880. It is shown by the table below:—

	Per Cent of Increase.
Population	9.76
Agriculture	8.58
Manufactures	19.60
Commerce	33.20
Mining	47.00
Carrying trade	53.22
Earnings of nations	19.84
Public wealth	10.57
Taxes	22.34
Public debt	43.39

It will be noticed that manufactures increased more than double the percentage of agriculture, and commerce more than four times that of agriculture. Mining and the carrying trade mounted still higher in comparison. A careful student of human progress, by a survey of these figures, is led to inquire whether agriculture is really losing ground in the race with our industries. If all material progress is based on agriculture, one might be led to conclude that the business structure of the world is in danger of becoming top-heavy. But as civilization means the development of artificial life, and the most perfect use and economy of the raw material, such a conclusion would be hasty and premature.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS cures scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, piles, and all humors of the blood. Cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, dropsy, kidney complaints, headache, nervousness, female weakness, and general debility.

#### PIONEER SAW-MILLS IN EUROPE.

A writer in the *Timber Trades Journal* says that the exact date of the first practical employment of the saw-mill is not known. The earlier mills were driven by water-wheels and wind-mills, steam as a motive power being then unknown. The Greek and Roman writers, although in their works referring to machines for sawing stone and marble, make no mention of any machine for sawing wood, from which it may be inferred that such machines did not exist in their time. The first record we have of the saw-mill in Europe is in reference to a mill erected in Germany, on the river Boer, in the fourth century. Beecher, in his "History of Inventions," says that saw-mills were first introduced in Europe in the seventeenth century, but it is authoritatively given that such mills were to be found working in Bavaria in 1337.

When the Infante Henry, of Portugal, sent settlers to the Island of Madeira in 1420, he ordered saw-mills to be erected there, for the conversion into deals of the various kinds of excellent timber, with which that island abounded. In 1427 the city of Breslau, in Prussia, possessed a saw-mill which produced a yearly rent of three marks. In 1490 the magistrates of Erfurt, a town in Prussia Saxony, caused a saw-mill to be erected in a forest in the neighborhood of their town. Norway, which is covered with forests, had the first saw-mill about the year 1530. The sawing of timber by machines was then looked upon as a new art, and because the exportation of sawed timber was thereby increased, a deal tithe was imposed by Christian III., in 1545. In 1552 there was a saw-mill at Joachimsthal, in Prussia, which, as we are told, belonged to Jacob Gensen, mathematician. In 1555 the Bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary, Queen of England, to the court of Rome, having seen a saw-mill in the neighborhood of Lyons, thought it worthy of his attention, and gave instructions to the writer of his travels to make special and particular mention of it in his report to his royal mistress. In the sixteenth century there were in use mills with several saws, whereby logs of timber could be sawed into deals and planks.

The original saw mill consisted of a square wooden frame in which the saws were stretched, which frame, by the motion of a crank, was caused to rise and fall on wooden uprights secured to a suitable foundation. The log to be cut, was placed on a horizontal bed or carriage sliding on the mill floor. The carriage was provided with a rack, worked by suitable gearing in connection with a ratchet wheel and pawl, or click, and so arranged that at the up stroke of the swing frame the click slipped over a certain number of the teeth of the ratchet wheel. During the down stroke of the swing frame the click turned the ratchet wheel, and with it the rack gearing, thereby traversing the rack carriage with the log on it.

A large number of the saw-mills of the present

day are made on the same principle, one of the greatest improvements being the silent feed wheel to work the feed motion, in place of the old-fashioned ratchet wheel and click. With the silent feed wheel the rate of feed can be regulated to the greatest nicety, whereas the ratchet feed could not be regulated to a less grade than one tooth of the ratchet wheel.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LOG LAW.

During the late heavy freshets thousands of logs escaped from Lock Haven and Williamsport booms, many of which were caught by individuals living along the river, or stranded on the islands and rocks on their way downward. The law of 1812 provided that a compensation of six cents be allowed for each log so captured or found lying on one's property. A supplement to this law was published in 1835, which provided that when a sufficient number of logs were not caught to adequately compensate for the time and trouble a reasonable amount should be paid, equal to what would have been earned by ordinary labor. But it was discovered that during the period of high water the owners of logs sent them adrift above to be caught again in the State of Maryland, where they were manufactured into the various kinds of lumber, thus depriving the Pennsylvanians of the benefit of the manufacturing lumber trade. To prevent this a law was passed in 1866, prohibiting loose logs to be transported on the Susquehanna and its tributaries, and that all loose logs should be bound together, and that all persons catching logs floating loosely in the water were to be paid fifty cents for each by the owner thereof. But there was a proviso attached to the act: "That this act shall not apply to saw logs now lying in the said stream, nor to any case in which by reason of high water, or from any other casualty, said sawlogs may be swept out of the west branch and Susquehanna booms." It follows, then, that as to all logs sent adrift by interested parties, for the purpose of sending them to a market outside the State, which are caught on their downward way, the persons securing the same are entitled to fifty cents for each one; that all logs which by accident, such as the breaking of a boom or otherwise go adrift, are to be paid for according to the law of 1812, which is six cents a piece, where a number are held, or when a sufficient quantity has not been obtained to pay for the time occupied in catching them a reasonable compensation is to be allowed those who bring them ashore.

ATTENTION is being called to the superior quality of the pine timber grown in the northern districts of America to that which comes from the more southerly States. It is stated to be of slower growth, and consequently better matured, mellowed, and of a finer texture, and the goods manufactured from it are said to give greater satisfaction.

## OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

THE DEMAND FOR TIMBER AND DEALS.—THE WEEK'S SALES.—PRESENT PRICES.—OAK IN DEMAND.—AUCTION PRICES.—THE SUPERIORSHIP OF CULLERS.

QUEBEC, August 8.—It is satisfactory to note that since the date of my last letter to the LUMBERMAN prices have been steadily maintained, and the demand has increased for almost every kind of wood in and out of the market.

## WHITE PINE.

White pine in particular is in good request, owing to the large quantity stuck up the Ottawa, which cannot possibly reach Quebec this season. Prices for this wood are very satisfactory, and higher than even the most sanguine could have expected some short time since.

Within the last few days a raft of white pine containing about 100,000 feet, 49 feet average, has been sold for 27 cents, with a parcel of red about 36 feet average, which fetched 18½ cents. Another raft of Kippewa timber, 45 feet average, containing some 85,000 to 90,000 feet of white pine and 20,000 red has been sold, the former at 28 cents, and the latter at 18½. A third raft of mixed white and red has been sold at 20 cents for the white, 38 feet average, and 13 cents for the red, 27 feet average. Another lot of Kippewa white pine has been sold for 32 cents, 49 to 50 feet average. A few smaller lots have changed hands at 27 to 31 cents for 48 to 53 feet average. A remarkably fine raft, which arrived last week from the Kippewa, is held at 38 cents. There are several more rafts under offer at this moment, and further sales will doubtless be soon reported.

Messrs. R. R. Dobell & Co., of this city, have recently purchased from David Moore, his whole stock of red and white pine now stuck at Roche a Capitaine.

By the way, lumbermen will regret to learn that Mr. Dobell is just now confined indoors from the effect of a recent slight sunstroke.

## AUCTION PRICES.

The saved portion of the *Bristolian's* cargo, wrecked on Anticosti, was sold here to-day by auction. The figures obtained are significant, it being of course always remembered that amounts paid at auction rarely reach the highest market value. The square pine, 3,000 feet, was sold to J. B. Charleson for 12½ cents, and re-sold to George King for 15 cents. James Connolly bought 16,000 feet board pine at 29 cents. About 1,600 deals, thirds and fourths, were sold to Jos. Archer, sen., at the rate of \$34. The pipe staves were sold to a local cooper for \$151 per mill, and about 1,400 w.o.w.i. were purchased by J. B. Charleson, broker, for \$34 per mill.

## OAK.

The apparent combination to bear the market on oak has fallen through. One or two shippers having run out of stock were forced to buy, and the figures of late transactions compare favorably on the whole with last year's prices. Holders and manufacturers' agents, being in a position to hold out for their own, purchasers have gained nothing by holding back.

One very good dram of Canada oak, 55 feet, culls out, has fetched 44 cents. Another common lot, measured off, one-third Michigan and two-thirds Ohio, has been sold for 42 cents, a price which the same quality would hardly have brought last year.

For elm there is very little enquiry. Walnut is in demand, but there is little or none offering.

Mr. E. J. Charlton, of the Upper Ottawa contracting firm of Purpore & Charlton, shipped to-day a large lot of English dredging machinery for deepening the Upper Ottawa. The hull of the vessel is building at Pembroke. When the work is completed, there will be opened a new stretch of navigation on the Upper Ottawa, of ninety miles in length, passing through the Culbutte locks, of great importance to the lumber trade.

## THE SUPERVISORSHIP OF CULLERS.

The recent death of the late Mr. W. Quinn, who for twenty-seven years held the office of Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec, has called forth an army of applicants for the office, principal amongst whom are H. J. Chaloner, a confidential clerk in the office of Hon. Thos. McGroovy, M.P., Government contractor, Mr. Jas. Patton of this city, a life long lumberman, and Mr. John Paupore, M.P., of the Ottawa district,

also a well known operator in lumber. It was rumored some time ago that Mr. Quinn was to have been superannuated and Mr. Chaloner appointed in his stead. Deputations of leading lumbermen both in Ottawa and Quebec immediately waited upon the Government, and upon Mr. McGroovy, M.P., who exercises a great deal of the patronage of the Dominion Government in this district, and protested energetically against the selection for the position of any but a properly qualified officer. The Council of the Quebec Board of Trade passed resolutions to a similar effect, and the Government halted in its intended action. To-day another deputa-tion has been selected amongst those interested in the trade in this city, to wait up Hon. Messrs. Langovan and Caron, the representatives of this district in the Cabinet, and urge upon them similar views. What the result will be cannot yet be foreseen, though it would not seem probable that the Government should desire to incur the opposition of so important and influential a section of the community as the lumbermen, by making to this important office the appointment of any unqualified party merely as a requital for party services.

## AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

I have it from the highest sources that it is the intention of the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Quebec to hold at no distant date another sale by auction in this city of Government lands. Instead of lumbering limits, however, most of the lots to be offered will probably be mineral lands.

## WALNUT TREES.

To the Editor of the Toronto Evening News

SIR,—I have just read your comment on the culture of the walnut tree, suggested by remarks on the subject by the *Times* of Hamilton. With your permission I give an instance of the great benefit that might result from the extensive culture of the walnut.

In the spring of 1839 myself and a brother transplanted two small walnut trees, which were not two inches in diameter or ten feet in height. They took root rapidly, and grew rapidly, and some eight years ago I saw and measured them. One of them had a girth of 72 and the other 65 inches, one foot from the ground. Each had a fine trunk some 20 feet to the lower limbs, and a fine spread of top of over 30 feet, and was loaded with nuts every year. They are now two as beautiful trees as can be met with, and more valuable than beautiful, and can be seen by any one passing over the Hamilton and Caledonian plank road, about nine miles south from Hamilton, on the late Bingham, now Coon Farm. You justly say it is as well to plant valuable trees as any, and if these few lines will be of any use in directing further attention to walnut tree culture I will be amply rewarded for this hasty note on the subject.

Yours very truly,

A. BINGHAM.

## Flies and Horses.

Dr. J. J. Ridge, of Enfield, writes to the *Daily News*—"The incessant torment which flies inflict upon horses during such hot weather as we recently endured may not have occurred to the minds of many. Though a minor misery, yet it is so real that I venture to ask you to allow me to describe a plan which I have found thoroughly successful in preventing it altogether, while perfectly harmless. It is simply the application, before harnessing, of a mixture of one part of crude carbolic acid with six or more parts of olive oil. This should be rubbed lightly all over the animal with a rag, and applied more thickly to the interior of the ears and other parts most likely to be attacked. This application may need to be repeated in the course of the day, but while any odour of the acid remains the flies decline to settle, and the horse is completely free from all their annoyance. The nervous, irritable state into which some horses get from the attacks of these insects is also not an infrequent cause of accidents, and these, therefore, may also be obviated. Whether the dreaded tsetse of Eastern Africa would also fight shy of similarly anointed animals I cannot say, but it deserves a trial, and if successful would be an incalculable boon. It might also prove obnoxious to mosquitoes,

## EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

United States Consul John Wilson, of Brussels, furnishes to the Statu department at Washington a translation of an article originally published in France, descriptive of this Australian tree, which has attracted some attention in this country, and if it possesses but half the good qualities claimed for it, it must be admirably adapted to the treeless regions of southern Kansas, Texas, and indeed all our prairie territory. The article appears in the consular reports for June, and is as follows:—

Nothing is more curious than this Australian tree, yesterday nearly unknown in France, and to-day on the point of producing a revolution in the silviculture in the south, and perhaps in certain industries also. It develops with a prodigious rapidity, its wood is very hard and resinous, and is neither affected by water nor attacked by insects.

The eucalyptus flourishes in the south of France, especially in the Maritime Alps, were, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Gimbert, its culture is constantly on the increase. At Cannes its mean yearly growth is about four meters. Seedlings a year old, planted in the month of May in favorable ground, reach the height of 6 meters by the following December. Throughout all of Southern France, if planted in good ground, the eucalyptus in seven or eight years attains a height of from 20 to 25 meters. It is an elegantly proportioned evergreen, and sheds a very agreeable balsamic fragrance.

It is therefore of the highest importance to draw the attention of silviculturists and economists to this remarkable tree, for the replantation of the forests in Southern France and Algeria. This is a source of wealth worthy of the most serious consideration.

The ordinary timber trees in France are cut from the forest, on an average, every hundred years; the eucalyptus can be cut five times in that period, or once in every twenty years.

It will be seen by this that the value of timber forests would be quintupled by the culture of this tree.

It has been calculated that a cross-tie for railroads, which now costs 8 francs in France, would only cost from 1 to 2 francs if made of eucalyptus wood.

An ordinary pine tree fit to furnish a telegraph post of 6.50 meters high requires a growth of thirty years, and costs 6.50 francs, whilst the eucalyptus will grow the same post in five years, and from this it may be seen what an economy must result from the growing of this tree for these purposes.

It is well known that, in consequence of the rapid extension of our naval construction, we are obliged to import much timber from Russia, Sweden, Norway, and the United States. The culture of the eucalyptus would in time completely relieve us from having recourse to these foreign sources of naval timber. All the masts, hulls, and indeed the entire frame-work of ships can be made from this tree. All the wooden vessels that now ply between Australia and England are chiefly made of it. The whaling vessels of Hobart Town are made of this wood, and throughout Australia it is extensively employed by carpenters, wagonmakers, wheelwrights, &c. A hectare of land, planted with the eucalyptus in 6 meters between the trees, well planted, they will have a diameter of 20 centimeters in three years, and a tree of this dimension is very useful to mechanics and wheelwrights, and can be sold for over 5 francs each. Thus the first cutting would produce 2,500 francs per hectare. At eight years, the trees of such a plantation would have acquired the dimensions suitable for railroad purposes, and each tree would be worth 20 francs. A hectare of this plantation would then be worth, according to Mr. Frothier, 6,200 francs.

