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PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY. SUBSCRIPTION 82.00 PER ANM M The only Newspaper devoted to the Lumber and Timber Industries published in Canada.

### VOL. 1.

## PETERBOROUGH, ONT., MARCH 15. 1881.

purpose of "Protecting the Public Interest in and unprovements made therein or thereon, House went into committee on the following Rivers, Streams and Creeks," everyone will whether the bod of such river, creek or stream, resolutions :- I. In case the Council of any concede that it affects interests of vital import. or the land through which the same runs, has township organized as a separate municipality, ance to those engaged in humbering operations, been granted by the Crown or not, and if or the Council of any united townships, have and deserves the fullest consideration and dis-granted by the Crown, shall be binding upon passed or hereafter pass any by law for preserve cussion at their hands. The following are the such grantees, their executors and assigns. provisions of the bill as introduced by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, - the Hon. Mr. Parles :-

1. So far as the Legislature of Ontario has asthority so to enact, all persons shall, subject to the provisions in this Act contained, have, and are hereby declared always to have had, during the spring, summer and autumn freshets, the right to, and may float and transmit saw. logs and all other timber of every kind, and all raits and crafts, down all rivers, creeks and streams in respect of which the Legislature of Ontario has authority to give this power; and in case it may be necessary to remove any obstruction from such river, creek or stream, or construct any apron, dam, slide, gate-lock, boom, or other work therein or thereon, necessary to facilitate the floating and transmitting such saw-logs and other tunber, rafts or crafts, down the same, then it shall be lawful for the person requiring so to float and transmit such saw-logs and other timber, rafts and crafts, and it is hereby declared always to have been lawful, a to remove such obstructions, and to construct such apron, dam, slide, gate-lock, boom, or other work necessary for the purposes aforesaid, doing no unnocessary damage to the said river, creek or stream, or to the banks thereof.

2. In case any person shall construct in or upon such river, creek or stream, any apron, dam, slide, gate lock, boom or other work. necessary to facilitato the floating or trans. mission of saw-logs or other timber, rafts or trafts, down any such river, creek or stream, improvements were made, or shall blast rocks, j wise improve the floatability of such river. creek, or stream, such person shall not have the exclusive right to the use or control of such river, creek or stream, or to such constructions and improvements ; but all persons shall have, during thespring, summer and autumn freshets, the right to float and transmit saw-logs and other timber, rafts and crafts, down all such ; rivers, creeks or streams, and through and over unnecessary damage to the said constructions rivers, creeks or streams, subject to the pay. seizure was limited to one month. ment to the person who has made such constructions and improvements, of reasonable tolla

3. The foregoing sections, and all the rights therein given, and all the provisions therein sonson-a great gain over 1879.

THE RIVER, STREAM AND CREEK ACT. made and contained, shall extend and apply to Whatover view the reader may take of the all rivers, creeks and streams, mentioned in the hill now before the Ontario Legislature for the first section of this Act, and to all constructions sembly on the motion of Mr. PARDEE, the

> fix the amounts which any person entitled to united townships, and included in any such tolls under this Act shall be at liberty to charge license, the corporation of such township or on the saw-logs and different kinds of timber, united townships shall be entitled to be paid, gain rafts or crafts, and may from time to time vary the same ; and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in fixing such tolls shall have regard to, and take into consideration, the original cost of such constructions and improvements, as well as the amount required to maintain the same, and to cover interest upon the original cost.

5. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall apply to all such constructions and improve ments as may hitherto have been made, as well as to such as may be in course of construction, or shall hereafter be constructed.

6. All persons driving saw-logs, or other tim ber, rafts or crafts, down any such river, creek or stream, shall have the right to go along the banks of any such river, creek or stream, and to assist the passage of the timber over the same by all means usual amongst lumbermen, doing in the improvem . of the highways situate no unnecessry damage to the banks of the said river, crock or stream.

which will be changed by the passage of this jumor township or townships of such united Act, the court or any judge of such court, townships may be entitled shall only be in res having authority over such suit, or over the costs, may brder the costs of the suit, or any

part thereof, to be paid by the party who would have been required to pay such costs if this Act had not been passed. Mr. Pardee subsequently moved the House

into Committee of the Whole and moved that which was not navigable or floatable before such the following clause be added to the bill. 'That every person owning such improvements or remove sheals or other impediments, or other | may make rules and regulations governing the transmission of logs and timber, but no such regulations shall have any force until approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, who may cancel such reculations and from time to time approve of new ones.

#### The motion was carried.

Mr. Pardee, still later, added another new clause, providing that the tolls imposed should be a lien on the lumber, recoverable before a such constructions and improvements, doing no magistrate, who, in default of payment, could order the sale of the lumber to secure the tolls. and improvements, or to the banks of the said The period during which the lumber is liable to

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Not less than 75,000,000 feet of Canadian lumber was imported in Burlington, VL, last

TIMBER ON ROAD ALLOWANCES. TORONTO, Feb. 24. In the Legislative As ing or selling the timber or trees on the Govern 4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may ment road allowances within such township or out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this province, a sum equal to two per centum of the dues received by Her Majesty for or in respect of the timber or saw logs which, during the existence of such a by-law, were cut within the said township or united townships, under the authority of such license; but no corporation shall be entitled to such percentage of the dues received for timber or saw logs cut during the times or seasons when any timber or trees on any such road allowances were cut or removed, for which cutting as removal such corporation had, before the fiftcenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, oh tained a verdict against any such license or nomince. All money to be paid, as aforesaid, to any municipal corporation shall be expended within the township or within the senior or jumor township in respect of which such moneys 7. If any suit, is now pending, the result of were paid. 2. The percentage to which the

pect of the dues received upon timber or trees which shall be cut after the thirteenth day of April, 1881. The resolutions were carried without amend-

ments.

#### PINE CULTURE ON WASTE LANDS.

Hitherto the abundance of natural timber in this country has made it easy to dispense with tember culture, and for the most part our land owners have taken little interest in such slow growing crops. This state of things, however, is rapidly passing away. The demand for special woods for manufacturing purposes is steadily and rapidly increasing, while the natural supply is diminishing and must ultimately become quite inadequate. Meanwhile there are mil lions of acres of land suitable for timber culture and for nothing else, except poor pasturage, that our land owners are allowing to lie waste and idle for lack of a little forethought, and too fre quently our would be thrifty farmers will risk their surplus means in wild-cat speculations, promising but nover yielding large and speedy rcturns, when the same money spent in planting timber would convert their worthloss swamps and stony places into very valuable properties.

A correspondent tells of a piece of land that 10,000,000 shingles during 1880.

was planted with walnut 23 years ago. Thiland was flowled every spring and summer, and was unfit for ordinary cultivation The trees are new from 16 to 20 inches through, and have been sold for \$27,000. No particulars are given as to the cost of planting the grove or the amount of attention it has had during the years of growth. There can be little doubt, however, that the investment was small in comparison with the return, and the land would otherwise have remained entirely unproductive; to the contrary, the timber crop was so much clear It is clear that our national resources might be enormously increased by a similar utilization by timber culture of lands which are now unused and unproductive ; and the planters will find their groves a surer investment for the security of their family possessions than any savings bank deposit.-Scientific American.

NO. 10.

#### LUMBER ON HAND.

The Lumberman's Gazette of the 23rd Feb., estimates the amount of lumber on hand in the Mississippi Fiver and tributaries, the Lake Michigan, and the Eastern Michigan and Lake Erie districts, and at miscellaneous points in the same neighborhood as follows :-

Miss. Valley	1881.	1550. 704,807,250	1579. 585,001,797
Ake Michigan	821,440,673	727,967,181	634,576,721
E Mich, L Erie	638,610,768	548,749,000	518,745,000
Mis'e'ls points	116,500,000	78,500,000	89,500,000
Tutol S	100 014 000	9 050 393 437	1 557 598 518

The Gazette thinks these figures are probably accurate enough for purposes of computation, if due allowance is made for what has been sold since the reports were made and for that which is not available for immediate use. So far as its being green or dry, that can only be of con s mence at points where rail shipments are to be made, for lumber cut last fall will be considered fit to go on the market as dry by the time navigation is open.

#### MIDLAND TIMBER SUPPLY.

The following is the estimate of the timber abutary to the Midland Railway for 1881

Smith & Macdongal	150,000
Maxwell	100,000
II II Cook	. 100,000
Burton Bros	. 200,000
Naglo.	
Stennett	25,000
B.C.L. &T Co .	
Coulson	
Irwin & Boyd	254,000
Strickland Bros	130,000
M Boyd	20,000
Thompson	40,000
•	
	1 275 000

It is estimated that two-thirds of this amount ill consist of board timber.

TORONTO is estimated to have commimed 40, 000,000 feet of lumber, 15,000,000 of laths and

#### NOTICE.

The undersigned having transferred the JANADA LUMBERMAN to MOSSIN. Toker & Co., Peterborough, it will in future be published by them. The facilities possessed by this extensive and old established house, and the high reputa tion of the publishers, should be a guarantee that the LUMBERMAN will command a prominent position amongst the leading journals of the day. Those who should patronize it are a wealthy and influential class. The field is ample, and as the undersigned made the transfer above referred to with a view of improving the LUMBERMAN, he feels assured that it only requires the combined support of these in whose interest it is published to ensure it that success which was anticipated when he first established it. All sums due for subscriptions must be paid

to TOKER & Co., or their duly authorized agent. ALEXANDER BEGG.

February 24, 1881.

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## The Canada Lumberman DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER

INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH

\$2 00 1 60

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cular issue should reach the other of publication least three clear days before the day of publication, insum insertion.

All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to Token & Co., Petchborough, Ont. Communications intended for insertion in the CANADA

LUNBERMAN, 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.