Large plantations of this tree could be made rapidly to invade and cover swampy grounds, more or less previously drained, and so change its character as to entirely prevent the emanation therefrom of noxious miasma. Such plantations would prevent the direct action of the sun's rays upon the ground; would extract any excess of humidity from it, and would thus absorb all the elements of a parasitic and unhealthy vegetation. Thus, on a ground formerly uncultivated and pestilential, at the end of ten or twelve years from the planting a strong, gener-

ous and health-giving forest might be produced. Intermittent fevers do not exist where the eucalyptus grows, and travellers think that Australia owes much of the salubrity of its climate to the fact that so much of her territory is covered with this tree.

Mr Gimbert strongly recommends the plantation of the eucalyptus in certain regions of Spain, the treeless plains around Rome, the vicinity of Poestum, the deltas of the Var, the coast of Corsica, &c., which are during the hot season humid, and hence the seat of intermitten fevers.

The eucalyptus contains an essence which is easily extracted, and of which Dr. Gimbert has shown the happy medical properties. This essence has, among others, the property of being febrifuge, anti-spasmodic. Mr. Gimbert, who, at Cannes, was the physician of Prosper Mermeo, tells us that the illustrious writer for three years used cigarettes of eucalyptus, and that they always calmed his asthmatic oppressions.

These facts speak for themselves, without being necessary for us to add anything further. The eucalyptus is a precious conquest, of which we must now try to profit.

## IMPROVED BAND LOG SAW MILL.

The last issue of the *Scientific American* contains the following description of a new band saw-mill which is now being built by a firm of American wood-machinery builders for the purpose of securing greater economy in the manufacture of sawlogs, especially those of the most valuable woods. It says:—The machine proper, except the carriage, is mounted on a heavy cast iron sole plate, which sustains and supports all the operative parts. The operator, without changing his position, has entire control of the mill, and can start or stop it, change the feed, or vary the direction of the carriage at will. It is massive and substantial, wheels 72 inches in diameter, and arranged so the saw can be made to run on any portion of the wheel almost instantly. The guides—upper and lower—are those peculiar to all of the Fay & Co. machines, having a wheel to receive the back thrust of the saw, and lateral supporting slide guides or packing plates to suit the thickness of the saws; the upper guide is also so arranged that it can be raised or lowered instantly to any desired sized log, and yet will always remain in a true vertical line with the lower one—a very important feature. The carriage has blocks and set works are the most improved known. The log is set with the greatest ease and convenience, and with unerring accuracy. The set works are arranged to be operated in the most expeditious manner. The carriage runs on friction rolls. The side supports are arranged so as always to secure an even thickness of the last board. Rests at the same distances apart as the side supports afford a decided advantage over ordinary mills in edging up boards and splitting plank into scantling.

The nearness together of blocks saves any change of moving of head blocks in sawing logs of different lengths. No calculation is required to leave the last board of the desired thickness. The operator and assistant stand at the side of the carriage, where logs can be easiest handled, and where the proper set, when slabbing, can be determined. The position of the sawyer has the further advantage of enabling him to cut different grades of lumber in the same log into the most suitable dimensions.

A single improved dog quickly operated holds securely any size of logs until nearly finished. Sliding dogs can be quickly applied to hold the last board without tearing or otherwise injuring the lumber.

The carriage can be run close to the rear of the mill building. Every part is most thoroughly constructed, and the working parts are all readily accessible. The blade is usually four inches wide and No. 18 gauge, and removes a kerf of one-sixteenth of an inch.

The enormous saving in lumber over other saw-mills by this machine we leave to our readers to compute, feeling it will be worth their most careful investigation.

PAPER pulp made from sawdust is to be sent to England from Welland, Ont. It will be tried at an English factory, and the paper sold as an experiment. If successful, several capitalists will start a factory at that place,

**MILK AS FOOD FOR INVALIDS.**

The value of milk as food for invalids is now generally recognized that we believe our readers, both professional and non-professional, will thank us for condensing the following practical suggestions concerning its use from an article in the *New York Medical Record*, by Dr. James D. Trask:—

The most common objection offered to the use of milk is that it produces "biliousness." In many instances this is due to a disregard of the fact that milk ought to be looked upon as an article of food, and not as a mere drink; consequently, to secure its perfect digestion, it should be always taken at one of the regular meals, or at a point as near as practicable midway between two meals, when something is required to bridge over this interval. Bread and milk eaten together, by both children and adults, being agreeable to the palate, is often hurriedly swallowed and in excessive quantities, and indigestion is the consequence.

Again, since modern chemistry has taught us the important part taken by the saliva in the preparation of all starch foods for digestion, we have a ready explanation of the failure of the stomach to digest bread that has been swallowed with milk without previous mastication. When milk is given to either children or adults with feeble digestion, the bread should be first thoroughly mixed with the fluids of the mouth and swallowed by the child or invalid before the milk is taken; the young child must be watched as it eats, mouthful by mouthful, until the proper habit is formed.

The digestibility of milk depends, in many instances, upon the temperature at which it is taken into the stomach. This is particularly true in cases of nervous prostration. The digestive organs of those persons are almost invariably weak, and the temperature at which milk is ingested will determine whether it shall be gratefully received and readily digested, or, on the other hand, prove a source of discomfort.

On reflection it will at once appear that food, on being taken into the stomach, must first of all be warmed up to the temperature of the stomach, and this at the expense of vital heat. To raise a half pint of milk thirty or forty degrees involves the waste of considerable animal heat. This in a healthy person with vigorous digestion may not only be disregarded, but may be agreeable in its effects; but it is far otherwise with him whose digestive organs, under any of the depressing influences productive of nervous exhaustion, are taxed to their utmost to furnish fresh supplies of enriched blood to the feeble nervous centres. In these cases, milk at ordinary temperatures will be felt as a cold, foreign body long after it is swallowed, and its ingestion will probably be followed by acidity and headache. It is manifestly far more economical of vital force, in these cases, to heat the food upon the kitchen range, rather than in the patient's stomach.

These remarks are especially applicable to the use of food by such persons in cold weather. In summer, when the temperature of the atmosphere and surrounding objects approximates that of the human body, drinks may be generally taken without being first artificially heated. On the return of cold weather the stomach again becomes conscious of the additional duty imposed upon it, and artificial heating again becomes necessary.

Much has been said of the value of external heat as a vital stimulant. Few, however, seem rightly to appreciate the value of heat introduced into the system as a vital restorative. No more acceptable mode of accomplishing this can be devised than the drinking of hot milk. Milk heated to much above 100° F. loses for the time a degree of its sweetness and its density. No one who, fatigued by over-exertion of body or mind, has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a resort to it because of its having been rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portion of it seems to be digested and appropriated almost immediately; and many who now fancy they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue, find in this simple draught an equivalent that shall be abundantly satisfying, and far more

during its effects. \* \* \* \* \*  
The following statement is a gratifying confirmation of the value of these suggestions:— A lady, whose nervous system had been severely overtaxed by the supervision of a large school for girls, and whose digestion had become seriously impaired, went to Europe for her health. She eventually consulted Sir Thomas K. Chambers, and in answer to his inquiries stated that she had made repeated attempts to take milk of ordinary temperature as an article of food, but it had never been tolerated. At the suggestion of Dr. Chambers she began to drink it after being heated, in the same quantities as before. This proved the turning point in her case. The heated milk was well borne, and her convalescence dated from that time.

**Orillia House,  
ORILLIA.**

Now 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.

**Caledonian Hotel,  
GRAVENHURST.**

JOHN SHARPE, 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. 1yL15

**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,  
BARRIE, ONT.**

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. b20

**Fraser's Hotel,  
GRAVENHURST, ONT.**

HENRY FRASER, proprietor, (successor to 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. b28

**D. S. BRIGGS,**

9 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
Clear, Pickings, Common and Hardwood  
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c.  
BILL STUFF CUT TO ORDER. b12-1y

**CANADA TRUSS FACTORY**

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)  
**F. GROSS,**  
Manufacturer of SURGICAL and ORTHOPEDICAL INSTRUMENTS. ARTIFICIAL LIMBS made to order. INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description. b10-1y  
688 and 690 Craig Street, Montreal.

**TRUSSES.**

CLUTHE'S PATENT SPIRAL TRUSS all attachments improved. No more buckles, all on solid brass casting. Book of rupture and human frame free. Send address in full post card. Best true information about rupture and hernia. CHAS. CLUTHE, Surgical Machinist, 218 1/2 King Street west, Toronto. b20

35 Horse Mill on Bay Chaleur makes Norwegian  
Captains Exclaim  
"They are the Best Cut Deals we ever saw Shipped"

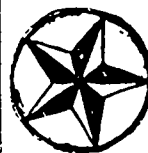
**R. H. MONTCOMERY**  
writes from New Richmond, Bay Chaleur, P. Que., 12th June, 1881:—"Have just come from Mill. She is working well and doing good work. Got up steam from cold water in 25 minutes. When in the mill this afternoon, took out my watch and timed the steam from cut 1 spruce log, 12 feet long, in 68 seconds. I am much pleased with my mill. Ho writes again 2nd June:—"My 25 Horse Power Belted Mill still runs out, spruce log, in 68 seconds. I am much pleased with my mill. She loaded, say they are the BEST CUT DEALS."  
The above Mill is our 35 H.P. Cut-out Engine; return tubular boiler; No. 2 Saw; from cut 50 ft. logs; endless chain drive; 12 in. dia. fly wheel; New Brunswick Editor; Shingle Trimmer; Sawcut Carrier; Deal Roller, &c., put into operation. Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford Canada.

**THEY HAVE EVER SEEN SHIPPED.**  
Cut-out Engine; return tubular boiler; No. 2 Saw; from cut 50 ft. logs; endless chain drive; 12 in. dia. fly wheel; New Brunswick Editor; Shingle Trimmer; Sawcut Carrier; Deal Roller, &c., put into operation.

**F. E. DIXON & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BARK TANNED

**LEATHER BELTING**

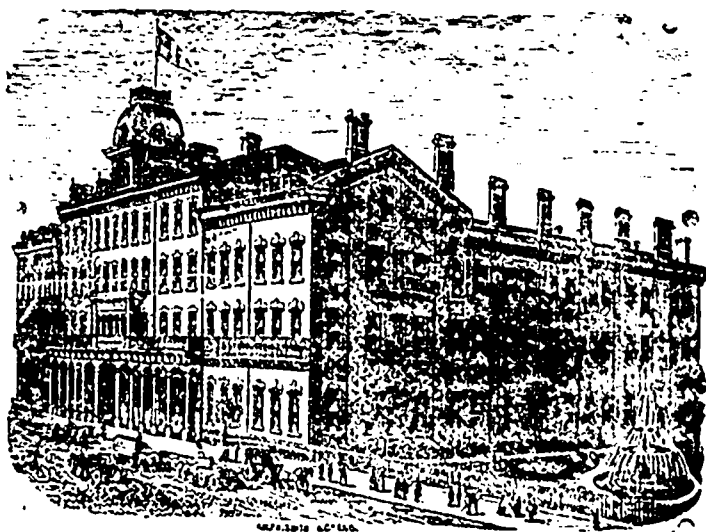


First Prize, Provincial Exhibition ..... Ottawa, 1875  
First Prize, Provincial Exhibition ..... Hamilton, 1876  
First Prize, Provincial Exhibition ..... London, 1877  
First Prize, Industrial Exhibition ..... Toronto, 1879  
First Prize, Industrial Exhibition ..... Toronto, 1880  
International Medal,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



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

81 Colborne Street, Toronto.



**The QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO, CANADA**

McGAW & WINNETT, Proprietors.

Patronized by Royalty and the best families. Prices graduated according to room. b20

USE OF NATURAL WOOD v. PAINTING.

As Sir Roger de Coverley would say when he wished to dodge a question, "much might be said on both sides," but Mr. Gardener states the whole subject so felicitously, says the American Furniture Gazette, that we will let him present his views somewhat at length:—

To answer according to the spirit of your inquiry, I should say by all means (if you do not mind the cost) use wood instead of putty. With all respect for white paint and striped paint and all other kinds of paint, there is nothing more enduringly satisfying than the natural tint and grain of the different kinds of wood suitable for building, of which we have such great variety in style and color, from the over-estimated black walnut to the rarely-used white pine, rarely used without having its natural beauty extinguished by three coats of paint. What I wish to say is, that finishing your woodwork without paint does not necessarily require the said wood to be of the kinds commonly called hard. Any wood that is not specially disposed to warp, and that can be smoothly wrought, may be used. There are several important points to be religiously observed if you leave the wood, whatever the variety, in its unadorned beauty. It must be the best of its kind; it must be seasoned to its inmost fibre; it must be wrought skilfully, tenderly cared for, and, finally, filled and rubbed till it wears a surface that is not liable to soil, is easily cleaned, resists the action of moisture, and will grow richer with age.

Hence, I say, by all means finish with unpainted wood, if you are not afraid of the expense; and yet paint and varnish are good, and putty, like charity, covereth a multitude of sins. Nothing protects wood better than oil and lead, and by means of them you have unlimited choice of colors, in the selection and arrangement of which there is room and need for genuine artistic taste. Yes, good honest paint is worthy the utmost respect. When it tries to improve upon Nature's divine methods and calls itself "graining," it becomes unmitigated nonsense,—yes, and worse. It is one of the sure evidences of man's innate perversity that he persists in trying to copy certain beautiful lines and shading in wood, not as an art study, but for actual use, when he may just as well have the perfect original as his own faulty imitation. What conceit, what blindness, what impudence this reveals! What downright falsehood! Not in the painter—oh no! skill is commendable even when unworthily employed,—but in him who orders it. You may buy a pine door, which is very well; pine doors are good; you tell every man that comes into your house it's black walnut, or oak, or mahogany. If this is not greeting him with lying lips and a deceitful heart, the moral law is not as clear as it ought to be. You may think it is of no consequence—certainly not worth making a fuss about—but I tell you this spirit of sham that pervades our whole social structure, that more and more obtrudes itself in every department of life, comes from the bottomless pit, and will carry us all thither, unless we resist it, even in these milder manifestations, as we would resist the Father of Lies himself. Truth and falsehood are getting so hopelessly confused that we can scarcely distinguish one from the other.

One other suggestion in this connection. Without either painting or graining you may get a most satisfactory effect, both in looks and utility, by staining the less costly kinds of woods, using a transparent stain that will not conceal, but strengthen the natural shading, and at the same time change its tint according to your fancy. This is an honest and economical expedient. It only requires that your lumber shall be sound, tolerably clear—a good hard knot isn't alarming—seasoned, and put up with care. The coat is less than common painting, and the effect as much better than graining as nature's work is more perfect than ours.

From the consideration of painting, per se, we naturally glide to the question of graining or deceptive painting, which Ruskin has just declared inadmissible. And here we may say that however much they may be at variance on other points, there is substantial accord among art writers in condemning graining. Mr. Gardener has had his tilt at it in the extract already given, and Ruskin pounces upon it with all his pugna- cious virulence:

"There is no meaner occupation for the human mind than the imitation of the stains and stripe of wood and marble. The grainer must think of what he is doing, and veritable attention and care, and occasionally considerable skill, are consumed in the doing of a mere absolute nothing than I can name in any other department of painful idleness. I know not anything so humiliating as to see a human being with arms and limbs complete, and apparently a head, and assuredly a soul, yet into the hands of which when you have put a brush and a palette, it cannot do anything with them but imitate a piece of wood. It cannot color; it has no idea of color. It cannot draw; it has no idea of form. It cannot caricature; it has no idea of humor."

Eastlake says his say about it as follows:—"It is an objectionable and pretentious 'deceit,' which cannot be excused even on the grounds of economy. In the last century, an English oak and Spanish mahogany could be procured at a reasonable price, the grainer's work was, of course, unneeded. In modern days the usual substitute for those now expensive woods is deal; but deal is so soft and absorbent in its fibre that it quickly becomes soiled, and in most situations, especially when exposed to the air, it soon requires painting. But why should we paint it in imitation of oak? Everybody can see at a glance that it is not oak, and, as far as appearance is concerned, there are many modes of treatment which would be far more effective."

The White Water of the Arabian Sea.

With reference to the phenomenon of what is known as the "white water" of the Arabian Sea, a correspondent writes as follows:—"If the call of duty or pleasure should at any time induce any of your readers to undertake the overland journey to India, they must not fail to give instructions to be called from bed should the nocturnal phenomenon of the 'white water' occur. It is more frequently seen in the months of July and August, and is principally confined to a narrow belt to the eastward of the Island of Socotra, known in the charts of that sea as the Line of the Strongest Monsoon, and wherein the rain clouds on quitting Central Africa on their passage eastward are apparently confined. Should the moon be above the horizon, an uneasy night's rest may be anticipated, as the writer has never known the phenomenon to occur in the presence of that orb.

"To give the reader some idea of this remarkable and striking appearance, we will suppose ourselves in a steamer, about two hundred and fifty miles to the eastward of Socotra, in the position named, and in the latter end of July; time, 1 a.m. The monsoon is blowing strongly and steadily—the night, starlight and clear—a light fleecy scud occasionally passing rapidly to the eastward, and the good vessel bowing along at the rate of fourteen or fifteen knots an hour. Suddenly we discover a light hue in the water, which in a short while assumes a snow white aspect, and in the course of a quarter of an hour extends to the horizon in all directions. The transformation of the water is perfect, the usually green color of the sea having been replaced by an appearance of whiteness like that of milk. And yet if you draw a bucket of water for inspection or analysis, you will find that it is beautifully clear, and not a vestige of anything white being visible; nor can the microscope discover anything over and above the ordinary quantity of minute life always present in sea water within the tropics.

"The deception seems to me to admit of easy explanation, it being the result simply of reflection of color. The vessel in passing through a light, misty atmosphere, inappreciable to the eye while within its influence; and the white watery vesicles held in suspension are in some favorable condition of air and water, reflected on the surface of the latter."—Chambers' Journal.

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. Zopsea cleanses the entire system, stimulates the liver, keeps you regular, and able to eat ten-ponny meals. Letters and postal cards come in daily, telling of cures and help from Zopsea, from Brazil. Positive proof of the health and vigor it gives in a ten cent sample. Ask your druggist.

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

KEEWATIN MILLS.

These mills are situated on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the outlet of the Lake of the Woods into the Winnipeg river. Their water power is equal to anything on this continent. There is always a fall of eighteen feet, and sometimes more, if the water is high. A channel was formed for the passage of the water from the main lake into a depression which forms a small lake, at the outlet of which the mills were erected, and after driving the turbines the water falls into Darlington Bay of the Winnipeg river. A gate at the outlet into the small lake or reservoir keeps the amount of water perfectly under control, and may be closed entirely if necessary for repairs, leaving the mill quite dry, and keeping them in the winter free from ice.

The buildings were erected in the fall of 1879, and everything completed for the season's cutting at 1880. The main building is 120 feet long by 36 in width, and is three stories high. The lower storey contains five turbine water wheels and shafting required to drive the machinery above. The second storey contains three shingle machines, a bolter and lath machine, slab cutter and planing machine. The upper storey or saw floor contains one large circular for dimension stuff, two slash saws, one double stock gang, one double edger, one trimmer and two log ways, all fitted with the latest improvements and conveniences. There is also within the walls an iron lathe and other machinery and tools required for making repairs, so that when breakdowns occur no time will be lost in waiting for the necessary repairs. On a level with the upper floor is a very large platform for temporary storing, hauling away, etc. The other buildings are an office, two storehouses, blacksmith shop, boarding house, to hold fifty, residence, five tenement houses, stables, etc.

The present capacity of the mills is 800,000 feet of lumber, 90,000 shingles, and 35,000 lath per day, which will be increased as required. The piling ground is situated between the mills and the track of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is very convenient, there being room for about 6,000,000 feet of lumber with railway switch running through it. The platform of the mill extends out to the switch connection with the main track of the railway, placing them in excellent position for shipping. From 8 to 10 carloads of lumber per week have been sent to Winnipeg since the commencement of this season's cut. About 6,000,000 feet of lumber will be manufactured this season, for which there is a ready market at good prices. About seventy-five to one hundred men are steadily employed in the mills during the summer and getting out logs during the winter. Wages range from \$40 to \$60 per month, without board. These mills are owned by the Keewatin Lumber Company, and are conducted under the efficient management of Mr. John Mather, the largest stockholder. The timber limits of the company are all the islands of the Lake of the Woods, as well as a number on the shores of the lake, and are easily accessible by their powerful tug, which is used for towing the logs to the mills. This is one of the many institutions which will eventually occupy the narrow neck of land which

forms at this point one of the finest water power on the continent, and which will build up a large manufacturing centre, supplying the provinces of the west with various kinds of manufactured articles.—The Progress, Rat Portage, Keewatin.

Monster Locomotives.

The Rhode Island locomotive works are now at work on ten monster freight locomotives for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and have furnished two which will be shipped to Albuquerque, New Mexico. The locomotives, when in running order, will weigh sixty tons each, and the tanks have a capacity of 3,500 gallons of water. The tenders weigh 8 tons each. The length of the locomotive engine all is 60 feet. The cylinders are 20 inches in diameter, with 26 inch stroke. There are two pairs of couple drivers 50 inches in diameter, and one four wheel truck. The fire box is 16 feet long and 43 1/2 inches wide. The boiler is 58 inches in diameter, wagon top, and contains 200 2 1/2-inch tubes. There are a set of steam gauges for the fireman located at the back head of the boiler, and another set for the engineer, inside the cab. The tops of the cabs of these locomotives are higher than the smokestacks of the engines used on the railroads hereabouts. The height of the smokestacks from the top railing is sixteen feet six inches. Either hard or soft coal can be burned. These locomotives, compared with the largest eight-wheeled engines built at the Locomotive Works, look like giants. The smokestacks and wheels had to be removed, in order to allow the engine to pass under the bridges, and there is some doubt as to whether they will pass under all the bridges with the cabs in position. The company are also building fifty of their largest eight-wheeled engines for the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

Fire in a Saw-Mill.

MOUNT FOREST, July 30.—Between four and five o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the large saw-mill owned by Messrs. Martin & Sons of this town, and in a few minutes the entire building, including the stove, heading and kiln mills, were in flames. The mill was situated about a mile from the town, rendering assistance impossible until the building, with all the machinery, was entirely consumed. Efforts were directed to saving the large quantity of lumber and shingles in the yard, but the flames spread with such rapidity that this was difficult. Quite a lot of lumber was burned, with five hundred bundles of shingles. The building and machinery was insured for about \$4,500 in the Waterloo Mutual, Saugeen Mutual, and Union Insurance Companies. Estimated loss, \$12,000.

SOME four or five millions of logs taken out of the Red Lake county in the United States tributary to the Red River, are being floated down the latter stream to Winnipeg, where they have been sold to Canadian manufacturers of lumber.

BURROCK BLOOD BITTERS cures all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, female complaints, nervous and general debility, and builds up the entire system when broken down by disease.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

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

Table with 5 columns: Item, Stock, June 30th, 1880, Stock, June 30th, 1881, Consumption for the month of June, 1880, Consumption for the month of June, 1881. Rows include various timber types like Quebec Square Pine, Waney Board, St. John Pine, etc.

**BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.**

An account of the wood imports into the United Kingdom during the month ended June 30th, 1881, and in the six months ended June 30th, 1881.

MONTH ENDED 30TH JUNE.		
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
<i>Timber (Heaven).</i>	<i>Loads.</i>	<i>£</i>
Russia .....	34,323	60,709
Sweden and Norway.....	62,690	74,418
Germany.....	20,430	64,102
British North America.....	6,793	23,414
Other Countries.....	45,811	139,200
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>162,487</b>	<b>365,000</b>

<i>Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed.)</i>	<i>Loads.</i>	<i>£</i>
Russia .....	52,282	104,768
Sweden and Norway.....	74,060	180,170
British North America.....	74,693	170,780
Other Countries.....	50,388	100,183
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>251,323</b>	<b>621,000</b>
Staves (all sizes).....	7,429	38,004
Sabotage (tons).....	1,923	10,461
Total of Heven and Sawn.....	413,810	937,800

SIX MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE.		
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
<i>Timber (Heaven).</i>	<i>Loads.</i>	<i>£</i>
Russia .....	62,131	127,710
Sweden and Norway.....	249,493	304,882
Germany.....	92,023	293,780
British North America.....	11,019	45,982
Other Countries.....	294,427	865,643
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>709,002</b>	<b>1,607,761</b>

<i>Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed.)</i>	<i>Loads.</i>	<i>£</i>
Russia .....	87,688	181,009
Sweden and Norway.....	275,014	657,838
British North America.....	127,450	303,943
Other Countries.....	104,363	631,543
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>685,020</b>	<b>1,774,333</b>
Staves (all sizes).....	42,328	217,843
Sabotage (tons).....	10,187	140,131
Total of Heven and Sawn.....	1,394,023	3,472,684

**WESTERN SUPPLIES.**

The Northwest Lumberman, of the 23rd July, gives what it believes to be a tolerable correct estimate of the relative supply of lumber stock at the points named on the 1st of July, as follows:—

LUMBER ON HAND JULY 1.		
District.	1881.	1880.
Mississippi Valley.....	708,117,063	596,729,202
Lake Michigan.....	637,741,329	684,340,410
Lake and Lake Erie.....	654,800,000	497,930,000
Miscellaneous points.....	59,030,000	62,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,909,659,202</b>	<b>1,741,004,102</b>

The Lumberman then goes on to say:—It may surprise a good many to find that the Mississippi district, which includes nearly all the interior Wisconsin points, with the exception of Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, shows an increase of 111,327,777 feet over the amount in pile at the same date last year. There is no real reason, however, why it should. It will be remembered, we presume, that the inventory taken on the first of January revealed the fact that there was then an excess in the stock as compared with that of the preceding year of 168,560,272 feet. It is true that the trade of this year has been larger than it was in 1880, but is it not also true that the production has been greater? We think it is unquestionably. The mills were somewhat slower in starting, but they escaped the reduction in their cut that was occasioned last year by the rebate, and no one will dispute that the time lost at the beginning of the season is not so valuable, and does not represent the same reduction in the product, as the same amount taken from after the mills are fairly under way. Moreover, the mills this year have all been operated up to their capacity, and with the capacity materially greater than it was over before, and with the supply fully equal to it, we are justified in assuming that the net result up to the first instant of the way of lumber manufactured was considerably larger than it was a year ago, or, indeed, than it ever was before. On this ground we think the increase, large as it is, is susceptible of a simple and reasonable explanation. The fact that it is no greater becomes, when we consider it in the light of these circumstances, the best kind of evidence of a trade that has been in vogue beyond any precedent lumberman can bring forward. With an increased supply to begin the season with of 168,560,272 feet, and an increased production of an indefinite, but presumably very large amount, a difference in the stock July 1 of only 111,327,777 feet is remarkable, and proves beyond question that the demand for lumber for the first six months of the year was the greatest ever known. The difference in the quantity of lumber

manufactured this year and last was probably greater in the Mississippi valley than on Lake Michigan—though there has been some increase in the latter also—which accounts for the showing which a comparison of the totals in the last named district makes. In this, the total stock on hand is approximately the same as it was a year ago. We have here still stronger evidence of what the trade has been this season; for there was 94,173,492 feet more lumber on hand to begin with than was available in 1880, and the production, taking the Chicago receipts as a criterion, was up to the middle of the year about sixteen per cent. greater than last season. If the business in this city may be regarded as fairly representing the trade of the whole district, which is not an unfair assumption, since the bulk of all the lumber produced therein reaches the consumer through the Chicago yards, we may say that the difference in the sales of the two years amounts to fully the percentage just named.

The increase in the total stock on hand is 168,654,671 feet. This is apparently large, though really very small, being in fact a gain of only a little more than ten per cent.

It is worth noticing that the percentage of increase in the stock, as compared with last year, was twenty-two and a fraction, January 1, or more than double what it was on the first of July. This is sufficient proof that the excess in the supply is not what it should be.

And in its issue of the 30th ult. the Lumberman has the following with regard to the

LOG SUPPLY:		
District.	Secured.	Hung up.
Mississippi Valley.....	1,899,000,000	180,000,000
Lake Superior.....	150,000,000	19,000,000
Lake Michigan.....	1,505,500,000	111,000,000
Eastern Michigan.....	1,705,750,000	139,500,000
Wolf River.....	115,000,000	16,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,735,450,000</b>	<b>466,000,000</b>

The most noticeable feature of the foregoing statement is the smallness of the amount of logs hung up. According to the footings in the last table, there are only 198,000,000 feet of logs in all the streams enumerated, and only 466,000,000 feet that are regarded as doubtful. It is in respect to these two items that the Lumberman is inclined to question the accuracy of the reports, though it may be that the situation is exactly as they represent it to be. At all events, we shall not be very much surprised if at the end of the season it is reported that more logs are still back in the streams than the above tables show.