Travelling Agent. MR. A. L. W. BEGG has been appointed agent for the CANUM LUNBERNAN and is authorized to collect sub scriptions and grant receipts therefor and to make contracts for advertisements appearing in its columns.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MARCH 15, 1881

#### INTRODUCTORY.

In undertaking from henceforth the publica tion of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, we feel that it is due to our readers to lay before them the principles on which the management of the paper will be conducted, which we trust will be such as to benefit the trade and to secure its support. Peterborough is not without its advantages as the location of the organ of the lumbering interest. The operations for which it is the base are of considerable importance and it is situated centrally between the great sites of lumbering activity of the Ottawa, the Bay of Quinto and Goorgian Bay. Thus it will have no sectional preferences or prejudices, but fairly represent the trade at large.

THE CANADA LUMBRIMAN will be purely a trade organ, and will be absolutely non political. It will contain those accurate statistics which are necessary to the trade as a | lumberman into antagonism. Without discussbasis for intelligent operations. Not only will ing how this has been brought about, it will be i dred miles,-Harper's Magazine.

be carefully reported, but the most trustworthy information possible will be obtained from each locality of the production of timber and lumber, and of the stock in hand. In this respect, howover, we feel that we need the co-operation of the trade, and no information could be so satisfactory as what might be supplied by a local accretary or some other recognised representative of the trade for his particular section. We will aim not only at advocating any measure that may be for the advantage of the lumbermen, but at affording a means by which they may express their wants and wishes, or

exchange ideas on subjects of interest to them. By this means also we hope that their untual action may be facilitated. With this view we will gladly receive communications from those interested in this great industry.

We also trust that THE CANADA LUMBERMAN may be a medium through which improvements in machinery, and other matters intinately connected with the production of lumber or timber, may be brought under the notice of the operators, who may thus readily find in our advertising columns information which would be found with difficulty amid the varied announcements of other journals. The value of with them.

All information of value to the trade at large will be diligently collected, and matters of interest to them will be discussed and advocated.

THE LUMBREMAN will advocate the establishment of a Bureau of "Woods and Forests" in connection with the Provincial Government. It is generally admitted that the interests of the Provincial treasury are identical with those of the limit holders, and there is room for legislation to protect the public revenue, while at the same time guarding the vested rights of the timber licenses. We would call attention to the following statistics of the receipts from forests and Crown Lands in Ontario alone since Confederation :-

Vear	Woods and Forests.	Crown Lands.
-	ha) 8 107,648-61	\$ 59,000 49
	234,209 85	134,083 57
1909		211,163 05
	425,901 07	121,036 49
	215,973 28	453,403 20
1572	003,952 19	193,168 98
1873	643,637 66	189,005 30
1574		162,154 43
1875		80,014 41
1576	437,928 77	82,254 49
1577	420,556 67	88,750 29
1578	254,810 62	62,452,77
1879	332,014 47	45,670 52
1850	501,442 17	38,867 90
Total		81,920,676 55
Average rocci	ipts \$425,330 50	\$142,330 30

It requires no great effort of the imagination to perceive, that with a continuance of the present system, the period is approaching when the sources of the yearly revenue and of the past surpluses of Ontario, derived from the bonuses accruing from timber lands and the Crown dues on logs and timber, will no longer exist, and when the means for the public expenditure of the Province, to this extent, will have to be derived from some other channel. Although it is now late, practical and judicious legislation may postpono this ovil day. THE LUMBERNAN will, from time to time, with the aid of the collective information and suggestions of the operators in the lumber trade, suggest how this may be done. Unfortunately, in the past, legislation has brought the settler and the

the markets, with which the trade have to do, a leading object of this paper to uphold that purely timber areas should not be left open to settlement until the timber has been exhausted. To determine and locate these timber areas, is a matter that should be dealt with at once by the purposed Bureau of Woods and Forests. It may be asserted that the present Crown Lands Department is a Bureau of Woods and Forests. but a very slight acquaintance with its workings and a retrospect of its management would show the correctness of the ground we are determined to maintain that a department which has to deal both with our timber areas and with the sale and settlement of our Crown Lands has a double responsibility upon its shoulders that cannot be carried out satisfactorily to the public. The process might be, that in the first place all the wild land should come under the supervision of the Bureau of Woods and Forests. Their dictum being obtained as to what portions should be reserved for lumbering operations, those lands excluded by them as not strictly fulfilling the conditions of a timber ar a, should then be dealt with by the Crown Lands Department and exposed for sale from time to time as might be deemed advisable. Unfortunately in the past succeeding Ontario Administrations have thrown into the market large areas of such a me 'ium will be readily appreciated by timber limits purely and simply for the purpose the lumbermen, and by all those having dealings of creating surpluses, which have given them a great deal of trouble to dispose of to the general satisfaction of the different parts of the Provinco. Had the evil stopped here, however, it would not have been so had, but as the public are aware, there is a sort of fictitions settlement that invariably follows the track of the lumberman, and will continue to do so if the lands are open for sale. It is generally this fictitious settlement that has originated those large fires which have destroyed, as it is claimed, almost a third part of the pine timber of Ontario. The

course we suggest for dealing with this question would reduce this fire risk to a mmmmm. The plantation of new forests would also pro

perly come under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Woods and Forests. These and other important questions as they arise will be dealt with by THE CANADA LUBBERHAN in the interest of this most important industry, and we trust so to advocate their views as to be looked upon as their representative and to secure their support.

#### WANTED.

The Publishers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN desire to obtain a reliable and well informed correspondent in every lumbering centre in the Dominion of Canada, and to that end would ask those disposed to act as such, to communicate with them at once, stating the facilities they possess for obtaining reliable, carly and full information as to the lumber trade in their respoctivo districts, and the renumeration which they will expect for their services as such correspondents.

#### Chicago's Lumber Trade.

In the attempt to give an idea of the extent of the Chicago lumber trade at the present time, figures deludo and dissatisfy. It is easy to say that the city handled, in 1852, 148,000,000 feet; in 1872, 1,184,000,000 feet; in 1879, 1,500,000, 000 foct-the last figures representing one-third of the entire manufacture of the North-West: but "millions" convey no startling idea to the layman's mind. It may help a little, however, to mention that to bring this lumber into the city would require average arrivals of thirty cargoes per day for two hundred days, each containing a quarter of a million feet; or that if a number of canal boats, each containing one-eighth of a willion feet, were loaded with the importation of 1879, and placed in a line in the Erie canal, they would reach, touching end to ond, from Albany to Rochester-three hun-

#### TO OUR READERS.

The publishers of the CANADA-LUMBEBHAN regret that in the first issue under their manag ment they are compelled to ask the kindly forbearance and consideration of its subscribers and readers for the short comings connected with the present issue. As most of them will easily understand it is no easy matter to increase both the "out put" and " variety " of a "mill's run" on a moment's notice, and yet that is just what the present publishers have been called upon to do, both in the editorial and mechanical departments of their printing mill.

The reader will, no doubt, observe that the publishers turn out the LUMBERMAN in an entirely new dress, which, independent of the change of place of publication, involved considerable extra labor and loss of time in procuring the material therefor, and that instead of filling its columns largely with general reading matter taken second-hand from their other publications, they have filled it throughout with matter pertaining specially to or having a bearing upon the trade in whose interest it is published, even though the selection may not be all that could be desired, and certainly not such as they here to make it as soon as the various parts of the machinery connected with its publication have been completed, and got into proper working order.

Bearing these things in mind and remembering that it was only on the 25th ult,-one week before the present number should have appeared -that the present publishers came into possess sion, they trust that the late appearance of this number will not only be held excusable, but that the decision to date it ahead to the 15th and thus omit the one which should have appeared on the 1st of March, in order to give them a fair start, will meet with approval, and that the evidences contained in the present number of the publishers' desire to render the CANADA LUMBERMAN what its name implies, will obtain for them that sympathy and support through which alone they can hope to attain success in their present undertaking.

## CANADIAN LOG OPERATIONS.

The North-western Lumberman in referring recently to this winter's operations in Canada, under the above caption, concluded with the following paragraph :-

"The Government of the Dominion of Canada not long since issued an Order in Council increasing the taxes upon timber from 10 cents per log, for logs 16 feet and under, and 15 cents for all over that length, to 123 cents on the shorter, and 20 cents on the longer. Against this the lumbermen have made a most vigorous protest, the new rates being considered outrageously high. The Premier urges the great need of teh Government for a higher revenue, but while holding out no encouragement that a reduction can be hoped for, will lay the matter before the Cabinet."

Our excellent contemporary is astray in the above statement. The Dominion Government imposes no taxes either on timber or logs except for the use of slides and booms, constructed and maintained by the general Government and for culling; in respect of which no increase-nor indeed change of any kind has taken place for some years. Each Province of the Confederation of Canada has control of its own timber, which was so arranged at the time of Confederation. The only timber owned by the Government of the Dominion is in the Province of Innitoha and the North-west territories in charge of the Department of the Interior, and no increase such as that referred to by our Chicago contemporary has taken place and fees or dues imposed on the products of limits for which licenses have been granted them. It is probable that the North-western Lumberman has reference to an Order in Council passed in November last by the authorities of the Province of Quebec, increasing the dues on sawlogs in that Province, in opposition to which the lumbormen interested held a meeting at Ottawa in December last, and passed resolutions asking the Local Government to modify the Order.

Mr. DAVID MOONE has sold his limits west of Pembroko to Mr. J. R. Booth for the sum of \$133.000.

#### THE LIVERPOOL BROKERS' ANNUAL CIRCULARS.

The Liverpool brokers are in the habit of making up their yearly returns to January 31st, so that we have only just now received the following annual circulars—many of them very ably compiled—from which we take the following extracts:—

Messrs. Farmworth & Jardino state that the pact year commenced with improving prospects, and the trade looked forward to a more active and prohtable business; stocks generally were low, prices moderate, and advices from abroad all indicated a moderate production for the year; buyers were thus encouraged to operate rather freely early in the season, which unfortunately had the effect of unduly forcing the production abroad, especially of deals, and so to some extent nullifying these favorable expectations; "however, there has been an improving trade, and, with a few exception, the result- have been favore satisfactory.