**Absence of Trees on Prairies.**

A curious and interesting explanation of the absence of trees on the great western prairies was given at the meeting of the Academy of National Sciences by Mr. Thomas Meehan. Numberless theories have been advanced by the students in natural history why the great feeding grounds of the buffalo should be without vegetation, the principle on which is supported by distinguished authors as being that of climatic influences. Mr. Meehan's theory is that the absence of trees is due to artificial causes altogether. Taught by their necessities, the early Indians made it a practice annually to fire the high grass of the prairies, which had the effect of making the growth more luxuriant and consequently more inviting to the vast herds of buffalo, on which the aborigines depended chiefly for sustenance. It has been conclusively settled that no vegetation, save the hardy prairie grass, will appear on ground over which fire has swept until another season, so that the yearly prairie fires extended the area of the plateau until they became almost measureless. Mr. Meehan cited several instances where trees have grown when the firing has been discontinued.

**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.

**A POSITIVE FACT.**—It is now established beyond controversy that DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY is the most perfect cure for all forms of bowel complaints, including cholera morbus, dysentery, cholera infantum, nausea, canker of the stomach and bowels, piles, etc. Beware of opiates and poisoning drugs, that only check for a time and produce inflammation. WILD STRAWBERRY is safe and certain in its effects.

# Wrought Iron Shanty Cook Stoves

*The Best Article ever offered to the Trade.*

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

## SINGLE OVEN STOVE

Top surface contains six 10-inch holes, with ample room between, and one oven 16 x 21 x 20.

## DOUBLE OVEN STOVE

The Double Oven has a top surface containing twelve 10-inch pot holes, with two ovens, each 10 x 21 x 20. One fire-box of suitable size for area to be heated. Below will be found Testimonials from some of the leading Lumbermen, who have used my Wrought Iron Cook Stoves since I commenced manufacturing them. They are the names of gentlemen who are well known and reliable, and will carry more weight than any recommendation of my own could do.

**The Best Stove I have ever Used.**

PETERBOROUGH, May 31, 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, IRWIN & 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.**

# OAK HALL

Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121, King St. East, Toronto.

We are the most Extensive CLOTHIERS in Canada.

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! 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

We give a Good Overalls for..... 0 35

## LUMBERMEN!

When you visit Toronto, come direct to OAK HALL, and fit yourselves out with a Good Suit. Remember the address:—OAK HALL, the Great One Price Clothing House, Toronto, opposite St. James' Cathedral.  
 17113

## STEAM SAW MILL OWNERS

Have your Boilers thoroughly Inspected and Insured against Explosion by

## The Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Association

HEAD OFFICE, 9 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO.

SIL. ALEX. CAMPBELL, President.  
 HON. JNO. McMURRIE, Vice-Pres.

GEORGE O. ROBB, Chief Engineer  
 A. F. JONES, Secretary-Treasurer. 17117

**Travelling Agent.**

MIR. A. L. W. BEGG 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.**

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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. AUGUST 15, 1881.

THE Ontario Gazette contains a notice of an application for the incorporation of the "Sovereign Driving and Boom Co.," which will operate on certain streams in Muskoka and the County of Simcoe. The applicants are Hon. W. E. Dodge, Arthur M. Dodge, C. E. Dodge, of New York; J. S. Peckham, of Waubushone; Henry S. Lovering, of Coldwater; and James Scott, of Waubushone.

THE Society of Swedish Saw-mill Owners and Timber Exporters held a meeting at Hernosand on the 16th of the present month. The chief subjects discussed were the necessity for the continuation of the Guarantee Society, and ascertaining and classification of deals, &c., and other matters appertaining to the welfare and expedition of the Swedish saw-mill business. No hints appear to have been thrown out at this meeting as to what the production of Scandinavia for the English market is likely to be this season; but probably we shall have fuller details later on, in which some allusion to the subject will be made.  
—*Timber Trades Journal, July 23.*

**A GRIEVANCE.**

A cause of dissatisfaction has existed in the British provinces relative to the advantages which lumbermen of the United States have over British-American.

Lumbermen of the Republic enjoy the privilege, under Lord Ashburton's treaty, of exemption from all taxation of their lumber passing through British territory; this immunity is, as might be expected, abused.

The lumber is floated from American streams into Canadian, manufactured, and then shipped to the United States, and has not the duty of \$2 per M. imposed on exports by Canadians. The worst of it is the lots are sometimes augmented by logs after being entered.

There exist more than one firm of Canadians, nominally headed by Americans, doing business in this way, to the demoralization of our trade. This feeling pertains chiefly to that portion of the Dominion mainly affected, namely, western New Brunswick and south-eastern Quebec; and it is felt that this old law should be modified so that American logs manufactured into lumber, &c., in Canada should be entered to the other side on the same terms as Canadian.

**OTTAWA.**

From Our Own Correspondent.  
THE NEW CARGO REGULATIONS.

Owners of American boats are not well pleased with the enforcement of the custom laws in regard to the admission of lumber in bond into the States. They had been in the habit of carrying large loads and breaking bulk in order to get through the Champlain Canal readily, but now they are not allowed to lighten at the point named. The lumber yards at Whitehall are principally bonded ones, and the American law is that when a vessel clears from a foreign port, with freight for a port in the United States, it must arrive at its destination with the same quantity as specified in the clearance paper. The transferring of a portion of bonded lumber loads in the past has been a violation of the law, but was permitted by the American customs officials. A change has, however, come, and the law is to be enforced to the letter. The cause is not stated, but it is presumed that it is being done in order to prevent errors in keeping the record. After the bonds are given at Kansas Point the bulk of any vessel's cargo is not to be broken in any way. Vessels have been in the habit of carrying from 150,000 to 175,000 feet of lumber each trip, but now in order to be able to get through the Champlain Canal, their cargoes will have to be reduced by about 25,000 feet per barge. The owners, therefore, cannot realize as much in each trip as formerly, but the probability is that freight rates may advance, although they have not done so as yet. The regulation applies to Canadian bottoms as well as American boats.

**THE LUMBER BUSINESS.**

Lumbermen decline to make any heavy sales at present, for two reasons. The price of lumber having advanced in the Western States has made the market in the east firmer, but no increase in price here is to be noted as yet. The principal reason, however, for the present cautiousness of the producer in making only limited sales is in the fact that there is a probability of a short lumber supply this season, owing to the slowness of logs coming down, caused by the lowness of water in the Ottawa. There are a good many logs stuck at various points, and the most of them may not be got down until the fall freshets sets in. There are about 100,000 logs for the Chaudiere Mills at the Chats Slides, head of Deschene's Lake, thirty-five miles from this place, that can hardly be kept moving. The anticipation of mill owners was to cut about the same quantity of lumber this season as last, in which case the production would be about as follows:—

Firm.	Feet.
E. B. Eddy, Hull.....	60,000,000
E. B. Eddy, Deschene's.....	30,000,000
Brouson & Weston.....	45,000,000
Perley & Pattee.....	40,000,000
J. R. Booth.....	35,000,000
Gilmour & Co., Hull.....	35,000,000
Gilmour & Co., Chelsea.....	35,000,000
Sherman, Lord & Hurdman, Hull.....	25,000,000
John Rochester.....	20,000,000
McLaren & Co., New Edinburgh.....	20,000,000
McClummet & Co., New Edinburgh.....	15,000,000
Capt. Young.....	17,000,000
Total.....	367,000,000

The two mills of Bronson & Weston have been running along day and night since the season opened, and has sawn up more lumber so far this season than any other firm. Mr. Booth had a large surplus of logs on hand for the start and is keeping within a good margin, so as not to have to shut down even for a day. Perley & Pattee are said to be running short of logs, and may have to shut down for a few days shortly.

In regard to quotations there is no material change, although the market is firmer. The following are current prices:—\$12@14.50  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. for 10-inch stocks; \$16@19.50 for 12-inch stocks; \$20@30 for sidings; and \$10@11.50 for shipping Lath rate as formerly—85 cents to \$1  $\frac{1}{2}$  M.

**RIVER TROUBLES.**

The troubles between Boyd, Caldwell & Son, and Peter McLaren, both of Carlton Place, will be aired before the Supreme Court of Canada, a further appeal having been made. The Caldwells have been compelled to close down their mill for want of logs, the drive being stuck at and above High Falls. It is understood that they will enter an action for damages against Mr. McLaren for loss sustained in the logs

being kept back. The law proceedings will cost a heavy sum before they are ended, but it will settle the question as to the right of streams. Both of the parties named control the timber limits on the Mississippi river, which flows into the Ottawa at Arnprior.

On the Kippawa river there is also trouble. T. & C. Smith and George Taggart threaten to destroy the dam erected by the owners of the Gordon creek limits, in which case there will be trouble between them and the interested parties.

**LOGS AND TIMBER.**

By the end of the present week it is expected that two millions of logs will have passed through the Quio boom, which is thirty miles above Ottawa. The exact quantity of logs coming down is not yet known, but there is quite a quantity stuck. On the York branch of the Madawaska the firm of Bronson & Weston, Ottawa, have a lot of 85,000 logs stuck, and these will be left until next spring.

It is expected that the last of the square timber passing down will get through the Chaudiere slides this week. About twelve or fifteen rafts will be laid up on the Upper Ottawa until the spring, owing to the lowness of the water. Sales at Quebec are reported at from 19 cents to as high as 35 cents per square foot for white pine; red pine, 17 to 25 cents.

**EDGINGS.**

McClymont & Co. are shipping lumber to Ogdensburg, by rail over the St. L. & O. Railway, at the rate of five carloads a day.

So far this season Canadian barges have principally been engaged in carrying lumber to Quebec and Burlington at \$2  $\frac{1}{2}$  M.

American bargemen have demanded an increase in freight rates to Albany and New York of 25 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. They claim that it does not pay them at \$3 and \$3.25  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. respectively, as they cannot carry so much as formerly, not only through the enforcement of the Customs' laws, but also through the lumber being green, and therefore heavier than last year's cut. They will likely get the advance asked for.

The freight business at this period last year was somewhat dull, as it usually is in the middle of the summer season, but this year is an exception to the rule. During the past couple of weeks the shipments have been as brisk as in the spring or fall.

**SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER.**

Lumber is being shipped over the Canadian Pacific railway from points along the line to Brockville at the rate of seventy carloads a week. Each car averages 10,000 feet. The following are the principal shippers: Caldwell & Son and Peter McLaren, Carlton Place; Dickson, Almonte; Foley, Pakenham; McLachlin Bros., Arnprior; Gillies Bros., Braeside and Sandpoint; W. R. Thistle & Co., Pembroke. The lumber is transferred to boats at Brockville and sent to Oswego.

Several lumbermen have made application to the C. P. Occidental Railway Co. for shipment of square timber by rail to Quebec, but lack of flat cars prevented them from entering into such an engagement at present.

**TRENTON.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

**GILMOUR'S NEW MILL.**

TRENTON, August 5th.—Mr. Gilmour, of Gilmour's mills here, just returned from Michigan yesterday. I caught him at the mill a few hours after he came off the train, and had quite a long talk with him about lumbering matters. His loss on the mill burnt down lately here was very heavy. The mill and plant alone were worth \$150,000. He was insured for \$75,000 in ten several companies, but could only get \$40,000. He says he is too anxious to build and proceed with his business to stop and invest more of his money in law suits; so he will go on. He will build again on the old site, and intends, he says, to beat the world on saw-milling this time. He saw much in Michigan that he will introduce, and also has new ideas of his own. He hopes to have all running in first-rate order by next spring. He is not doing much at present; just keeping a small temporary mill going.

**DIFFICULTY WITH FOREST RANGER.**

Mr. Gilmour was slightly wrathful at the action of the Forest Ranger, Mr. McWilliams, who had stopped several drives of logs up the Trent,

alleging that the measurement was not correct, and that thereby a portion of the just dues would be avoided. Mr. Gilmour says that he must have a very vague notion of the cost of stopping a drive of logs, and that the action is unprecedented and high handed. On account of his mill not being in operation, it does not actually make a vast deal of difference to him, but if it were running, it would pay him to disregard the official interference till the logs were within his own booms. He alleges that he made Mr. McWilliams the following apparently very fair offer: That the doubtful logs should be marked with the Forest Ranger's private mark, and run into a boom by themselves. Then as they came up to be cut, in the mill, the Ranger could have a man measuring both each log and the amount of lumber it produced, and Mr. Gilmour could also have a man. Then correct measurements could be obtained. This offer was refused.

Mr. Gilmour says that anyhow the logs should have been measured in the woods, and that if there is any error it is the Ranger's own fault. It is not likely, he considers, that anything is wrong with the measurement, as his men make affidavit that it is correct.

**LUMBERING AT ANPRIOR.**

During my conversation with Mr. Gilmour he told me some very interesting facts about the new mill Mr. McLaughlin is building at Arnprior. It will be, till his own is built, he says, ahead of anything of the kind in Canada. His engine is a very large 30 x 42-inch cylinder, with seven boilers. All the machinery is worked by live rollers and endless chain. They have several improvements in the machinery which no other mill in Canada can show. The machinery was almost all procured from Starr's, of Erie, Penn. The mill will run two large circulars and a gang. Mr. McLaughlin calculates the cost at from \$60,000 to \$65,000, but in Mr. Gilmour's estimation this is much below the mark.

**FOREST FIRES**

EAST SAGINAW, Aug. 7.—The greatest alarm now prevails as to the safety of this city should the course of the forest fires not be checked. On the Detroit and Bay City Railroad the fences on the neighboring farms are burned down, and the flames are spreading over the fields to the woods. The air is surcharged with smoke and burning cinders, and charred leaves are flying through the streets of the city. The rural population is out en masse fighting the approaching conflagration, and both sides of the track are ablaze. On Wednesday a train could not get into Ludington because of the heat. At Ewart a railway bridge is in danger. At Freeland gangs of men are cutting down all that can afford fuel to the flames. The smoke in the town is blinding, and all are in a state of exceeding anxiety. All along the narrow gauge line between Mount Pleasant and Coleman is on fire, as is also the case on the Otter Lake Branch of the Flint and Pere Marquette road.

One large lumber yard, George Whitman's, with the house and barns and three head of cattle, has been utterly consumed in Freeland, Saginaw county, and there is every reason for fearing that Bagsley's and John Jaddin's families have been cut off, as they had no means of escape. The east half of Ogeman county is a sheet of flame, and the fire is bearing down on Tawas.

The drought at Bay City has been so intense that the crops have suffered beyond hope. The soil is baked and tillage is impossible. The corn is stunted and yellow, and the oats will hardly yield half a crop. The woods are a vast tinder-box, and forest fires are the rule on every side. Trains are delayed, sometimes entirely stopped. The woods in Midland will soon be non-existent, and the falling white ash in Bay City resembles a snow storm, with the thermometer at 90°, and the sky a brilliant coppery yellow. The air is so sultry that breathing has become a difficult task, and the visitation exceeds that of 1871. Whole lumber camps have been burned out, and the men, who were out fighting the flames in a different direction, return to find their places of abode swept away, and all their belongings licked up by the unsparing fire fiend. The conflagration will cause a rise in the price of pine lands and in insurance rates. Only a constant deluge of rain for some days can check the progress of destruction.