In the aggregate the import has been 53 per ent, in excess of 1879, and 8 per cent, beyond the average of the last seven years. The conamption has also increased, but not in the ameratio as the import, having been only 25 per cent. in excess of 1879 ; but still it does not reach the average of the last seven years by 1 er cent. The stock is much in excess of last year, which was unusually light, but it is also 13 er cent. more than the average of the last seven years, and is somewhat unequally distributed. It may, however, be noted that the stocks at he American shipping ports are unusually mall, therefore the imports during the next ew months are likely to be on a much reduced ale.

Prospects are fairly promising for a moderate and steady trade, but last year's supplies were colarge, and, as we commence the year with all stocks, we must strongly urgo upon shipers to use a little more judgment and discretion, and not press on the market every foot of road they can possibly produce, otherwise all alculations will be upset, and both shipper and receiver must suffer.

Messes, Duncan, Ewing & Co. state that the ar just ended cannot be said to have been an nsati-factory one, though it has been shorn of uch of the brigh less it showed in its earlier onths, by the cossive imports which were and into the r .- ket during the latter pora of the import season. Prices have given ay recently under the continued pressure to ell, and, as the stocks on hand are quite ample meet the probable wants of the market until he opening of next import season, there is ttle chance of any improvement taking place. ooking at the state of matter as it exists at resent, the fact that speculative building has en carried to an excess in nearly every part the north-west of England, and the stocks on and in Liverpool and other adjacent ports are pparently, more than will suffice for the next is months, it is evident that the utmost caution fould be used by exporters in sending supplies timber, deals, etc., to this part of the At the same time, the brighter side untry. just not be lost sight of ; business throughout e country has slowly but steadily increased, d a feeling of confidence in the future imvement of the general trade of the country is aking itself felt. So far as regards the timber ade, much of the effects of this revival will be countad by the heavy stocks now on hand, hich are ready to meet any increased con mption as soon as it sets in.

#### Fifteen Hundred Miles a A Minute.

The cable message to Australia respecting the anlan-Trickett match was an ordinary achievcut in telegraphy—in fact, it has never been colled. The total extent of lines—namely, 5000 miles—was travelled in one hour and conty minutes. The greater portion of this me was occupied in transmitting the message prough India. From Singapore to Sydney, 050 miles, the message occupied only thirtyseconds in transmis\_on. This message was prated fourteen times, from station to station, tween London and Sydney.—Sydne, Mail.

Mesore, Bronson & Weston have taken out out 100,000 logs on the Schyan and Black ivers this winter, of fine white pine, cut on climits bought from the Egan Estate.

#### DEFERRED NOTES. BRANTFORD CITY.

When in Brantford recently, we were shown. in the works of the Waterous Engine Company, a portable flour-mill, complete in itself. It only occupied a floor space 12x20 feet and stood 12 feet high. The wheat was first elevated into the smut mill ; thence into the hopper over the cones; thence through the 20-inch standard mill stones, conveyor and elevator to a portable bolting chest, from which the flour in different grades is discharged. The mill, which was ready to be shipped, has a capacity of turning from 6 fo 7 bushels of wheat into good flour per hour. These mills being well adapted to the wants of large lumbermen, are being added to naw-mills in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, Whilst visiting the Waterous Works we noticed a ship-yard carriage, capable of cutting stuff 60 feet long. It was complete and about to boshipped to Messrs, W. & R. Wallace,

of Gardner's Creek, New Brunswick, to be run by one of the Waterous Co's 30 H.P. portable direct action saw-mill engines. It has in the front part of the carriage a special arrangement for taking ship-knees, and facing them with the large saw on each side. This is a most important addition to carriages for ship-yards, and one that lumbermen should look into. We were informed that this firm are working on portable saw-mill orders from Chili, S.A., Australia and Germany, as well as on the ordinary orders for the Provinces of the Dominion, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. They complain of having to suffer loss in the matter of rehate on materials used in the manufacture of engines. etc., exported to foreign countries, as it is found impracticable to separate the particular items from invoices in which the materials used for other work were included at the time of purchase.

#### TOWN OF BRAMPTON.

This thriving place is making rapid progress A number of buildings are to be crected this spring. Here we met Mr. McIntosh, manager of the Caledon Quarries. Those quarries have sont out during the winter, by the Credit V alley Railway, about 260 car loads of stone-both red and grey freestone. There will be a large trade dono in this splendid stone next summer; and there should be, when it becomes known that it is free from iron, and works almost as easy as the Ohio sandstone, whilst the latter costs about \$1 per foot more than the former, laid down in Toronto. Mr. McIntosh has had about forty men working during the winter, and will have twice the number in the spring, when a switch will be completed from the railway to the quarry bed, and even under the level of the bed, as the quarry is on the side of a mountain of freestone, having beds of all thicknesses up to five feet, which improve in quality as the strata are followed up. Judging from specimens of the stone in the yard of the Ontario Legislative buildings, it is admirably adopted for monument bases. Any quantity of the best limestone for building railway bridges can also be furnished from these quarries.

#### Salicylic Acid in Foot-and-Mouth (Diseases of Cattle.

The Duke of Brunswick has of late successfully combated the ratages of this much dreaded enemy on his estate at Stampen, near Oels, in Prussian Silesia, by treatment with salicylic acid, the well-known antiseptic. Instead of several weeks required to effect a cure with the remedies hitherto employed, truly surprising results have been brought about within a few days by this new treatment. A solution of the acid is prepared by pouring some hot water on about three tablespoonfuls of salicylic acid in an carthen vessel, and adding lukewarm water to make up a gallon. The mouth and feet of the discased animal should be carefully washed three times a day with the liquid, and the tops of the hoofs well powdered with the dry acid after each ablution. The effect will, moreover, be greatly increased by saheylating the drinking water of the beasts by the addition of two tablespoonfuls of the acid dissolved in hot water. During the above treatment great at. tention must be paid to the perfect cleanliness of the stables or sheds. The dung saturated with salicylic acid solution \*. 1 . went further infection, but it is chiefly in the dung that the germs of the disease are to be found.

#### HEATING ROOMS.

In some new styles of open fire-places recent. ly introduced in France, uso is made of a hotwater circulation to warm one or more chamber from waste heat of an open fire in a room below Seventy percent of the heat of an open fire whether of wood, coal, or gas, is spent in heat ing the chimney flue, or is thrown away out of the top of the chimney. Attempts to save this waste heat have been often made, and there are lass-burning stoves in this market that heat two rooms, the one below by a stove and the one above by a hot air flue in the chimney. These stoves work well, but are still somewhat wasteful and are generally vicious, because the air heated in the flues is often taken from the room below, instead of from out-of-doors. The French stoves made on this plan appear to be of much better dosign, as they have more heating surface. The water circulation stoves consist imply of a cast-iron water-back placed in the chimney above the open fire, and connected with a system of flow and return hot-water pipes in the rooms above. A cheap and unpatented method of economizing the heat of an open fire would be to give the fire a rather large flue, and in this flue, extending downward from the room above and reaching nearly to the fire-place, to hang two pieces of wrought-iron pipe (an inch in diameter), joined at the lower end by a common coupling, or "return bend." One of these pipes must be a few inches longer than the other and must be connected with the flow-pipe of a hot-water system, the shorter pipe connecting with the return pipe. Every housekeeper is aware that a few feet of brass pipe bent around the inside of a cook-stove will supply a family with abundance of het water, without apparent effect on the fire. The stove cooks as well with the pipe as without it, and the heat in the hol water is a direct saving of heat that would otherwise go up the chimney. In like manner, a length of pipe hung in a chimney will save heat that otherwise would bo lost, and by a well designed water system the heat may be used to warm a room on the second floor. Where strong coal fires are maintained in open grates, a second pipe reaching down from the third story might also be added, and another room might be warm ed by the same fire. -Scribner's Monthly,

### Failure of Another Bailway Vinduct.

Following the destruction of the Tay bridge ow comes intelligence of the destruction, on Feb. 6, by ice of a section of the Solway Viaduct, the most important part of the Solway Junction Railway, and until this week, a connecting link between England and Scotland. In former years the thaw has been accompanied by high winds, breaking up the ice and saving visduct; but this season no wind has arisen, and the packs have been carried down in unbroken masses, hurling themselves against the piers, carrying overything before them. The accident has been unattended by any loss of life, owing to the vigilence of the railway authorities, who had watchmen stationed, who gave timely warning.

The structure is very similar to the Tay bridge in construction and size. The viadue' is about a mile and a quarter in length, and about 40 ft. in height; the spans are in groups of seventeen of 30 ft., each group being connected by a span of 5 ft.

Some idea of the force of the floating ice may be formed from the narrative of the fishermen, that for some days the channel was covered with fields of ice acres in extent from 6 ft, to 12 ft. in thickness. The crashing of the ice as it swept along, borne by the current at the rate of twelve knots an hour, was heard two or three milles off, they said, and even half a raile away from the viaduct the noise was auduble, although the wind was blowing in the opposite direction.

#### Eric Canal Tolla.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—The Canal Board to-day adopted a resolution abolishing tolls on western-bound freight, and placing on the free hat salt manufactured in the State and under the supervision of State officers, all voting affirmative except Dutcher. On motion of Ward the Albemarlo fertilizer was placed on the free hst. Last year'. Oil sheet on the Black River Canal was adopted. Soyinour's resolution prohibiting the passage of rafts on the canals after September was reconsidered and amended so as to apply only to the Black River Canal.

#### NORTH-WEST TIMBER LIMITS.

Statement of timber limits granted in the North-west and Keewatin up to 2nd of Feb., 1881, are is follows: Richard Fuller & Co., timber limit on the Lake of the Woods, 38, 100 acres; Macauley, Ginty & Sprague, tunber limit in the vicinity of Reseau River, 32,000 acres; Macaulay & Ginty, 32,000 acres on the Winnipeg River; W. J. MacAulay, 61,000 acres between the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake; Capt. H. S. Moore, hunt of 32,-000 acres on the North Saskatchewan ; Stephen H. Fowler, 64,000 acres on Ramy Lake and Seine River ; Dick & Banning, 12,800 acres on Sandy Bar Creek, Lako Winnipeg ; Joseph Whitehead, 61,440 acres on the Whitemouth River, Keewatin; Hugh Sutherland, Patrick Kelly, Pratt & Smith, Joseph White head and Peter MacArthur, 477,760 acres on Lakes Winnipegosis and Water Hen; annual heenses to D. W. Cummings, Stratford, 30,-720 acres; Joseph Sherman and John Pratt, Stratford, 51,200 acres; Donald Cunn, Shoal Lake, 20,480 acres ; Alexander Cameron, Hallsford, N.W.T., 12,809 acres; R. McIntosh, Rapid City, 40,960 acres ; J. S. Armitage, Hallsford, 20,480 acres ; Edward Roberts, Winnipeg, 28,160 acres; Albert Hudson & Co. Portage la Prairie, 810 acres ; Wm. Hardie, Winnipeg, 6,400 acres; R. Z. Rogers, Grafton, Ont., 4,480 acres. Timber limits of 46,400 acres on the Winnipeg River were granted to Wm. Stubbs, Ottawa, of 64,000 acres on the Fairford and Shell Rivers to Messis, Shields, Haggart, McLaren and Nichol; 40,960 acres in the lattle Saskatchewan to Messre, Armitage and McCulloch; 7,200 acres in the Turtle Mountam district to Messrs, Williams and Harrison ; 2,304 acres on the Bird Tail Creek to John McBeth ; 4,080 acres in the Little Saskatchewan to David McFadden, and 13,410 and 4,480 acres respectively in Manitoba to A. Watts and R. Z. Rogers.

#### A New Insect Pest.

According to the Banger, Me., Commercial, the primeval fore 's of this continent are now attacked by a small but exceedingly destructive insect that insidiously cuts into and kills the monarchs of the woods. It is noticeable that on forest lands where cutting has been prosecuted and the sunlight has been let into the tangled wild woods, the trees are not attacked, and the sun appears to be the natural annihilator of the posts. They, as yet, attack only spruce trees. It is the testimony of Mr. Jack, the Crown Land Agent of the Province of New Brunswick, that the destroyer attacks the forest primeval. It is naturo's design that the old trees should be cut down to make room for new generations. The operation of the insect is as follows :- In July or August a gay little beetle settles upon the bark of the noblest trees, and lays a few tiny eggs; after a short time a small worm similar to a maggot hatched, and then the busy work of the destroy

er begins. The worm eats his way to the very heart of the tree, until at last it falls a wreck. So insidious is the operation that many trees which are bored through and through, are green at the top and apparently sound, but a blow of the axe or the force of a galocauses them to fall, and their worthlessness is revealed. At present. the trouble from these pests is confined to the timber country watered by the Upper Kennebec, and that in parts of Aroostook and the Provinces. In consequence of the forests of New Brunswick having been attacked, Mr. Alexander Gibson, will cause 50,000,000 feet of spruce to be cut this winter on the Nashwaak, for if left standing longer the worms would render the lumber worthless.

#### Extensive Enterprise.

A paper manufacturing firm purposes converting twenty thousand acres of timber land in Somerset County, Pennsylvannia, into paper. A large gang of workmen has been sent to the tract to begin improvements. There will be erected a shanty 50 ft. in length, 12 ft. in width and 8ft high. The shanty once completed, work will be begin on a large store building thirty dwelling-houses, and an enormous digester for the cooking and steaming of wood in the manufacture of pulp, and a huyo building to be used in the manufacture of paper sacks and wrapping paper. All these preparations are preliminary to reducing 20,000 acres of forest to news, book and fine writing papers.

#### VARIETIES OF THE PINE.

A recent correspondent of the Timber Trades Journal, of London, expressed a sentiment of bewilderment which is probably not confined to England, but exists as well among many wellinformed people in this country, and asks an it is inferior. explanation of the terms, "white pine," "yellow pine," "red pine," "Norway pine," etc. Ho truly remarks that white pine and yellow pine seem to be much alike, and but for the different designations given in different localities would not be distinguishable. The Trades Journal, as we remember its reply, asserted that the white and yellow were identical as the terms were used in the English trade, and that the red pine of commerce was what was known as Norway in North America. The fact is that the botani-cal classification of the timber growth of the American continent recognises no less than twenty-nine distinct species of the Pinus family, including distinctive white, red, yellow, and pitch pine designations. Of the white pine family, Pinus strobus, sometimes known as Weymouth pine, occupies the foremost place as a commercial wood, and is found from Newfoundland west to the Saskatchewan river, including Canada, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, extending south, through the New Fugland States, New York, Pennsylvania, and along the Alleghany mountains to Georgia. It is a white, soft-grained wood, easily worked, a favorite in house-building, and forms the principal wood of the lumber traffic and manufacture of the north and north-west, to which localities its production is now mostly confined. It grows from 80 to 150 ft. in height, and attains a size as great as 6 ft. in diameter in individual cases, the majority of that having a commercial value. however, being from 12 to 48 in. in diameter at the stump. This variety is known locally by designations varying in different localities, and includes the cork, bullsap, grove, sap, buckwheat, sugar, and other designations, applied to different stages of growth and development, or characteristics derived from peculiarity of soil

The white pine, Pinus dexilis, of the Rocky mountain range, from Montana to New Mexico. on the high mountain ranges of Nevada and Arizona, on the Invo mountains and Mount Silliman in California, is of a similar nature to that before described, being soft in wood, white, and of fair quality. It grows, however, only from 50 to 60 ft. in height, as a rule has a trunk from 24 to 48 in. diameter, and is a good tree for lumber. Its quality is intermediate between the eastern pine and the sugar pine proper.

The sugar pine, Pinus Lambertiana, is a dis tinct species from what is frequently spoken of in the north as sugar pine. It is a wood resembling the castern pine, but is of a coarser grain. heavier, and stronger, grows to a height of from 150 to 300 ft., and its trunk reaches from 10 to 20 ft. in diameter. It is found on the west coast ranges, from the Santa Lucia mountains, along the Sierra Nevadas--especially on the western flank, at an elevation of from 4,000 to 8,000 ft.and in Oregon, north to the Columbia river.

The above constitute the principal varieties of the white pine family, as classified by Professor Sargent, of the United States census commission, although there are several other varieties of an obscure and less valuable character, entermg but little, if at all, into commercial uses

Yellow pine, Pinus ponderosa, is a product of the Pacific coast. It is found in California and Oregon, principally on the western slope of the Sierra Novadas, and is the most valuable of the western pines. Its wood is yellow, hard, heavy, strong, and durable. It is a large tree of a height of from 200 to 300 ft., with a trunk from 12 to 15 ft. in diameter. It is found extensively along the eastern slopes of the Sierra Novadas. where it attains a lessor height, being from 100 to 200 ft. above the elevation of 5,000 ft., and having a diameter of from 10 to 15 ft.; it is often found in most arid situations. It is also found throughout the Rocky Mountains, from British Columbia to New Mexico and Ari, ona, where it grows to but from 80 to 100 ft, in height,

In the family of yellow, we have also a variety, Pinus mitis, known as yellow pine, short-leaved pine, and spruce pine. It has a wood yellow in color, hard and compact, and

in few cases, and is found as far south as Florida and Alabama, on the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, where it is the only pine, and in Arkansas. Its wood is used for similar purposes as the yellow pine of the south, to which

The yellow pine, long-leaved pine, southern pine, Georgia pine, brown pine, hard pine, by vhich designations is known the one-variety of Pinus Australis, or Pinus paluetris, is found from sonthern Virginia to Florida, and Missisuppi, Louisiana, the valley of the Red River of the South and eastern Texas, extending seldom into the interior more than 100 miles from the coast. It is strong, compact, straight in grain. has light sap, is very durable, and is the true pitch pine, although differing from Pinus rigida, o which the term ptch has been given. It is from Pinus Australis that the bulk of the turpentine, tar, pitch, and resin produced in the United States is derived. Its growth is from 60 to 100 ft, in height, with a trunk of from 24 to 48 in. in diameter, affects a dry, sandy soil, and is found rarely in low swamps. It is the commercial yellow pine of the south, par xcellence.

The patch pane, Pinus rigida, is found in Iaino and Vermont, and extends to the upper districts of Georgia, and is but little found west of the Alleghanies. Its wood is heavy and smous, and when grown in low ground is soft and largely sapwood. It grows to a height of from 40 to 80 ft., reaching sometimes 30 in. in diameter, and affects a dry, barren, sandy soil, or a deep swamp. It is included in the cheapest grades of lumber.

Norway pine, sometimes called red pine, unus resinosa, or Pinus rubra, is a growth of the north-west, being found in Canada and the ew England States, south to the mountains of Pennsylvama and west to Minnesota. Its wood is light-coloured, resinous, hard, heavy and durable in dry situations, used somewhat for ship-building, and in the west for joist and other building tumber. It is usually from 60 to 80 ft. in height, although in the forests of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnasota, and the British Provinces it attains from 100 to 150 ft., with a trunk from 15 to 48 m. It affects a high, saudy soil, and in favourable locatious resembles the wood of the spruce, being equally white. As a rule it borders more closely on the vellow pine of the south, and we are at a loss to understand, from the general character of the two, why it should ever be classed among the reds rather than the yellows.

Redwood proper, Sequoia sempervirens, is oxclusively a California tree, resembling the white pine in grain and texture. Its colour is a decided red; it is light, close-grained, compact, easily split and worked, is susceptible of a fine polish, is very durable, and in California is sawed into boards and shingles, furnishing the cheapest lumber, fencing, posts and ties of the Pacific coast, and being quite accessible to tale water. is likely to be soon exterminated. It reaches a height of 200 to 300 ft., with a straight, cylindrical trunk of 8 to 12 ft. in diameter, free fre , limbs to a height of 80 or 100 ft. Unlike the Pinus group, the stumps and roots throw up great numbers of vigorous suckers, which would indicate a capacit" for cultivation. This wood is seldom seen in the cast, except in the shape of packing boxes, in which goods have been brought from the Pacific ooast. California has also a red wood, Ceanothus spinosus, found in the coast ranges, but it is a small and insignificant tree, of little or no commercial value.