**ST. JOHN, N. B.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

**DEALS AND SHIPS.**—Our fleet of ships in port is diminished considerably during the fortnight, and will doubtless assume still smaller proportions during the next few weeks, before the fall shipments commence; meantime our fleet of deals will be increased to some extent. The deal market here is firm, owing in some measure to the recent favorable reports from the Liverpool market, though prices here are not notably higher, the current value of country deals being about \$9.50 per M.

**FREIGHTS.**—It was intimated in our last that freight rates had reached their lowest point, which opinion has been fully confirmed, as rates have since advanced 3s. 9d. per Standard, several large ships having recently been placed at 5s. 6d. Liverpool.

**VESSELS IN PORT.**—The following is a list of the square-rigged vessels in port, with their names and destinations:—

- John Murphy, 1470, Liverpool.
- Arklow, 743, Cork Quay.
- Fidella, 450, E. C. Ireland.
- Emily Raymond, 290, Westport.
- Regina, 1212, Liverpool.
- St. Olaves, 671, B. Channel, or E. C. I.
- Ex, 390, Bordeaux.
- Colorado, 652, Dublin.
- John Rutherford, 933, Dublin.
- Sella, 445, —
- Emily Lowther, 762, Sharpness.
- Henry, 1635, Liverpool.
- Golden Sea, 1418, London.
- Sam L. Campbell, 727, London.
- Raf, 922, United Kingdom.
- Portburn, 448, —
- Jules Marie, 271, U. K. or Continent.
- Massouri, 518, —
- Hats County, 641, —
- Adana, 1193, Liverpool.
- Brothers and Sisters, 656, Warren Point.
- Naval Reserve, 1830, Liverpool.
- B. Hilton, 780, —
- Schem, 519, —
- Cleveland, 440, —
- St. John, 250, Bridgewater.

**SHIPMENTS.**—The shipments of deals and other lumber are as follows:—

For Europe.....	17,222,000 Sup. ft.
“ United States.....	2,303,000 “
“ Australia.....	738,000 “

St. John, N.B., Aug. 6.

From Another Correspondent.

**THE WEATHER**

For the past week or ten days has been very disagreeable, foggy overcast and wet. A change of wind and slight clearing up yesterday enabled a number of vessels that were ready and waiting to get to sea, so that at the present writing our harbor is rather bare of shipping.

**THE ENGLISH MARKET.**

Shows a slight upward tendency, with indications that the rise is not merely temporary, but that shippers may look for fairly remunerative prices for their deals.

**FREIGHTS**

are, in consequence of the better news from the other side, slightly stiffening, and we hear of an offer of 52/6 being refused; 53/9 was accepted by the same parties, and 55/ has since been paid. Coastwise freights remain firm, and with little change to advise.

**THE AMERICAN MARKET**

is in very fair condition, although we are aware of heavy shipments of lath to Boston from Bangor, which have dropped the price from \$1.02 to \$1.55. The sound ports do not offer any better prices to speak of than Boston, and many shippers prefer the latter port in consequence of the difference in freights. New York prices show that cargoes of wide stuff of good quality command ready sales, and laths are quoted at \$1.65 to \$1.75, according to quality. The fact that western lumber dealers have advanced their prices on certain lines will, we hope, have a beneficial effect upon our dealings with our friends in the neighboring Republic, for they are too good customers to be allowed to slip through our fingers for the want of proper management, and we flatter ourselves that we can supply them with our staple article in as great quantities, good quality, and at as reasonable a rate as it can be procured elsewhere.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 9.

**AUCTION SALE**

OF VALUABLE

**Timber Limits,**

Situated Near Lako Nipissing.

Notice is hereby given that (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) the following Valuable Timber Limits will be offered for sale at Public Auction in the

**CITY OF OTTAWA,**

ON

Thursday, the 22nd Day of September Next,

VIZ.:

Berth No.	Location	Sq. Miles.
Berth No. 23,	on the River Bueve, near Lake Nipissing, comprising.....	30
Berth No. 43,	on the River Wannapitac, near Lake Nipissing, comprising.....	30
Berth No. 51,	on the River Wannapitac, near Lake Nipissing, comprising.....	36
In all.....		108

These limits contain, in the aggregate, a large quantity of magnificent pine timber.

Berth No. 23 is estimated—as the result of a recent exploration—to contain a quantity of trees sufficient to produce at least half a million cubic feet of square timber, besides two hundred and fifty thousand standard saw logs. The river is available for driving to Lako Nipissing.

There is a good mill site on the Bueve river, about three miles from Lake Nipissing. Lumber could be transferred thence by water to the Callender station of the Canada Central Railway, the line of which is projected to pass directly through this limit.

Lumbermen and others desirous of acquiring limits are invited to examine these berths in the interval preceding the day of sale.

The owners reserve the right to dispose of either or all of them by private bargain in the meantime, and will be ready to consider any offers that may be made. Terms of purchase will be liberal, and will be made known before the sale, the place and hour of which will be duly advertised.

Persons desiring further particulars are invited to communicate with the undersigned.

STEWART, CHRYSLER & GORMULLY,  
Solicitors, Ottawa.

Ottawa, 28th July, 1881.

**E. S. VINDIN,**

Commission, Shipping, Forwarding and General Agent.

**LUMBER MERCHANT**

Office, Tempest's Block, Fort Hope.

**CANADIAN FLEMING & SON**  
ELECTRO & STEREO TYPE  
26 COLBORNE ST.  
TORONTO  
FOUNDRY

We have added to our plant all the latest improved machinery for Electro and Stereotyping, and the manufacture of Printers Furniture, facilities 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.

FLEMING & SON,  
26 Colborne St., Toronto.

**HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL**

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, and feel nervous, and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and delicate, or single, old or poor health or languish, rely on Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaints, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and languid, try it; it may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

**D. I. C.** is an absolute and irresistible tonic for the use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS  
W. F. G. & Co.,  
New York, N. Y.  
& Toronto, Ont.

**D. McLACHLAN & SONS,**  
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of  
**STEAM BOILERS.**  
SHIPS' WATER-TANKS. Repairing Punctually Attended to.  
NORTH SLIP, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

**Northey's Steam Pump Works**  
BOILER FEED PUMPS, MINING PUMPS,  
AIR AND CIRCULATING PUMPS, PUMPS SPECIALLY ADAPTED for  
STEAM FIRE PUMPS, and OIL PIPE LINES,  
WRECKING PUMPS. And CITY WATER WORKS.  
No. 47 King William Street.  
**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**  
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

**A. NORMAN**  
**ELECTRICIAN,**  
4 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

**Trusses for HERNIA, Rupture,**  
The most Durable and Beneficial kind known to Medical Science always in Stock, and fitted to the Body at Reasonable Prices.  
**BATTERIES FOR BATHS,**  
Of Special Sizes, made to order, both for Public and Private Use; and FARADIC BATTERIES always on hand. PRICES LOW.

**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, milled proof or plain. Prices from \$5, upwards. Flaps of all descriptions, (regulation sizes) made of the best of silk-finish burling. 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, tarpaulin sheets, coats and leggings of every description made to order on the premises. Special rates to Lumbermen. Send for catalogue and price list to

**NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
202 Sparks Street, Ottawa



## PETERBOROUGH.

## SPERRY'S NEW SHINGLE MILL.

A few days ago a correspondent paid a visit to the new shingle mill of Mr. A. Sperry, which stands on the right bank of the Otonabee just above the locks. This establishment, which is one of the most perfect of its kind in the Province, was built last spring, and has been running but a few months. It has, however, turned out over three quarters of a million shingles in that time.

The mill itself is a two story frame structure, 40 by 60 feet, with an engine-room wing on the south side, 25 by 35. A little bay running into the land is utilized for the purpose of holding logs for immediate consumption, and which would probably hold a drive of 2,000 logs. Further up the lake Mr. Sperry has other booms and enclosures sufficient to hold a whole summer's supply.

The machinery and appliances of this mill are all of the newest and most perfect kind. Beginning on the lower flat, the first feature is the huge engine—steam power is used alone, it being found necessary to burn up the waste sawdust and strippings. The engine is an Automatic Cut Off of seventy-five horse-power, with a driving wheel 8 feet in diameter, which, with a 16-inch double thick belt, drives the machinery. On the river side of the building is the slide, up which the logs are hauled by means of a strong chain winding round a shaft for the ordinary saw-mill principle. At the top of this slide, and but a few inches from it, is the cross-cut "drag-saw," where the rough timber is cut into convenient lengths and shipped per the revolving "elevator" to the second story. The only other object worthy of note on the lower flat are the "conveyers." These are used for carrying the sawdust and strippings to the engine. The coarser waste stuff is pressed into bundles and sold for kindling.

On the second story are five circular saws in all, and the lengths of log brought up the "conveyor" are subjected to four processes before they are turned over to the packer. They are first stripped of bark with axes, then trimmed, that is, reduced to the proper length—18 inches. From the trimmer they are taken, unless very small, to the "splitter," a second circular saw, when they are turned over, divided into quarters, and taken to the shingle machine. The shingle machine in Mr. Sperry's establishment is a very ingenious American patent called the "Hall" machine. It is greatly used in Michigan though not much in vogue yet in this country. The slant of the shingle is caused by a "fet-work" attachment by means of which the block is planted outwards and inwards as each strip is cut off. From the shingle machine the strips pass to the hands of the "edgers." Here two circular saws, hard at work, keep up with the pan of the shingle machine. The edgers put the last finishing touches on the shingles before they go to the packers—cutting off any frayed or bad part. The packing process is performed by boys with what are called "binders," which exert, by means of a lever, a tremendous pressure on the centre of the bunch, so that the binding cross-pieces can be firmly nailed with hoop iron.

The total capacity of the mill is 25,000 to 35,000 per day.

In reply to a question as to whether Peterborough was not rather far from the market, Mr. Sperry said no, he did not find it so. It was also very convenient to the point of supply. There is, he says, any amount of good timber for his purposes to be procured up the Otonabee.

The market for these shingles at present is Oswego. They are shipped at the mill on waggon to the Midland station, whence they are conveyed by rail to Port Hope and from that point per schooners to Oswego.

Mr. Sperry is going to add to his plant in the fall, and professes himself, so far, well satisfied with the success of his venture.

## A FINE HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

Peterborough has long been noted for having the finest stores, and its merchants for carrying the largest and best stocks to be found anywhere in the Province outside of Toronto, and it would seem that they now propose not only to outdo themselves, but eclipse the Queen city of the west. Quite recently Mr. George Stethem has

fitted up and moved into premises which we venture to think constitute the largest and best retail hardware establishment to be found in the Province—certainly there is none in Toronto to equal it. The store proper is 22 feet wide by 135 feet deep, with, like nearly all the stores in Peterborough, plate glass windows. The interior arrangements are as nearly perfect as one can imagine possible for the extensive business which Mr. Stethem's untiring energy and close attention to the wants of his various customers, have succeeded in building up. Some idea of the extensive character of the stock which Mr. Stethem carries may be formed when we state that not only is the main shop more than fully occupied, but that a good sized out-building has also to be used, while the large cellar underneath contained at the time of our visit about 70 barrels of different kinds of oils, coils of rope, &c. The second story was also fully occupied with the lighter goods kept in stock. In addition to keeping an unusually large and varied stock of ordinary hardware, Mr. Stethem is the sole agent in Canada for the celebrated Wetmore axes and scythes, Jewell's oak-tanned leather belting and Rangoon machinery oils. Having been brought up to the business, and giving the wants of his lumbering, agricultural and manufacturing customers his undivided attention for years, it is clear that what Mr. Stethem does not know about his line of business is not worth knowing. His thorough acquaintance with the wholesale markets and his connection with the manufacturers, enables him to buy closer and sell as cheap as any and much cheaper than most of his competitors. Everyone visiting Peterborough should take a run through Mr. Stethem's establishment even though they do not require anything at the time, and they will then realize how ample his stock is for filling orders on the shortest possible notice.

## BLACK WALNUT.

## A GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR FURNITURE MEN.

A few years ago black walnut was a drug on the market, and was not at all popular with furniture manufacturers and dealers, but recently it has been so universally sought for and used so extensively for almost every kind of furniture, that latterly it has become very scarce, and now it is found next to impossible to obtain a sufficient supply to meet the increased demand, at almost any cost. An idea of its scarcity and value may be gained, when \$100 per thousand feet has been paid this year for the same quality and quantity of black walnut as could be purchased last year for \$70. The rapidity at which the supply has decreased is owing to the impetus the trade has received through the organization of a large number of extensive furniture companies in the United States. The immense number of sewing machines (the wood-work of which has been manufactured from black walnut) that have been annually turned out both in the States and in Canada, is one of the principal causes of the rapid consumption. A prominent dealer in the city stated to a *Globe* reporter that there are now ten anxious buyers distributed throughout the States to every one there was two years ago, and that there is more difficulty in procuring a few thousand feet of the precious lumber now than there was in securing half a million feet three years ago. When walnut first came to be used, it was obtained in large quantities from Port Stanley, the Counties of Kent, Essex and south Middlesex, and it also grew in abundance on the banks of the Thames River, Ont.; but now the Canadian supply is exhausted, and lately it has been obtained from the State of Indiana. There was such a great similarity between the wood of the two countries that manufacturers had no choice, and paid the same price for either. Since the Canadian supply has failed the immense drain on the forests of the State of Indiana has caused the supply to give out there, and now the walnut (which is of a lighter shade and consequently not so good) is obtained from the States of Arkansas, Kentucky, Kansas and South Tennessee.

Mr. Hay, of Toronto, states that when he first came to Canada walnut was used for

## RAIL FENCES.

The principal value of walnut is that it is an excellent wood for furniture and is handsome

in appearance. It has a close grain, is not liable to be affected by changes of temperature, and at the same time is not hard to work, which renders it a very valuable timber economically. Another reason why it is so expensive is that it has to be hauled a great distance by teams before a railroad can be reached.

## A SUBSTITUTE.

Butternut has been considered an excellent substitute for walnut, but as it can seldom be obtained without flaws, it will never fill the place of the time-honored walnut. Besides this it is also very scarce, and is gradually increasing in price.

Cherrywood, which is as enduring as walnut, and which has been rapidly growing in favor with furniture dealers, has doubled in price within the last two years on account of its scarcity.

## THE REMEDY.

If walnut is not replanted at once, the outlook for good furniture in the future will be very dreary. If it were planted along the shores of Lake Erie or in the counties before mentioned, or in any part of the Province west of Ontario, in twenty years time it would pay 5,000 per cent., so says an old arboriculturist. In the meantime the prospect is gloomy in the extreme, and dealers look forward to a speedy and complete exhaustion of the supply.—*Globe*.