The varieties of pine which our English cousins come in contact with from this continent are the white pine, strobus, in its different subdivisions, some of which are sufficiently rich in color to lead to no surprise that they should sometimes class it as yellow, although in fact we doubt if a true yellow pine stick is over seen by them except as it comes from the south, and is known as Pensacola, Fernandina, Georgia, etc.

They also receive of the Norway Pinus re sinosa, which no doubt has been recognised by them as a red pine, through its botanical description rather than classification as reginasa and this description is measurably warranted by quite durable, growing to a height of from 40 to the reddish cast of the thin bark of the growing 70 ft., rarely exceeding 24 in. in diameter. It tree, although the wood purtakes more of the has been seen as far north as Staten Island but I pitchy character of the yellow pine of the south. | during 1881.

From southern ports they obtain what is known in this country as yellow pine, the variety Australis or palustris, or that of mitis, which, while more properly called pitch pine, has by common consent and custom become known as yellow pine, but should not be confounded with the true yellow, or ponderosa, of the Pacific coast, the timber of which is free from the resinous character of the Australis, or the milis, or yet of the resinosa. - North-reestern Lumber man.

#### SUBSTITUTES FOR LUMBER.

We are in receipt, from Mr. S. W. Hamilton of Lawrence, Kansas, of a sample of hunber made from straw, manufactured after a process patented by himself, the particulars of which he does not explain. Ho informs us, however, that he can manufacture lumber like the sample sent, in any desired length, from 12 feet upward, and to 32 inches in width, a lost competing with the better or finishing grades of pine, although he does not inform us whether this competition will apply equally to sections where lumber is comparatively cheap, as at Chicago, and at Western grain producing points, as at Kansas. We imagine, however, that the expense will vary but little at any point where straw is obtainable in large quantities.

The manufacture is, of course, confined to a grade which will compete with the better class of lumber, as there would be no object in filling the new product with knots, and shakes would scarcely be obtainable even if desired, while sam and decayed wood must be impossibilities. The sample sent to us will hold a nail as well as wood, is equally susceptible to a high painting finish, and can be polished to as high a degree as is at all desirable. Being made waterproof we can discover no possible reason why it should not be as durable, or even more so, than pine or even oak, while its adaptability is evidently as great for roofing purposes, as for the fine work of a dwelling,

The question of cost appears to us to be the nost important element yet to be practically solved. We can see no reason why it is not susceptible of being worked under the plane or other ordinary tools of the carpenter, and when once fitted to its place, we can readily believe that it will be free from shrinkage or swelling In appearance, the sample before us resembles hardwood, being about as dark as oak and more dense in texture, with a specific gravity onefifth greater than thoroughly seasoned black walnut. For finishing purposes, it will not, as a rule, be necessarily as thick as ordinary lumber, its tensile strength being apparently double that of wood of the same thickness. On the whole, we are favorably impressed wit' the appearance of the new artificial lumber. -N. W. Lumberman.

#### How to I'se Oil Stones.

Instead of oil, which thickons and makes the tones dirty, a mixture of glycerine and alcohol is used by many. The proportions of the mixture vary according to the instrument operated upon. An article with a large surface, a razor, for instance, sharpen best with a limpid liquid, as three parts of glycerine to one of alcohol. For a graving tool, the cutting surface of which is very small, as is also the pressure exercised on the stone in sharpening, it is necessary to employ glycerino almost pure, with but two or three trops of alcohol.

#### Cement for Leather.

One who has tried overything, says that after an experience of fifteen years he has found nothing to equal the following as a coment for leather belting : Common glue and isinglass, equal parts, soaked for ten hours in just enough water to cover them. Bring gradually to a boiling heat and add pure tannin until the whole becomes ropy or appears like the white of eggs. Buff of the surface to be joined, apply this cement, and clamp firmly.

THE Northcestern Lumberman says that the edar post and telegraph pole business, which languished during 1880 for want of adequate supplies, seems likely to be overcome during the coming season, and that unless trouble is experienced in obtaining transportation, there is ittle probability of cedar being in short supply at the distributing points on the chain of lakes

#### CEDAR PENCIL-MAKING.

From the forests of Florida the timber is reeived in roughly squared logs about fifteen for in length and eighteen inches square. After being opened-that is, sawn into two pieces by an ordinary double handed saw-in the saw H, the timber is allowed to season. This period st probation being passed, the loss enter the work cutting room. Here the timber is cut up inte the required lengths and thicknesses by circula saws, but as they cannot be relied upon to pro duce absolutely true surfaces, the "leaves, ື ມ they are termed, are passed under a thickness ing or planing machine, which reduces them to a perfectly uniform size. From this room the "leaves" pass to a second wood-cutting room where, following their progress, we find then again sawn up into slips or scantlings, and which are technically termed "tops" and "bottome" The latter is the portion into which, after being grooved, the lead is inserted, while the formeris the covering that protects it, the one slip being just half the thickness of the other. The open tions of cutting the "tops " and " bottoms " and grooving are performed by little machines run ning at the almost inconceivable speed of 7.000 revolutions per minute. The groove cut correponds exactly to the size of the stick of leadto be inserted. From this department the celu ships are passed on to the "filling in" room where, while one operator inserts the lead another glues the "tops" on. The "gluein; ap" operation being performed, the pencils as placed in a frame and tightly screwed into pos tion. When firm and dry they are placed in a clump a gross at a time, and the ends cut off by means of a circular saw, in order to make the pencils one uniform length. The next operatie is the rounding of each pencil, and the marie lous case, precision, and regularity with which this is performed renders it one of the me beautiful in the entire manufacture. The square pencil is inserted in a small machine as taining a rounding chuck running at a high ng of speed. Before the eye can seize all the details of the process the pencil has come out z the other end of the machine rounded to s meety, without flaw or blemish. One and piece of machinery will turn out twenty group per diem.

#### Walls and Beams.

One precaution that is very seldom taken was high buildings is so supporting the timbers d the floor that, in case they break or fall, the shall not pry the wall over inward, and in cas they expand they will not push it over outward As ordinarily constructed, holes are left in the walls, into which the ends of the joists are set the holes being about the size of the ends of the joists, so that in case the floor falls the timber are ant to tumble the walls inward on the ca tents of the building. The Paper Trade Joe nal suggests two ways of getting around this One is to set the end of the joist upon a corbi or projection from the face of the wall, so the the joists clears the face of the wall entirely and in case it falls it exerts no influence upa the wall. The other method has the same & ject in view, and accomplishes it in a simple way. The holes made to receive the joists a made about twice as high as the joists, so than falling the joist has no prying effect upon the wall. These remarks apply to iron as wells wooden beams ; but for iron beams there she be observed the additional precaution to leave greater space between the end of the beam s the wall, so that the inevitable expansion of the beam from fire shall cause no thrust outwart tending to overthrow the walls. It would je haps be as well if all external walls were be together by anchor bolts with external plas which, although not very slightly, yet ors tend to hold the wall up when otherwise it wa 10. Th topple and fall outwards. Of course, if it bean.s are properly cased below with some f proof material or by some heatproof methy bhall cu their expansion will be very much less that approve they are left naked to the action of the heat. ouch app

THERK zere received in Boston during the year 1880, 351,744,000 feet of lumber in all. may the n. P this quantity about 209,400,000 feet was received Bor the by rail, 41,000,000 by sailing vessels from the south, 1,500,000 by southern steamers, abo y trans: 100,000,000 by water from Maine and the Britis provinces.

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#### THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

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#### TIMBER SLIDE COMPANIES

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The following Bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature by Attorney-General Mowst:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Timber Slide Companies Act of 1881."

2. In case the Lieutenant-Governor in Council thinks fit, he may confer upon any company which has heretoforo been, or shall be hereafter incorporated, under the Ontario Joint Stock Companies Letters Patent Act, for the purpose of acquiring or constructing and maintaining any dam, shde, pier, boom, or other work, necevary to facilitate the transmission of timber down any river or stream in this Province, or for the purpose of blasting rocks or dredging, or removing shoals or other impediments, or of otherwise improving the navigation of any such river or stream for the said purpose, the powers authorized by the Rovised Statute respecting Joint Stock Companies, for the construction of works to facilitate the transmission of Timber down Rivers and Streams, being chapter one hundred and fifty three of the Revised Statutes.

3. Every company shall thereupon become subject to all the provisions of the said Revised Statute as amended by this Act, and to the provisions of this Act.

4. The letters patent conferring the powers authorized by this Act shall not be issued to any company until proof has been furnished that one-half of the proposed capital has been subscribed in good faith, and that at least ten per centum thereof (or nyo per centum of the whole capital) has been paid in to the credit of trustees for the company, and remains at their credit in some one or more of the chartered banks of this Province.

3. The applicants for a charter shall, with their application, transmit to the Provincial Secretary report to be laid before the Commissioner of Public Works, in case the Provincial Secretary or other officer charged by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council with the duty of reporting thereon shall deem that the other requirements prehumnary to the issue of the charter have been duly complied with, and shall also cause a copy of such report to be laid before the municiral council of the county in which such works are proposed to be situated ; or if the works are situate in more than one county, then before the numcipal councils of the counties in or on the boundaries of which such works are proposed to be situated; or if such proposed works are in

211 1023 unsurveyed lands not contained within the bounds of any incorporated county, then before bers d the Commissioner of Public Works alone. J, they in ca

6. The Lieutenant-Governor may, in the itward Letters Patent, state a rate of dividend, not excoding fifteen per centum, which the directors in th ITO RE hall be at liberty to pay to the shareholders, if of the the revenues of the Company otherwise justify .imbe such payment, and in such case the Commissioner of Public Works, shall, in considering 18 00 the tolls to be allowed, have regard to such rate, : Jou d this but no such rate shall be so fixed for a longer corte period than ton years. so the

7. The existence of any company incorporated under this Act may be limited to such a term of itire's cars as is fived by the Letters Patent.