## BUSH FIRES IN THE MICHIGAN PENINSULA.

There are fires in the woods along the entire route of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw railroad north of Kawkawlin, mostly light and smouldering, having burned out in many quarters without doing material damage to the timber, but at some points, where there had been lumbering operations last winter, or where there was considerable down timber, that which is standing has been so much affected that it will have to be lumbered during the coming winter. A strong wind coming from a different quarter than that which has prevailed for the past week would, unless we are favored with a heavy and general fall of rain throughout the burning district, result in immense damage to the timber in many quarters. As an experienced lumberman remarked, it seems as if there was a little fire on every section.

Standing upon Bald Hill, on the Manistee, a well known elevation in town 27, north of range 4 west, extensive fires can be seen both to the east and west. From Portage Lake, in town 26 north, range 4 west, heavy fires may be seen to the east, and immediately about the lake fires have swept through a considerable portion of the forest, doing much damage. Fires may be also seen both east and west from Grayling, on the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw railroad, and one started up on Saturday in the immediate vicinity of that village, which threatened serious results, but was checked before it had made any considerable progress.

A fire was started on the Methodist camp grounds on Higgins' Lake last week by the men engaged in clearing up the premises, and it spread all through their twenty acre tract down into the lumber camps on the line of the Rose-common road, near the lake, and only by the hardest kind of work were the buildings saved. It spread also through considerable of the timber in the vicinity, is still burning, and a change of wind might make it decidedly warm for the sojourners, both at Saginaw and Burrows encampments, they having been already materially discommoded by the dense smoke, which for a week past has hung over that entire section.

Fires, seemingly in the heavy timber, could be seen on Saturday a long way to the east of Chequamegon, and at points all along the line from there to Terry Station; in some cases remote, in others in the immediate vicinity of the track, as at St. Helens, where the down timber in the marsh just beside the line is all burning up. There are fires at all points, and there is smoke everywhere. A good drenching rain would at this time be worth millions to the timber interest, as well as to all other interests in the lower peninsula of Michigan.—*Bay City Call*.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY cures all forms of bowel complaints in infants or adults. The most safe, pleasant and perfect remedy known. Purely vegetable and free from opiates or poisonous drugs.

## BRITISH TRADE NOTES.

THE agents for one of the largest productions in the Baltic, we hear, have now received notice not to make any further sales just yet, as some doubts are entertained whether any further quantity can be delivered this year in addition to what is already contracted for. We understand the prices made by the stock in question—which was one of the first in the market to sell—compare most favorably with those now ruling.

We are pleased to learn that arrangements have lately been made between a house in Glasgow and a Canadian mill for a regular supply of pine doors and mouldings, this being a branch of the Dominion trade which we hope to see greatly developed.

We are informed that a largish parcel of Swedish lower Gulf whitewood battens was sold last week to a Hull firm, at £5 per standard, that had previously been offered unsuccessfully in the same neighborhood earlier in the year at £4 15s. This sale, we understand, cleared out the agent's stock for present shipment.

It is stated that the Continental demand has absorbed a good portion of the north of Europe stocks for f.o.w., and that the Colonial demand (including Australia and the Cape) has been unusually brisk this season. It is reported also that a much larger number of Swedish and Norwegian sailing vessels are taking wood to the north of France and other of the nearer ports of Europe this season than they have done heretofore. Most of these little ships, it seems, instead of calling at the coal ports to coal, proceed immediately after discharging the wood back to the Baltic in ballast. This relieves the freight market here of a good deal of tonnage.

Stocks of spars here are low, though prices continue somewhat weak; in comparison, however, they still show an improvement on those of last year. The sluggishness in the revival of these goods is partly attributable to the fact of their being much more come-at-able now than they used formerly to be, owing to the number of steamers engaged in the trade, which kept the port open during the winter, and render the chance of the market being run out very remote. Christiania are offering freely on the other side, and Petersburg are coming forward now, which will assist in keeping prices of this description from rising. The talk of a shortage on the supplies earlier in the season is hardly borne out in the result, and they seem to be forthcoming from somewhere as soon as ever there is an inquiry for them.

## THE LAW IN NEW YORK.

The following law regarding the disposal of mill refuse, &c., has recently come into force in the State of New York, and will be of interest to all mill owners:—

## CHAPTER 430.

An Act to amend chapter five hundred and thirty-four of the Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled "An Act for the prevention of moose, wild deer, birds, fish and other game." Passed May 23, 1881; three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. Section twenty-five of chapter five hundred and thirty-four of the Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled "An Act for the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds, fish and other game," is hereby amended so to read as follows:

SECTION 25. No person, association, company or corporation shall throw or deposit, or permit to be thrown or deposited, any dye stuff, coal tar, refuse from gas houses, sawdust, lime, or other deleterious substance, or cause the same to run or flow into or upon any of the rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, or any of the bays or inlets adjoining the Atlantic Ocean within the limits of this State. Any person who shall violate this section, or any member of any such company, association or corporation who shall authorize and direct any such violation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense. But this section shall not apply to streams of flowing or tide water, nor to the town of French Creek in Chautauque County, which constitutes the motive power of the machinery or manufacturing establishments, when it is absolutely necessary for the manufacturing purposes carried on in such establishments to run the refuse matter and material thereof into such stream.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING with a cold do not fail to try HAYWARD'S PECTORAL BALM; it is daily relieving its hundreds throughout our Dominion. It is pleasant and palatable.

# Chips.

A CHICAGO tug captain has invented a machine to unload lumber from vessels by steam, which the Captain says, will do the work at a cost of 12 cents per thousand feet.

THE firm of E. Walsh & Co., lumberers and storekeepers at Bear River, N. S., has failed. The assets are almost all covered by a bill of sale, and unsecured creditors fare badly.

A TRAMWAY fifteen miles in length connects the port of Rockingham, in Western Australia, where vessels of 1,000 tons can approach close to the shore, with the great timber location of the Jarrahdale Timber Company.

THERE is not a single wooden sailing ship now laid up for sale in the Wearmouth Dock which has seldom been without a berth since the Crimean war. The old sailing ships have been nearly all bought by foreigners, mainly Norwegians.

It is no great length of time since it was the custom of merchants at Liverpool, when measuring *spruce* deals, to make allowances for defective wood. It may, however, be now noted as being one of the "new order of things," that the practice has died out of existence.

"A THOROUGHLY posted lumberman" predicts that the available pine timber of Michigan suitable for lumbering will be used up in five years at the present rate of cutting in the Saginaw valley. One who does not profess to be thoroughly posted, predicts that the "thoroughly posted lumberman" will be cutting a good deal of lumber on the Saginaw river ten years from now.

THE Union Forwarding Company, which tows logs for the lumberers on the upper branches of the Ottawa river, tried to raise its rates about 50 per cent., and is accused of attempting to "arbitrarily monopolize" the towing. The result is that, as the *Pembroke Observer* says, Captain John Murphy, late of the Union Forwarding Company has signed a contract with the Chaudiere lumbermen to tow all their logs on the Upper Ottawa for the next eight years. We understand he will at once commence the construction of several propellers, to be placed on the various lakes to do the work.

THE London Iron Trade Exchange, of recent date, publishes a complete list of blast furnaces in and out of blast in the United Kingdom. From the returns it appears that out of the total 943 furnaces built, 563 are in blast and 380 are standing. There are probably 40 furnaces in various districts which are not included in the returns, but none of these have been in blast for many years, and they will never be re-lighted; others are dismantled, and some have never been completed. The returns from Derbyshire were imperfect, and the figures relating to that district may not be quite accurate, but as regards other districts the figures, says the *Exchange*, may be relied on.

It is reported that cork trees have been successfully cultivated near Milledgeville, Ga., and that on some of them the bark is already thick enough for use. The trees have grown from the acorns of the Spanish oak, which were planted several years ago. The soil and climate of Georgia seem to be well adapted to the cultivation of this tree, and it is said that little doubt remains but that it can be profitably grown. Probably in other portions of the South the conditions are equally favorable, in which case the cultivation of cork need not be limited to one district, or even one State.

JAMES WALKER & Co.'s mill at Orono, Me., is spoken of as the largest in New England. The saw-mill proper is 65 x 150 feet, well supplied with improved machinery; then there is a building 94 x 68, used for the manufacture of short lumber, boxes and shingles. The capacity of the mill is 150,000 feet daily, and 250 men are employed. The precautions against fire are more than ordinary, there being a large force pump at each end of the mill and one in the middle. No dust and cobwebs, which are frequent causes of fire, are allowed to gather on the beams and underside of the roof.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY cures summer complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, sour stomach, colic, nausea, vomiting, canker, piles, leucorrhoea, and all manner of fluxes.

## LIVERPOOL.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of July 23 says.—The arrivals of timber-laden vessels continue to be upon a very moderate scale, especially from Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and this is a matter for gratification, since our market, though firm at present, is in a sensitive condition, and will readily yield under any pressure to sell.

Fair progress seems to be made with the cargoes of Quebec goods recently arrived, the very stiff position of the timber market in Canada having no doubt considerable influence over purchasers. Whether the high prices demanded by the lumbermen can be maintained remains to be seen, but by latest advices they appear to be under no apprehension of the future, and are very firm at the quotations. These are, however, so wide from the prices that can be obtained in this country that there is very little doing in the way of shipments to England, notwithstanding the low rates of freight now current.

### LIVERPOOL TIMBER SALES.

On the 20th instant Messrs. Alfred Dobell & Co. offered one cargo of sawn pitch pine timber, deals, &c., and the balance of an old cargo, both of which were cleared up at fair prices, although the purchasers present were limited to local dealers. The prices realized were for—

	per ft.
10 in. and upwards deep	18d.
10 x 12 to 15 in.	17d.
15 x 13 " 14 "	17d.
14 x 14 "	17d.
12 to 14 "	16d. to 16 1/2d.
9 " 12 "	14 1/2d. " 15d.
6 to 8 in. x 7 to 12 "	13d. " 13 1/2d.

After which Messrs. A. F. & T. Mackay offered 312 logs of New Brunswick birch, withdrawn from their sale of Friday last. There was no disposition to buy, and lot after lot was withdrawn without a bid; eventually one lot of 13-inch wood was sold at 12d per ft.

### What an Albany Man Said.

One of the lumber dealers in Michigan has for the past three years been supplying a dealer at Albany. For the first year everything went well, but at length the Albany man began to complain. He found shortages and culls in every car load sent him and demanded discount therefor, and this spring it was impossible to please him. No matter how carefully lumber and shingles were culled and billed here he was sure to write back that they were not up to the standard. Two weeks ago a car-load of "star" shingles was sent him. The "star" shingle beats anything made in the country, and they know it at Albany as well as in Michigan, but as soon as the car arrived the dealer replied that he really must protest. The shingles were hardly "clear butts," and he could not unload the car until assured of a discount of twenty-five cents per thousand.

The Michigander had suffered long, but the end was nigh. He had inspected every bunch of shingles on that car, and he made up his mind to go to Albany and inspect them over again. The dealer there had never seen him, and the Wolverine walked into his office as a would-be purchaser of some extra fine shingles.

"I've got exactly what you want," promptly replied the Albanian. "I've got a carload of Michigan 'stars' out here which lay over any shingles you ever saw."

"Are they all perfect?"

"Every one of them."

"No culls in the centre of the bunches?"

"I'll eat every cull you find. I got them from a Michigander who is as straight as the Ten Commandments, and he has never yet sent me a stick of second-class stuff. Come and see 'em."

The Wolverine quietly pulled out his business card and laid it on the desk.

The dealer took it up, read the name, and sat down on a stool with a queer feeling in his knees.

There was an awful silence as they glared at each other, and it was a full minute before the victim slowly extended his hand and hoarsely whispered:—

"Did you ever see a man make such an infernal ass of himself? Shake!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Temper is everything," and in the pens of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Company the temper will be found all that is to be desired.

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

Flexible Board Rules,  
With Steel Head, either Cleveland or London make, at \$1.75 Each.  
GEORGE STETHEM,  
PETERBOROUGH,

S. S. MUTTON & Co.,  
Wholesale Lumber Dealers  
TORONTO.

We have for Sale a large quantity of PINE, OAK, WHITEWOOD, ASH, CHESTNUT, CHERRY, BUTTERNUT, BASSWOOD, &c.  
Also on hand 120 M dry Oak 2 to 4 inches thick, will be sold cheap to close it out.

JAMES HADEN,  
MANUFACTURER OF  
Shingles and Dressed Stuff.  
Foxmead, P. O., County of Simcoe, Ont.  
Two Planers for sale or exchange for a Boiler.

P. FREYSENG & CO.  
PROPRIETORS OF THE  
Dominion Cork Cutting Co  
BY IMPROVED MACHINERY.  
All kinds of Corks in stock and Cut to Order. Corks & Life Preservers a Specialty. Corkwood, Tinfoil, Capsules, Wire, &c.  
71 Jarvis Street, TORONTO.

A. L. UNDERWOOD  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
White Pine, Basswood & Hardwood,  
82 King Street East,  
TORONTO, ONT.

J. G. EDWARDS  
HARDWARE MERCHANT,  
LINDSAY.

BELTING, FILES, BABBIT METAL,  
CHAINS, ROPE, and  
LUMBERING SUPPLIES.

SAMUEL WINDRIM,  
MANUFACTURER OF  
Agricultural Implements, Etc  
MILLBROOK, ONTARIO

HAVING DISPENSED WITH THE SERVICES OF AGENTS, I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of intending purchasers of Reaping Machines, that I have now on hand a quantity of the Celebrated

HANLAN REAPER,  
which has NEVER BEEN BEATEN YET, and am prepared to allow the Agents commission—FIFTEEN PER CENT—on all purchases.

Penetanguishene Foundry  
AND  
MACHINE SHOP  
CRAIG & CAMERON, Proprietors.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public that they are prepared to make all kinds of Mill and Steamboat Brass and Iron Castings. All kinds of PLOW CASTINGS kept on hand. Plow Points and Landcides a specialty. We have first-class machinery and are prepared to do all kinds of TURNING or PLANING on short notice. We hope by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of the public patronage. All work guaranteed.  
G. A. CRAIG,  
C. CAMERON.

SALE BY TENDER  
OF EXTENSIVE STEAM  
Saw-Milling Property  
AT  
Parry Harbour, Georgian Bay, and Valuable Timber Limits in the Parry Sound District.

The SAW-MILL is complete in its appointment, and has a cutting capacity of 80,000 to 100,000 feet per day of twelve hours.  
The LIMITS cover an area of 225 square miles in the Townships of Montezith, Humphrey, Christie, Ferguson, Hagerman, McKellar, Spence, and Shawanaga, besides the purchased rights to cut the timber from numerous lots in the same Townships, and contain a large quantity of standing pine.  
The whole establishment is in complete condition and active operation, and is excellently situated for the manufacture, sale and shipment of timber.  
Tenders for the whole property, including plant, will be received until the 20th August next, addressed to the General Manager, Ontario Bank, Toronto, by whom terms of payment and any further information will be furnished on application. No tender will be accepted unless satisfactory to the vendors.

IRWIN & BOYD  
Commission  
Lumber Dealers,  
FORWARDERS,  
Shipping & General Agents  
PORT HOPE.

**LUMBERMEN**  
will save money by going direct or sending to F. CRUMPTON, 83 King St. East, Toronto, for their Watches and Jewellery, or Silverware and Clocks, etc. If you cannot come yourselves send your orders and I will guarantee just as good satisfaction as by a personal selection. Goods guaranteed exactly as represented or your money refunded. Watch and Jewellery repairing and manufacturing by competent workmen at Reasonable Prices. We make a specialty of HEAVY CASED WATCHES suitable for Lumbermen.  
Prices cheerfully furnished on application.  
Remember the address,  
F. CRUMPTON  
83 King St. East,  
TORONTO.

Market Reports.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUST 10.—The exports of lumber since the date of our last report (18th July) were as follows:—To London, 4577 pieces and 108,800 feet oak and 39,838 deals; Buenos Ayres, 1,234,715 feet; Montevideo, 361,800 feet; Rosario, 289,238 feet; Liverpool, 42,777 deals; Glasgow, 15,000 feet. The exports to the River Plate are much in excess this year over last. The total shipments since the opening of navigation till the 9th instant were 3,022,024 feet, against 2,007,103 feet for the corresponding period of 1880, being an increase of 1,014,921 feet. The rates of freight to the River Plate range from \$13@16, according to the size of the vessel. Rates to Britain are about 60s. with an easy market, owing to the difficulty ships have experienced in procuring grain cargoes, and shipping is expected to continue brisk during the season.

The demand for building lumber has fallen off somewhat, builders being for the most part supplied, but lumber for repairs is in very good demand. We give the following as the yard prices in the city:

Table listing lumber prices in Montreal, including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Ash, Oak, Birch, Hard Maple, Lath, and Shingles.

BOSTON.

AUGUST 1.—The Journal of Commerce says:—There are no specially new features to report, and the demand remains fully up to expectations. The call for pine has been remarkably good, and in fact for all kinds of dimension stock dealers report a large consumption. Arrivals have been liberal, but the continuous demand has tended to prevent any accumulations. The supply of Western and Canada pine is small, and this fact (coupled with the recent advance made by dealers at productive points) indicates a prospective advance in this market. Southern pine is moving actively, with the supply sufficient to meet present wants at least. Spruce is rather weak, owing to large accumulations. Of the hard woods, oak is apparently the easiest, and a prime article can be bought for \$40, with a possibility of an offer of \$38 not being refused. Ash is quiet. Cherry has been arriving freely and is in good supply. Black walnut is in good demand and firm, with prospects of a further advance in prices. The following are carload quotations:—

CANADA PINE.

Table listing Canada Pine prices for Selects, Dresseds, and Shavings.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

AUGUST 1. The following are the quotations:—Three uppers, Pickings, Fine, common and dressing, Common, Culls, Mill run lots, Siding, selected, 1, 1 1/2 inch, Mill run, 1x10, 12 in., Selected, Shavings, 1 and 1 1/2 inch mill run, 1x6 selected for clapboards, Shingles, XXX, 1 1/2 inch, pine, XXX, 1 1/2 inch, cedar, Lath, Since the advance at Albany trade here has improved and a feeling among the dealers that present prices will now be maintained to the end of the season, an increase in the receipts may be expected, as the new cut is about in condition to be moved. Canal and lake freights are steady, the supply being in excess of the demand.

Be Wise and Happy. If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments you will be wise and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Holy Batters—rely on it.—Press.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING WITH A COLD DO NOT FAIL TO TRY HAYDEN'S PECTORAL BALM: It is daily relieving its hundreds throughout our Dominion. It is pleasant and palatable.

NEW YORK.

AUGUST 6.—The Real Estate Record says:—The situation does not vary greatly from last week. On most grades of stock the demand is only fair, and buyers moving with some caution, while prices tend to ease off somewhat from extremes, but there is no general downward tendency, and sellers in all cases refrain from urging the sale of desirable goods. Current consumption is full, but supplied by parcels coming in on contract, and while dealers want all the stock offering, they have a slight advantage which is naturally made the most of. The export trade has been a little unsettled for a week or two, and, in some instances, it would be necessary to offer a concession in order to secure the attention of shippers. Sellers, however, are not much troubled over the situation, and calculate upon winding the year up with quite as large a volume of exports as shown at the opening.

Eastern spruce is in fair stock, and there is not much inclination to make further important additions at the moment. Demand in consequence is somewhat slow, and offerings of random cargoes have to be handled with some care, though not much actual weakness has thus far been shown on really attractive stock. Specials meet with demand for fall delivery and manufacturers adhere to full rates on any outside or ordinary cutting. For an operating basis about \$13@15 P.M. may now be quoted, and \$17 the average top for specials.

White pine retains a firm position, and notwithstanding the accumulating stocks holders are very confident. Home wants continue full and not likely to shrink much, while the prospect for export demand is considered excellent in every respect. It is claimed that a great many shipping orders formerly filled at the eastward must have come here as the only point at which desirable stock can be reached. At primary points the "talk" is very firm, and some of our operators are purchasing at the full rates asked. We quote \$17@19 P.M. for West India shipping boards; \$24.50@26 for South American do.; \$16@16.50 for box boards; \$17@17.50 for do. wide and sound do.

Yellow pine has had a few ups and downs of demand, but as a rule dealers express themselves satisfied with the amount of business doing, and the market shows quite as good, if not better, position than usual for the season. Quite a number of specifications have been accepted on accounts ranging from 100,000 up to 500,000 feet, and at about former rates. There is some tendency to advance the cost of freight from one or two points. Randoms are not much wanted, and would be difficult to sell except at a sh. ling. We quote random cargoes at about \$24@26 P.M.; ordered cargoes, \$26@28 do.; green flooring boards, \$24.50@26.50 do.; and dry do do., \$27.00@29. Cargoes at the South, \$15@19 P.M. for rough, and \$20@24 for dressed.

Hardwoods in good demand for the season stock and at full rates, the market ruling quite firm throughout, though it is intimated that "indications" from primary points are a shade easier in some instances. We quote at wholesale rates by carload about as follows:—Walnut, \$77@85 P.M.; ash, \$35@38 do.; oak, \$40@45 do.; maple, \$30@35; chestnut, 1st and 2nd, \$30@35 do.; do. culls, \$18@20 do.; cherry, \$50@55 do.; white wood, 1 and 2 inch, \$25@27.50, and do. inch, \$33@35 do.; hickory, \$35@45 do. for Western, and \$65@75 for good nearby stock.

Shingles sell well enough to prevent any great accumulation of supply, and prices are supported all around. The stock is only fair. We quote Cypress at about \$6 for saws and \$8.50@9 for hearts; pine shipping stocks, \$4 for 18-inch, and Eastern saw grades at \$2.50@4.50 for 16-inch, as to quality and to quantity. Machine dressed cedar shingles quoted as follows:—For 30-inch, \$16@22.25 for A and \$28.75@33.55 for No. 1; for 21-inch, \$6.50@16 for A and \$16.75@23 for No. 1; for 20-inch, \$5@10.50 for A and \$11.24@11.75 for No. 1.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments you will be wise and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Holy Batters—rely on it.—Press.

CHICAGO.

AUGUST 3.—So far as the records show, there has been no material difference in the movement of lumber for the past week, as compared with the one preceding. The general tenor of our reports indicates that an active demand prevails, and that the sales of lumber are large and numerous. We do not think there is evidence of any particular increase in the volume of business doing over the average for July, which, as is now well known, was the largest for that month on record, though some of our correspondents assert that the trade in the markets from which they write is so active that it sorely taxes the capacity of the dealers to keep up with it. The notable absence of complaints in regard to the present business may be accepted as pretty good evidence that it maintains its activity, as lumber dealers everywhere have become accustomed, this season, to a rushing demand, and they would be very apt to notice an unfavorable change in it. On the whole, the Lumberman is inclined to regard the situation of the lumber trade as in most respects eminently satisfactory.

Some doubt has been expressed hitherto in regard to the effect of the rapid advance in prices this season upon the buyers of lumber in the country, and some have even gone so far as to definitely predict a marked falling off in the quantity of lumber consumed in consequence of its increased cost. It will be noticed that in a number of our reports this week reference is made to this point. It is evident that in some markets the operators think they observe that the demand has been checked slightly by the repeated changes in the list, though in the majority of cases it seems to be the fact that the advance in prices has made no difference with orders. There is not enough in these statements to warrant the assumption that a dangerous falling off will result from the higher price of lumber. It may deter some who have had building enterprises in mind from immediately undertaking them, but not, we feel sure, to an extent sufficient to make a difference in the volume of trade. Those who have already begun building, or who have determined to do so, will hardly be kept from carrying out their plans by the slight difference the higher price of lumber would make in the cost of their improvements. In a general way the rise in the price of building material may have the effect to make some people defer their operations until what appears to them a more convenient season, but we do not regard this probability as of sufficient importance to make it a source of apprehension to lumbermen. It is a matter of fact that more building is done when prices are high than when they are pretty well down towards the bottom, from which it may safely be inferred that there is not much danger of trade being cut off in consequence of any increase in the cost of lumber, or any other material that is essential to the construction of buildings.

We have to note again a considerable advance in prices, the action of the dealers at this point last week having brought forth the usual crop of changes. For the most part, competing markets follow promptly Chicago's lead, but in some instances the necessary advance is made with some reluctance, the operators evidently fearing that it will have the effect to check trade. With a rising market it is of course to be expected that lumber will be firm, and generally speaking, no doubt it is so; but, possibly, where the dealers fancy that they may be losing some orders in consequence of the high prices, figures may occasionally be made that are not put down in the list. It is not to be supposed, however, that much of this sort of thing is doing, or that it will produce any noticeable effect upon the established rates. The average dealer in lumber, particularly if he has a stock of that article in his possession, is too firmly convinced that it is worth a good deal more than it cost him, whatever that may be, to part with it at much of a discount from the quoted rates.

The outlook for trade remains as favorable as ever. The demand promises to keep up, and there is therefore every reason to anticipate the continued firmness of prices. Whether the latter will be advanced still more is a problem. There is likely to be a temporary lull in the upward movement at present, but we have no means of knowing how long it will last. Piece stuff has declined from twenty-five to

fifty cents from the figures ruling last week, for all lengths under twenty feet, inferior being now quotable at \$11.50, and good at \$11.75. Longer stuff maintains its value rather better, and the prices obtained for it are covered by the range given a week ago. Cargoes running largely to this kind of stock are generally sold on their merits, the demand for long-length dimension being such as to warrant the sellers in asking more in proportion for it than they get for ordinary stock. Inch lumber is considerably lower than it has been, some grades having declined as much as \$2 from the former prices. No. 2 Muskegon stock has been sold, it is said, as low as \$11.25, and ranges now from that price to \$13. Other grades are also lower than they have been lately, and everything is more or less weak. The probability is that in many transactions the actual prices obtained are lower than sellers care to make public, so that it is difficult to print quotations that represent the market accurately. The demand for shingles has not been sharp enough to keep up the price to last week's range, and we are compelled to note a decline of five ct per thousand, the present rates being \$2.75@2.80 and \$2.90@2.95 for Standard and Extra A respectively. It is claimed that the market for shingles is a trifle stronger than it was a few days ago, and the commission men hope to get along without making further concessions. Lath are steady at the old figures.

There is some difference of opinion as to what the immediate future of the cargo market will be, sellers, even, being by no means of one mind in regard to it. Some assert their belief that it will speedily recover its tone, while others give expression to the fear that the present weakness will last pretty well through this month. It must be admitted that there is considerable uncertainty about the course it will take, and under the circumstances our opinion is as likely to prove correct as another.

Lake freights are unchanged, but weak at the rates quoted below:—

CARGO QUOTATIONS.

Table listing cargo quotations for Joist and scantling, Mill run, Shingles, and Lath.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Table listing lake freights for Manatee, Muskegon, Ludington, Grand Haven, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, White Lake, and Ford River.

Receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week ending August 2:

Table with columns RECEIPTS and SHIPMENTS, listing Lumber, Shingles, and other items.

Receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles from January 1 to and including Aug. 2:

Table with columns RECEIPTS and SHIPMENTS, listing Lumber, Shingles, and other items.

TONAWANDA.

AUGUST 1.—Trade is very brisk. Dealers report heavy sales at good prices. Prices have advanced in consequence of an increased demand and largely by reason of the rise at Chicago and Saginaw. Appended find corrected price list, indicating an advance in several grades.

CARGO LOTS—SAGINAW INSPECTION.

Table listing cargo lots for Three uppers, Common, and Culls.

BUFFALO.

AUGUST 1.—Trade is good and prices fair. We have not noticed any falling off in trade, owing to the advance in prices. The retail dealers are in buoyant spirits. The following are the latest quotations for cargo lots:—

Table listing cargo lots for Uppers, Common, Culls, Dressing stocks, and Dressing shingles.

America was discovered by Lief Ericsson the Iclander, in the year 1004, and 856 years after, the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co., turned out their first pen.

ALBANY.

August 2.—The Argus has the following:—The most important movement in the district since our last report was fully set forth in yesterday's Argus, in giving the action of the trade on Monday, in which every house we believe participated, advancing the quotations of pine lumber, viz., \$1.00 per M. feet on common; \$2.00 per M. feet on intermediate grades, and \$3.00 per M. feet on uppers and inspected pickings, and pretty generally through the list. This is no sensational movement, but is taken by the trade in self-defense. Until yesterday pine lumber on dock at the Saginaw mills was, when the trade there would consent to name a price, bringing as much money as at Albany. At present writing the Saginaw holders of lumber refuse to name a price for their stocks, not for the want of any logs, nor from any lack of demand, but the largely and steadily increasing trade renders present and future values there, as here, uncertain. In Canada the lack of water has hung up so many logs on the streams that lumber is in light supply at shipping points. Whether this state of things is to continue much longer, until it will be too late to change the present aspect of things is, of course, uncertain; but throughout the Dominion, as on the Saginaw, all kinds of lumber are bringing and are held at much higher figures than were current in the winter. The sales here last week included the following round lots of common box at the then ruling prices: 1,500,000 feet, 1,700,000 feet, 1,000,000 and 500,000 feet; 600,000 feet various grades on p. t. To-day the market has a very healthy aspect; a sale was made early of 1,400,000 feet common box, we presume, at the advanced prices. We do not think there is any material addition to stock.