8. The notice of application in the Gazette need not state the objects of the company with the same detail as is required in the report, but shall give such a description thereof as will reasonably inform the public of the works to be wella undertaken.

leaver (1) A detailed description of the works to be ndertaken, and an estimate of their cost ; (2) An estimate from the best available sources

itwat f the quantity of different kinds of timber expected to come down the river or stream yearly after the works have been completed ; and (3) A schedule of the tolls proposed to be collected.

10. Thirty days after the said report has been laid if u before the municipal council, or councils, as the no fr ase may be, the Commissioner of Public Works that shall consider the said report, and in case he established the proposed work, he shall report established approves of the proposed work, he shall report established approves to the Lieutenant-Governor who

ing the supervised to the Lieutenant Governor w and the supervised the same of a charter. Il. (2011). Every such company may make by the 11. Every such company may make by-laws, and from time to time alter and amend the same, for the purpose of regulating the safe and ordery transmission of timber over or through the other timber, and providing an equal annual Britä

with connected.

12. Copies of the proposed by laws shall be annoxed to the reports required to be made by the company by the fifth section of this Act, and such proposed by-laws with such variations as are made therein by the Commissioner of Public Works at any time before the issue of the Letters Patent, shall, upon usue of such Letters Patent, become the by-laws of the company without further action or adoption by the company, and copies of all new by-laws, and of all amended by laws, with reference to the said subjects, shall be annexed to the annual report required by the twenty-seventh section of the said Revised Statute.

13. No such new by-law, or amended bylaw, shall have any force until one month after it has been included in such report; but if at the end of one month such by-law has not been disallowed as it may be by the Commissioner of Public Works, it shall have full force and be binding upon the company, and upon all persons using the works, unless the Commissioner in the meantime shall have under his hand enlarged the time for considering the same.

14. No such by-law shall impose any penalties or shall contain anything contrary to the true meaning and intention of the said Revised Statute, chapter one hundred and fifty-three, of this Act.

15. No such company shall construct any such works over or upon or otherwise interfere with or injure any private property, or the property of the Crown, without first having obtained the consent of the owner or occupier thereof, or of the Crown, except . ... preinafter provided.

16. No such company shall be formed under the provisions of this Act to improve any river or stream, for the improvement of which any other company has been formed either under this Act, or any other Act of the Legislature, or upon which there is constructed any pro vincial work, without the consent of such other company or of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council respectively, which consent shall be formally expressed in writing, and shall be filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary

17. In all cases where a shareholder has no paid ten per centum on the share or shares held by him, but some other party pays the same on his behalf, the party so paying may recover the amount as a debt, in any competent court, although not proviously authorized to pay the money on behalf of such shareholder.

18. Upon the expiration of the period limited for the existence of the company, if any such period is limited by the Letters Patent, all the dams, slides, piers, booms and other works con structed by the company, for the transmission of timber down any river or stream, or for the improvement of the navigation of such river or stream, shall become the property of Her Majesty for the public uses of the Province, and the said company, or the shareholders thereof shall have no right to receive any compensation therefor.

19. Notwithstanding the expiration of the said period, the said company shall continue to exist for the purpose of taking such proceedings as may be requisite for getting in its assets. winding up and settling its affairs, and distribut. ing amongst its shareholders the capital stock or accumulated sinking fund of the said company, and the said company may, for the purposes aforesaid, sue and be sued as if the period of its corporate existence had not expired ; but after such period the words "in liquidation" shall be added to the name of the company, and shall be a part of such name.

20. No distribution of capital shall be made under the next preceding section until three years after the expiration of the said period limited as aforesaid for the existence of the said company, but this shall not prevent the distribution amongst the shareholders of the annual profits received from investments, and after the said period the fifty-seventh section of the said Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act shall not apply to the company.

21. The fifty-seventh section of the said Revised Statute, chapter one hundred and fiftythree, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "works," in the eleventh line thereof, the following words :-- " and running, driving, booming, towing, sorting, and rafting logs and

shall be enficient to pay back to the sharehold. ers the amount of their paid-up stock at the end under the said act. of the time limited for the existence of the company," and by substituting "fifteen dollars" for "ten dollars" where these words occur in the thirteenth, seventeenth, and mineteen lines of the said section.

22. The seventy-second section of Tthe said Revised Statute is hereby amended by 'aserting after the words "undertaken by them" the following words, - "and mentioned in the " port required prior to the incorporation of the company;" and by inserting after the word "situate," in the minth line thereof, the following words :- "or by the Commissioner of Public Works."

23. The seventy-third section of the said Revised Statuto is hereby amer ded by inserting after the word "damage," in the thirteenth line thereof, the following words : - "inci rred after the time limited for the existence of the com pany has expired, or."

24. The seventy-fifth section of the said Re used Statute is amended by adding at the end thereof the following words ;- " and in settling the amount to be paid to the company for such works, the amount of the sinking fund accumulated at the time of such valuation towards the payment of the capital stock shall be deducted therefrom."

25. Where a company heretofore incorporated under the said Revised Statute, chapter one hundred and fifty-three, or under the Consolidated Statuto of Canada, chapter sixty-eight, applies for the 18800 of letters patent under section sixty-five or section sixty-six of the Untario Joint Stock Compames' Letters Patent Act, the Lieutenant-Governor may, by the letters patent, confer upon the said company any of the powers authorized by this Act, and may by such letters patent limit the term of existence of the said company, and every such company obtaining letters patent as aforesaid, shall be sugged to the provisions of the said Revised Statute, chapter one hundred and fifty-three, as amended by this Act, and to the provisions of this Act.

26. The Lieutenant-Governor may by Sup plementary Letters Patent extend the term of tons applied to the hub failed to develop any existence of any company incorporated for a lumited period under this Act, for such a number of years, as by order in Council made provious to the expiry of such period he may direct. and the provisions of this Act having regard to the expiration of the term of existence of a company shall thereupon apply to such term as so extended.

27. Sections-and of this Act, shall not apply to any company heretofore incorporated, unless and until such company becomes re-incorporated under the said sixty-fifth section of the On tario Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act.

28. The first twenty-six sections, and also sections numbered from twenty-nine to forty inclusive, of the said Revised Statute respect ing Joint Stock Companies for the construction of works to facilitate the transmission of timber

works of the company, and the navigation there- sinking fund, which, invested at six percentum, down rivers and streams, are hereby repealed. except as to companies heretofore incorporated

5

#### TAMABACK VI. OAK.

Experience has shown, says an exchange that in breaking up old steamboats, the softer tamarack wood will cling to the iron fastening with more tenacity than will the harder oak. It we endeavor to separate the two, we find it easier to drift the iron from the oaken frame than the tamarack knees When a bolt is driven into hard timber, like oak, the elastic compression of the wood is not nearly so great as in more spongy timber, and where the latter endeavoring to assume its normal condition, bugs the iron more closely, the former retains its compression, and it is no extraordinary occurrence that for a time the bolt is compara tively lose in the hole - With oxidization of the iron, however, the bolt becomes cemented in the wood and is firm, the acid juices of the oak often eating away the iron, when it requires no great strain from the wrenching which a ship will get in a seaway to cause the rust shell to give way and the bolt to draw When a belt is driven through a tamarack knee into a shin's frame of oak, we expect the bolt to draw first from the oak, and if we desire to use the knee again, would consider ourselves fortunate if we could draw the bolt from it. If we did succeed, we should expect to find the bolt in the knee comparatively sound, while that in the oak was badly corroded. The same principle is seen in the driving of piles, which will hold better in quicksand than in clay, the loose soil accommo dating itself to an easy driving, but closin, about the stick with a suction which almost wholly provents its withdrawal.

#### NEW USE FOR SAWDUST.

The Lumberman says. We have been shown model of a car wheel consisting of an iron ma of seven inches outward diameter by one half mch thick, fitted with a well proportioned hab, the space between the hub and rim filled with pine sawdust, pressed in so solidly that we are ready to believe the assertion that resting the iron rim upon bearings, a pressure equal to 23 signs of weakness. We hesitate in these day of progress to assert that any thing is impossible. and we begin to think that even sawdust possesses clements of value hitherto unsuspect ed, and that the day may come when the filled grounds adjacent to all sawmills may be seen to have a great value in the mechanical development and utilization of the now useless debru placed upon them to get it out of the way Sawdust car wheels, sawdust brick, sawdust fence posts, railroad ties, and oven sawdust window and door frames, wainscoting and mouldings, begin to appear among the possibili tics of the immediate future.

#### MIDLAND LUMBER SUPPLY.

THE following is the stock on hand of lumber and the estimated cut of 1881 in the district served by the Midland Railway · ·

Manufacturer.	Place,	Stock on hand	Cut of 1881	Tutal.
British Canadian Lumbering & Tim	ber Co.Midland .	0,750,000	21,250,000	28,000,000
Chew Brothers	Midland	1		5,000,000
Powers			12,000,000	
McDermott	Victoria Harbor			1,000,000
Christie			3,000,000	
Tanner	Sturgeon Bay		1,000,000	
Goorgian Bay Lumber Co	Waubaushene		20.000.000	
Small mills at	····F · urton			2,500,000
Small mills at	Coldwater	1		1,000,000
Small mills at				1,209,000
Small mills at	Satterthwalte.		1.750.000	1,000,000
Small mills at	Uthoff		750 000	
Small mills at	·····Orillia		1.000 000	4 000 000
Small mills at	Brechin			(400,0400
Small mills at		1		3,000,000
R. C. Smith	Fencion Falls.	1.000.000		11,000,000
Green & Ellis				4,000,000
M. Boyd	Bobcavgeon.	5.000.000	10,000,000	15 600 600
Jilliani	l'eterborough	1.000.000	1 000 000	5,00,100
lazlitt.	Peterborough	4.500.000	5 500 600	10 (00 (04)
sherin	Peterborough		3 000 000	3,004,000
rwin & Boyd	Peterborough	8,500,060	11,500,000	90.000.000
. Z. Rogers		200,000		
Ross & Co		1	6,000,000	
Bigelow & Trounce		2,000,000		8,600,0.0
		42,900,000	145,250,000	158,150,000

#### ALBANY INSPECTION.

This was originally divided into five qualities, viz., Clear, Fourths, Box or Selects, Common and Culls, Clear, or Three Uppers, was subdivided into three grades; First, Second, and Third.