Hardwoods are steady and firm. The stock of coarse lumber is getting very light; the demand is good at unchanged prices, but the trade here is cautious as to accepting orders in the present uncertainty of getting stock from the Northern mills, whence the report is dry! dry!

Shingles are in demand at quotations. The receipts of lumber by lake at Buffalo for the week ending August 1st were 9,887,000 feet, and by rail 103 cars. The receipts by lake at Oswego for the week were 7,044,800 feet.

The receipts by canal at Albany from the opening of navigation to August 1st were:

Table with 4 columns: Bds. & Scl., ft. Shingles, m. Timber, ft. Staves, lbs.
1881....171,173,000 800 ..... 2,257,000
1890....175,029,500 974 5,400 227,000

Table with 2 columns: To New York, per M ft.
To New York, per M ft. \$ 01 00
To Bridgeport..... 01 37 1/2
To New Haven..... 01 37 1/2
To Providence, Fall River and Newport..... 00 02 25
To Pawtucket..... 2 25 50
To Norwalk..... 1 25 00
To Hartford..... 02 00
To Norwich..... 02 00
To Middletown..... 01 75
To New London..... 01 75
To Philadelphia..... 02 00

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Pine, clear, per M. \$33 00-73 00
Pine, fourths..... 43 00-73 00
Pine, selects..... 43 00-73 00
Pine, good box..... 15 00-30 00
Pine, 10-in. plank, each..... 00 38-00 42
Pine, 10-in. plank, culls, each..... 00 00-00 22
Pine boards, 10-in..... 00 22-25 00
Pine, 10-in. boards, culls..... 00 18-00 19
Pine, 10-in. boards, 16 ft., per M..... 25 00-30 00
Pine, 12-in. boards, 16 ft..... 25 00-30 00
Pine, 12-in. boards, 18 ft..... 25 00-30 00
Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, select..... 40 00-42 00
Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, common..... 16 00-19 00
Pine, 1 in. siding, select..... 40 00-42 00
Pine, 1 in. siding, common..... 16 00-19 00
Spruce, boards, each..... 00 00-00 10
Spruce, plank, 1 1/2 in., each..... 00 00-00 20
Spruce, plank, 2 in., each..... 00 00-00 30
Spruce, wall strips, each..... 00 00-00 12
Hemlock, board, each..... 00 00-00 15
Hemlock, joist, 4x6, each..... 00 00-00 31
Hemlock, joist, 2 1/2 x 4, each..... 00 00-00 17
Hemlock, wall strips, 2 1/2 x 4, each..... 00 00-00 10
Ash, good, per M..... 25 00-30 00
Ash, second quality, per M..... 25 00-30 00
Cherry, good, per M..... 00 00-00 50
Cherry, common, per M..... 25 00-30 00
Oak, good, per M..... 30 00-45 00
Oak, second quality, per M..... 20 00-25 00
Lumber, per M..... 25 00-30 00
Hickory, per M..... 30 00-40 00
Maple, Canada, per M..... 25 00-30 00
Maple, American, per M..... 25 00-30 00
Chestnut, per M..... 35 00-40 00
Shingles, shaved, pine, per M..... 0 00-6 25
" 2nd quality..... 0 00-5 00
" extra, sawed, pine..... 0 00-4 40
" clear..... 0 00-3 30
" cedar, mixed..... 0 00-4 25
" cedar, XXX..... 0 00-3 00
" hemlock..... 0 00-2 25
Lath, hemlock, per M..... 0 00-1 50
Lath, spruce, "..... 0 00-1 75
Lath, pine, "..... 0 00-2 00

MINNEAPOLIS.

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman of the 5th instant says:—The weather of the past three weeks has been particularly favorable for drying lumber, and a very large part of the early sawing is now ready for shipment and is being sent away as fast as cars can be had upon which to load it. There is no cessation to the demand, and all manufacturers are burdened with orders. The recent advance has had no perceptible influence on trade anywhere. The fact that the wheat harvests are now almost beyond the reach of blight or damage of any kind inspires confidence and gives a firmness to prices. The want of cars is becoming an exciting topic with all classes of business men in the north-west, as the volume of traffic has passed entirely beyond all the railroad capacity for handling. There has been a regular blockade in the shipping yards of Minneapolis during the last few weeks, owing to want of room and cars, to which trouble the railway employees added a strike, which practically suspended business last week and led to a general public movement for relief. We estimate that Minneapolis is 15,000,000 feet behind in shipments.

News from all western markets indicate a perfect willingness to follow Chicago up on prices as often as she chooses to move, and all agree that the demand is beyond precedent and present facilities for doing business. The notable event in the north-west is the apparent success of the movement to organize the lumbermen's association, as we consider this an assurance of harmony which will secure steady uniform prices for lumber throughout the north-west.

DULUTH.

August 1.—Prices remain unchanged, but with an upward tendency. The advance in manufacturers' prices has apparently not affected the retailers, who have put up their own as much, and in some cases more, than has been done in this market. Along the Northern Pacific railway building continues brisk, and the demand for lumber good.

Treatment for Ringbone.

Ringbone consists of inflammation of the joint of the foot and deposit of bony matter just above the coronet and above or below (or both) the pastern joint. In the end the bony matter covers the joint and renders it immovable. The treatment of a newly-formed ringbone consists in giving the animal rest; use a high or low-heeled shoe, as the case may need, and as the horse walks on the toe or heel. To reduce the heat and inflammation, apply cold water with wet bandages, and when this has been effected, apply a blister made of 20 grains of corrosive sublimate and camphor, 10 drops of muriatic acid, and one ounce of oil of turpentine. When the blister is formed the part is washed and greased with lard. If this is of no avail, firing may be used with benefit, especially with a young horse. One ounce of hypo-sulphite of soda may be given daily for two weeks to remove any rheumatic tendency.

As the result of observation, and from the testimony of trustworthy men, the following is about the average growth in twelve years of the leading desirable varieties of timber when planted in belts or groves and cultivated:—White maple, one foot in diameter and thirty feet high; ashleaf maple or box-elder, one foot in diameter, and twenty feet high; white willow, one and one-half feet in diameter and fifty feet high; yellow willow, one and one-half feet in diameter and thirty-five feet high; Lombardy poplar, ten inches in diameter and forty feet high; blue and white ash, ten inches in diameter and twenty-five feet high; black walnut and butternut, ten inches in diameter and twenty feet high.

At Taylor's mill, Gravenhurst, on Tuesday Mr. Wm. Clute, who was engaged at the trimming saw, by some means had his hand thrown against one of the saws, lacerating the back of the hand to some extent.

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. —Albany Times.

Mr. Tait's new mill, Gravenhurst, is now in thorough working order, and is turning out about 30,000 feet of lumber per day. We noticed this week a new shingle machine on its way to the mill. Mr. Tait intends to manufacture shingles and lath as well as lumber.

A BARGAIN—GRIST AND SAW MILL FOR SALE, paying 12 per cent. clear, price \$9,000, and above percentage guaranteed. Apply to

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175 " do 1 x 12 "
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20 " do 2 x 12 "
140 " do 1 inch Siding.
20 " do 1 1/2 "
40 " do 2 x 10 Joists.
18 " Cedar, 3 x 6 "
19 " Basswood, 1 1/2 inch.

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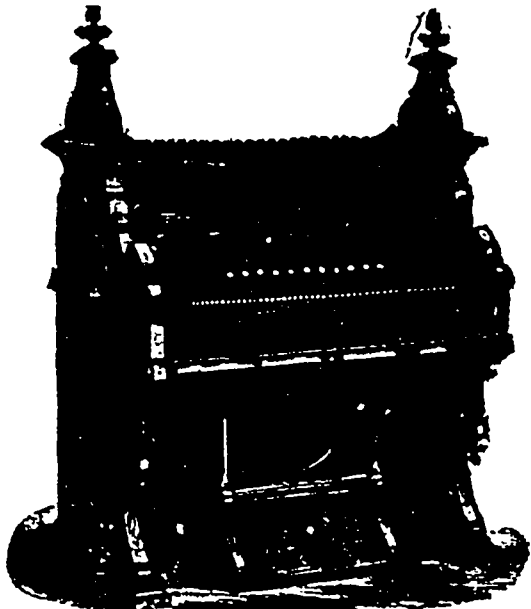
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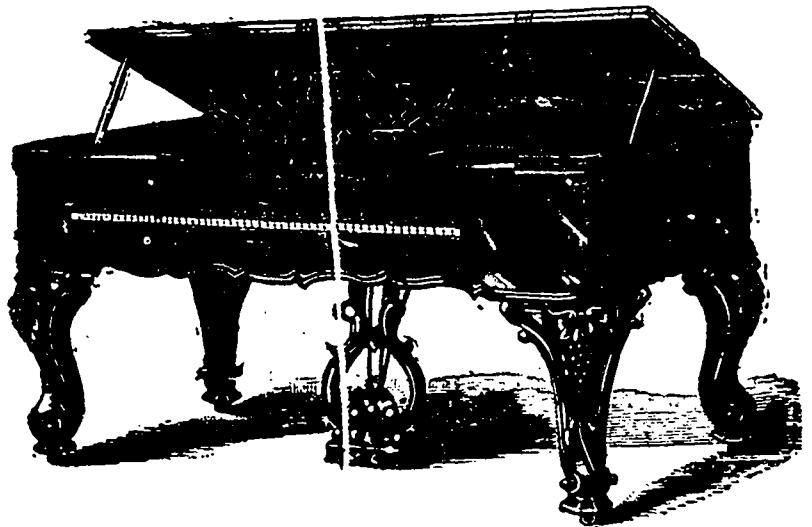
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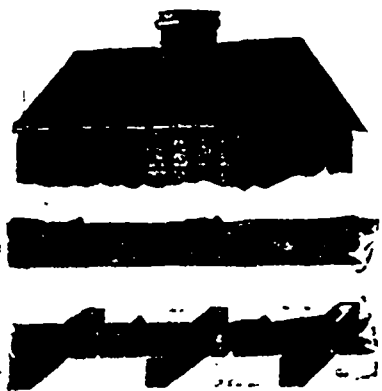
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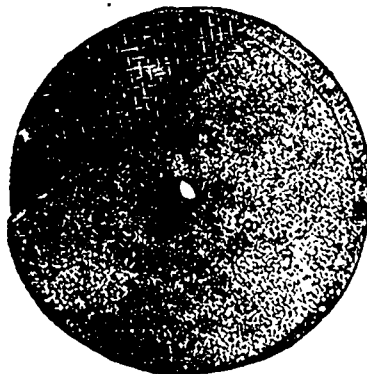
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

**DETROIT**

## EMERY and CORUNDUM WHEELS

These Wheels are  
Wire Strengthened



And Specially Adapted  
For Saw Gumming

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

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

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

Messrs. SHURLEY & DIETRICH,  
GALT.

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

JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ.,  
MONTREAL.

Messrs. JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,  
TORONTO.

WE ALSO REFER TO

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

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



# 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:—

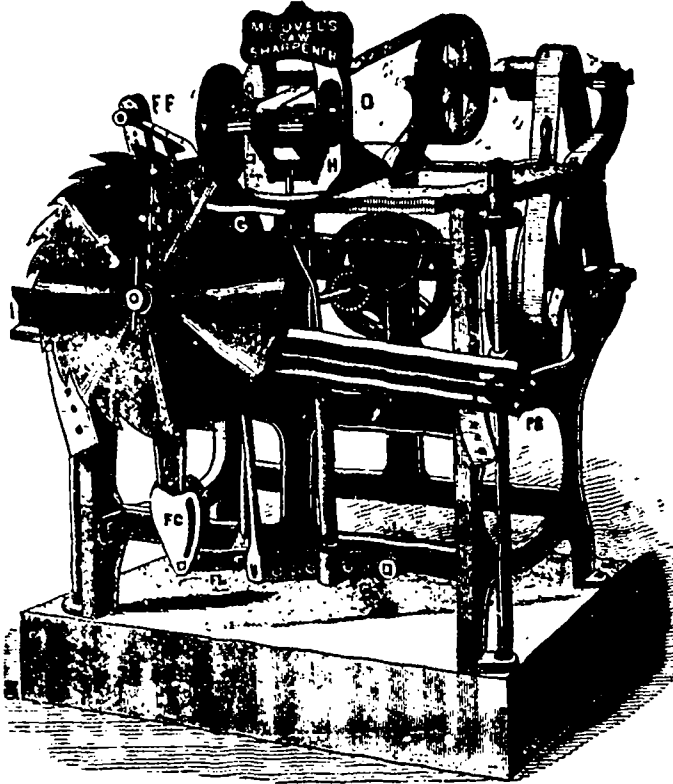
GRAVENHURST, August 20th, 1880.  
WM. HAMILTON, Esq., Peterborough.

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 piston feed. It is easily governed and reverses the carriages instantly. I am thoroughly satisfied with it and can recommend it to any person who has a Circular Saw Mill for cutting long or short logs. I consider I have cut more lumber than will pay for the Steam Feed since I got it than I would have cut had I not put it in.

Yours respectfully,  
WILLIAM TAIT,  
Lumberman, Gravenhurst.

Toronto, August 11th, 1880.

WM. HAMILTON, Peterborough, Ont.  
DEAR SIR—The Steam Feed you put in is working splendidly.  
Yours, &c.,  
THOMPSON, SMITH & SON.



**MILL MACHINERY!**

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.

**Horizontal Engines and Boilers**



Where economy of fuel is the great consideration, along with uniformity of speed, such as is required in Grist and Flouring Mills, Woollen 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 2 1/2 pounds of coal per horse-power per hour.

**WILLIAM HAMILTON,**  
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

# 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 flake, 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:

8x4	} 3 in. hole.	10x4	} 3 in. hole.	12x4	} Holes, 3/8 and 1 inch.
8x6		10x6		12x6	
8x8		10x8		12x8	
		10x8	12x8		
		10x8	12x8		
		10x8	12x8		

Probably more wheels 12x4, 12x6 and 12x8 are used than all the other sizes together. Saw Gumming Wheels are used, however, of all sizes up to 24x4. The most frequent complaint is that Emery Wheels harden the saw so that a file won't touch it. The answer is that you don't want a file to touch it. An expert workman will shape and sharpen the teeth with an Emery Wheel, leaving the teeth case hardened, in which condition the saw will cut about 33 per cent. more lumber than a soft saw will. Those who want to use the file, however, have only to touch the saw lightly a second time (after going all over it once), and this second touch will cut through the case-hardened scale.

## A QUESTION OF QUALITY.

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

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

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

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

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

**The Tanite Co. Stroudsburg, Monroe Co. Pennsylvania**  
CANADIAN TRADE SPECIALLY SOLICITED.