First Grade.-A First Clear board shall be perfect in all respects, free from wane, knot, rot, shake or check, not less than twelve feet long and eight inches wide, (in any case) unless a very wide and thick piece, when a minimum length of ten feet may ba allowed.

Second Grade, - Not less than twelve feet in length, unless very wide and thick with not more than two defects, s. c., two sound knots which could be covered by a York shilling (dime), or sap equal to one inch on one side, or one knot and one sap; not less than ten inches wide, well manufactured, and free from rot, shake or check.

Third Grade. - Not less than twelve feet long. unless very wide and thick, and ten inches wide, free from rot, shake or check, when three defects might be allowed; either three knots which a York shilling would cover, or two says an meh wide, with one small knot. If very wide, the defects might be allowed slightly to increase, but not so as to injure the general character of the piece. These three grades are included in one and designated Clear or Good.

Fourths .- Not less than twelve feet long and twelvo inches wide, with not exceeding four defects at that width, viz., if free from sap, four sound knots on the heart side, not larger than a dimo; if free from knots, two says which must not exceed two inches on each edge, and must be bright. At the minimum width, one face must be perfect ; with increasing width latitude may be allowed to the extent of the sap. Select Box.\*-Not less than twelve feet in

length and eight inches in width in any case. Must, if narrow, have one porfect face, and may have small knots, not exceeding five, in a width of fourteen inches or more. Sap may meet on one end for not more than one-fifth the length, or two says may be allowed on sap side, but must have at least three inches of heartwood between, sap must be bright, must be free from rot, shakes and checks.

Box or Common. - All sound lumber free from loose knots, shaky hearts, rot, shake and worm holes, which is below the grades before named shall be classed as Box or Common.

Pickings .- A grade of common which in its general character will dress one side clear, or has no great number of small knots, but is suit able for finishing lumber. (A mighty good fine common, but indifferent select.)

Culls .- Will not hold water, shaky, rotten, coarse knots, black and mouldy sap. If very rotten, embracing more than one eighth of the board, it becomes a scoot, refuse or mill cull. Market culls must be good enough to make hog pens, board fences or roof boards.

Scoots, Refuse or Mill Culls.- Lamber that is not worth removing from the mill, and is fit only to be burned.

"In the early days of the trade, the grade Select was known as Box, while Sound Common was known as Merchantable.

#### Remarkable Locomotive Explosion

On the night of the 23rd of January 1881, a freight engine on the Philadelphia and Reading road was sent out from Palo Alto, Pa., to bring in a train of loaded coal cars from a siding. An hour later the engine was found a mile be yond the siding with all the crew -engineer, conductor, and two brakemen-dead and terribly mutilated. The boiler had exploded, tearing the engine to pieces and killing all the men As the explasion occurred in a very lonely place and all the men were killed, no details are known. -- Railway Gazette.

#### Wood Freights.

The London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, of February 24th, says : Three Rivers to Liverpool, 65s.; Quebec to London, 62s. 6d.; Shediac or Miramichi to direct United Kingdom or French Atlantic port, 60s.; Saguenay or Mills, River St. Lawrence, to direct port United Kingdom, 57s. 6d.; Richbucto to direct port W. C., 62s. 6d.; Nova Scotia ports to direct W. C. port, 578. 6d. A sailing ship has been chartered in the Mersey to load tumber at provo of great benefit to sugar-makers, distillers, Quebec for Limerick at 26s.

#### LIVERPOOL.

Though our business has continued quiet, there has been a visible increase in the quantity of orders in the market, though they have been more numerous than large. Of course there is nothing doing in the mining districts, where all trado is standing still, and is likely to continue so until the disputes between the miners and the proprietors are settled. This, however, does not appear near at hand, and the whole district is in a more or less disturbed state ; and so long as this condition lasts there is little chance of any business being done in this quarter. This will materially affect the Norwegian pitwood trade, and should act as a check upon the exporters, seeing that it is by no means unlikely that the strike will extend far beyond its present boundaries.

Producers of Norwegian goods are apparently ready sellers, especially of flooring, which is being pressed upon the market at lower prices than those current last year, but buyers are somewhat reticent in making purchases, after the experience of last year, when contracts were made early in the season at good prices, and other cargoes were subsequently shipped upon the open ma'et, to find a purchaser at any The secon of import for New Bruns price. wick deals, etc., is now about over, and prices have dropped until they cannot be expected to go lower, as all the yarded stock of the port has been imported at higher rates than those now current. At the same time producers abroad must be prepared to suffer a still further reduc tion if they persist, in the face of the large stocks hero and in other ports, in getting out large quantities of logs for deal-cutting.

There is little doubt that at the present time the stocks of deals in the shipping ports of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are moderate, but that fact should have very little weight with shippers when they fully appreciate the fact the stocks are heavy here, and must be that worked down considerably before they can hope to get paying prices again.

Freights will, in all probability, rule low for the opening of the navigation, both for the deal producing ports and Quebec. For the latter we hear that about 24s. is the prevailing idea, as the rate offering to Liverpool; this will leave little, if any, margin of profit to the shipowner. The common qualities of yellow pine timber. say from good fair average and downwards, are becoming year by year much less valuable than they were formerly, owing to the competition they meet with in pitch pine, as the latter can be obtained, not only of longer lengths and better sizes, even in sawn timber, but, what is now-a-days of greater importance, at a much lower rate than is asked for the Canadian production.

A large propertion of the stock on hand consists of this description, and it appears most difficult to sell. We cannot help thinking that the Canadians are putting far too high a value upon their productions, especially for the medium and lower qualities of pine timber and leals, and in fact of nearly all their timber, when not of really first class quality. LIVERPOOL TIMBER SALES.

On the 11th Feb. Messrs, Alfred Dobell & Co. offered a cargo of Norway spars, poles, etc., which realized fair prices, viz.:

Masts, 01 in diameter, 121 per cub'e foot. Spars, 4 to 6 in diameter, 12d, to 14d, per incel ft. Poles, 30 ft. long and upwards, 12d, per incel ft. 20 ft. and under, 1d. per lineal ft.

On the same day Messrs Duncan, Ewing & Co., sold a parcel of 724 logs St. John birch timber, as ....der :--

13] to 14] in.,	143d. per ft.
141 ** 15 **	[14]d. * **
15 * 151 *	14 <sup>3</sup> d. "
16 " 16 "	15 d. "
174 ** 18* **	16 d. to 18d. per ft.
18 ** 181 **	17Id. " 18Id. "
19 * 20 *	194 " 2340. "
Maple, plain,	15jd. per ft.
Ash, "	18 d. "

The Advantages of Sawdust as a Filtering Material.

On the 27th ult, Mr. Henry Chapman read a paper before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers on the Farquhar Filtering Apparatus, in the course of which he remarked that, in addition to water and sewage, this automatic selfcleansing process may be expected to effect a revolution in all kinds of filtration, and will

pure, rapid, continuous, and economic filtration. It entirely supersedes and dispenses with the use of cloths or bags which entail a considerable annual outlay, and which do not produce an average pure filtration. For browers and distil lers it would be specially useful in filtering the refuse, which at present contains a very large amount of good liquid that is practically wasted owing to the inability of any existing system to filter it continuously.

Taking bulk for bulk it has been found that the following great advantages are in favour of sawdust and against sand, &c. :-

1. It is a cheaper commodity.

2. Its cost of convoyance is not a serious item as it is with sand.

3. Much less manual labour is required in vashing sawdust, chiefly on account of its lightness and portability,

4. It produces far purer filtration, because the rains of sawdust, when saturated, pack closely together, and the greater the pressure employed the tighter the grains become kint together, which cannot take place with sand.

5. More than three times the volume of liquid is filtered in a given time through sawdust than through the same bulk of fine sand by this process. The reason is that the solid unpurities are arrested immediately on the top surface of the sawdust, and are therefore instantly removed by the cutter, so that rapid and continuous filtraion ensues; whereas with sand the impurities dways penetrato some distance below the top surface, owing to the impossibility of making grains of sand pack close enough together, even under great pressure. In fact, the grains of awdust tightly overclap each other under pressure being thus equivalent to a number of press ed layers of fine cloths or blotting paper, and the sawdust bed is thus impervious to anything but pure haud.

The question naturally arises whether sawdust imparts any flavour to the filtered liquid, which with sugar, &c., might be a disadvantage. The answer is that, after the liquid with which the sawdust has been saturated previous to filtration has been expelled, no flavour from the sawdust can be detected in the filtered liquid. Thereason is that the liquid with which the sawdust way saturated is thoroughly absorbed into the loose grains of the sawdust like a sponge, and that the whole of this liquid is, under pressure, squeezed out of the grains, carrying with it the greater part of the flavour in the sawdust. The sawdust being then in a compressed state, the filtered liquid is provented from cetering into the inter for of the grains, and in its rapid passage between the grains it does not carry with it any flavour herefrom.

In all cases the sawdust must be saturated with some clear liquid prior to making the filter bed, in order to create capillary attraction equally in all directions, so that the filtered liquid shall flow equally through the whole of the bed.

Repeated tests have been made to ascertain if the liquid to be filtered drives before it the whole of the liquid used in the saturation of the bed prior to filtration. This has always been proved to be the case, by the following test. The amount of water used in saturating the bed has been carefully measured. So soon as this quan tity had been extracted, and not till then, did the filtered sewage, or sugar juice, &c., pass out of the machine.

#### Experiment with date Posts.

Fourteen years ago a Mr. Sterling, of Monroe, Michigan, placed two gate posts of white oak in front of his residence. When they were set he bored into the top of each with an inch and a half anger a holo three inches deep, filled it with common salt, tightly plugged it, and coppered the posts. Having occasion recently to change the location of the posts, he found them as sound from top to bottom as the day they were planted.

#### Exhausting the Pine Forests.

The Chicago Lumbermen's Exchange held its unnual meeting in that city on Monday, March 7th. The President's address contains the startling statement that it will take only twenty years to exhaust the great pine forests of the country if the present rate of depletion continues. The receipts of lumber of all kinds at browers, vinegar-makers, and others who require this port last year were 1,564,000,000 feet.

#### MIDWINTER MALARIA.

The last number of the Scientific American contains the following sensible samtary advice which should be read by all classes :-

From some cause or combination of cause the present winter has been remarkable for a widely extended and marked increase in dipl. theria and scarlet fover, which have invaled homes in which the highest attainable skill has been exercised and the most approved appliances have been employed to render them as healthy as possible. In some cases the immediato causes of these disorders are undiscover. able, but in the light of sanitary science the class of agents which either mitiato or greatly increase the virulence of these complaints is no longer problematical. Decaying organic mat. ters, more particularly animal excretions, give rise to a subtle blood poison," which, thench a yet ovades chemical analysis, is now conceled on all hands to be a positive deadly fact. When this poison invades a dwelling, no matter whether from exterior or interior sources in sufficient quantity, the lives of the inmates are jeopardized as positively as though they were compelled to breathe a mephitic gas. The effect may not be so prompt or fatal, but the dangers a fact no longer disputed by any intelligent physician.

It is, therefore, not sufficient to guard against interior sources of diseases; the peril may ben a neighbor's house or outbuildings, in the emmations of a compost heap or a filthy street ce hidden cesspool, which if they find an avenue may enter sleeping apartments, find a nider in clothing, carpets, and drapery, and bring is their train the swift destruction of all that a most cherished.

A case in point has occurred in a neighboring village. Five cases of diphtheria appeared in a household where the utmost care had been taken with the plumbing. The obvious inference was that the causes of the complaint were extend to the dwelling. It was found that the month of the air-box through which exterior air entered to supply the heating furnaces was en a level with the top of a cemented pit on the adjoining premises, in which accumulations of kitchen re fuse, animal, vegetable and barn manure were promiscuously stored and allowed to rot for fertilizing purposes. The foul air from this pu was drawn into the house through thus one avenue, and the poisoning of its unfortunate inhabitants, four of whom died in quick success sion, was the result. It seems that disease mar prevade a house with deadly result where the cause is least suspected ; it therefore devolves upon every housekeeper, whether resident of the city, village, or on a farm, to be constantly watchful, not only of his own, but also of hu neighbor's premises, that none of the obviou causes of disease be permitted.

#### New Method of Inlaying Wood.

A new method of inlaying wood has been contrived by a furniture manufacturing house, the process of which is as follows .- A vencer of the ame wood as that of which the design to be inlaid consists say sycamoro- is glued entirely over the surface of any hard wood, such a American walnut, and allowed to dry thorough The design is then cut out of a zinc plate ly. about one-twentieth of an inch in thickness and placed upon the vencer. The whole is not subjected to the action of steam, and made t travel between two powerful cast-iron rollers of 8 inches in diameter, by 2 feet long, two above and two below, which may be brought within any distance of each other by screws. The enormous pressure to which the zinc plates subjected forces it completely into the vener, and the vencer into the solid wood beneath it while the zinc curls up out of the matrix it has thus formed, and comes away easily. All that now remains to be done is to plane down the veneer left untouched by the zinc until a that shaving is taken off the portion forced into the walnut, when, the surface being perfectly smooth, the operation will be completed. I might be supposed that the result of this forcily compression of the two woods would leave ragged edge, but this is not the case, the jois being so singularly perfect as to be unapprecial to the touch : indeed, the inlaid wood fits me accurately than by the process of fitting, match ing, and filling up with glue, as is practised z the ordinary mode of inlaying.

#### THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

#### THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

## Trade Aotes.

Canadlan.

THE outlook for building operations in Mont real during the coming summer is unusually bright.

Ir is stated that thousands of tons of ore ar ready for shipment at Kingston as soon as navigation opense

On the 2nd inst., twenty-five men left Egan ville for up the Bonnechere, to work on Barnet & Mackay's drive, when it commences.

THE new mill about to be put in operation by the Messre, Gilmour, at Trenton, will give employment to about 200 men, in addition to the large force already employed by them.

THE Augur shipping company of Montreal which already owns fifteen barges and two steamers, suitable for the Ottawa lumber trade, are negotiating for the purchase of two new harves with a capacity of 250,000 feet each.

Mr. D. R. MacLeod, of Quebec, bought recently the spruce deals to be cut at Montmorenci mills this year for Messrs, Bryant, Powis & Bryant, who recently purchased the pine deals referred to a few days since. I argo purchases have also been made by a Quebec firm of spruce deals at Cap St. Ignace and river Ouelle. The prices are not yet known, but are understood to fully sustain recent quotations.-Industrial World.

Mr. W. J. Macaulay, formerly of Winnipeg. receting a new saw-mill at Keewatin, near that already crected by the Keewatin Lumber Company. It will have a capacity of eight million feet. By making a cut about 275 feet in length from the Lake of the Woods across a ridge to a pond, a head of 17 feet of water is obtained. Mr. Macaulay had 75 men at work m the woods this winter and will take out about four million feet.

THE Windsor Mail says :- "We hear that a stock company of about \$200,000 capital is talked of in Windsor, for the purpose of manufac turing agricultural implements. As the sale of these goods is large, and always on the increase we have no doubt of the success of the undertaking. We have heard it stated that at least \$150,000 worth of agricultural implements have been sold in nova Scotia in one year, and there is no reason why such a large amount of money should not remain in the province. We look anxiously for further developments."

THE Perth Expositor says :- B. Caldwell & Son will cut 100,000 feet of square timber in the township of Canonto, Frontenac county, to be sent down the Madawaska. They did not cut last season. Hilliard & Dickson, of the same locality, will take out about the same amount. B. Caldwell & Son will cut 400,000 feet of square timber, to 150,000 last season. The yield of sawn lumber on the Mississippi will be from twenty to twenty-five million feet, about the same quantity as last season. On the Clyde, in Levant township, county of Lanark, B. Caldwell & Son will cut about 200,000 square feet of tumber.

#### American.

EXPERIENCED humbermen concede, says the Lumberman's Gazette, that this winter's log cut | in Wiscousin will not exceed that of last season.

A STEAM mill, 40x128 feet, containing, besides other machinery, a rotary, for long timber, and eight shingle mills, is nearly completed at Van Buren, Me.

Lumber rates from Stevens' Point are as follows. To Messouri river points, \$78.20; to hand is greater now by 13 per cent, than the East St. Louis, \$61,20; to St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$36.00; to Milwaukee, \$29.00. This is per car load of 24,000 pounds.

The Stillwater (Minn.) Gazette says : It is claimed on good authority that the lumber orop for the pre-ent year will not be as large in proportion to the number of men employed as was that of last season. The reason is said to be too much dry snow, which makes hauling hard.

Five new glass works were started in Ohio last year, and several more will be added this The latest official statistics give 19 firms engaged in glass manufacture, with 32 furnaces, having 292 pots, and employing 2,032 men. In the production of window glass there are emplayed seven furnaces with 66 pots ; flint glass, 19 furnaces with 199 pots ; green glass, four furnaces with 27 pots.

The Cleardeld (Penn.) County Times is moved BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE WITH in the United States is likely to prevent several to say : That there will be more timber put into the river, and if possible get to market, this season than for soveral years, is now disputed. The indications now are that the domand will be up to the supply, at least so far as the product of this region goes. The present outlook ha ample time to change, however, during the next 60 days, and lumbermen who fail to get down on the first floods may get caught in a reduction of price caused by a glut in the lumber market

The value of Erie canal tonnage last year was \$200,000,000. The wheat acreage of the west which principally made this business, was more than 2,500,000 acres more than in 1879, and a like increase of acreage is expected this year. Although the paid tolls on the canal of \$113,000 a year were abolished, the toll receipts have leaped up to nearly \$300,000. The cost of keeping up the canal is nearly \$900,000, and the revenues last year were \$1,200,000, making r surplus of over \$300,000. Before the State of New York discriminated in favor of the canals their business had run down 600,000 tons in twelve months; and since that liberalizing of rates the canals do 2,000,000 tons more business and there has been a consequent lowering of tolls on the railroads. The Erie canal is almost the only corrective agency of high grain freights from the west. American Exchange.

The Banger (Me.) Commercial gives place to the following. Last fall, when lumber was bringing a good price, it was thought that with the coming winter there would be a general rush for the woods, and that every man who could haul a log on the rollway would do so. Others predicted that in consequence of the unmenso cut, lumber would sell at ruinous price in the spring, and many of the operators would suffer financially. This may be partially true as regards the Penobscot, but on the Upper St. John it is wale of the mark, for it is estimated that the amount of logs cut on the Aroostook, Tobique and the small streams in their vicinity will not exceed 25,000,000 feet. Then, again, it is a later way to figure the supply at market next year from the cut in the woods, for the drives may be hung up, as they often have been, and possibly, leave a not over large supply available.

British.

The deliveries at the Surrey Commercial Docks were very heavy last week, consisting of no less than 5,249 standards of sawn wood and 73,800 feet of timber, as against 4,165 standards and 38,200 feet respectively during the corresponding week of last year. The total quantity, however, for the five weeks is still very much below the figures of 1880.

The importation last year into the United Kingdom, without taking into account staves or mahogany, consisted of 310,338,900 cubic ft. of hewn and sawn wood, or nearly 3,725,000,000 super ft. To form an idea of this stupendous quantity, it may be mentioned that there would bo a sufficient number of blocks 1 ft. cube, if placed end to end, to stretch a girdle twice round the earth, and leave almost a sufficient number over to extend through the centre of it.

Liverpool seems to have been very much overcharged with imported wood towards the end of last season. Messrs. Coltart & Co. placed the excess at 45 per cent, over the previous year, but Messrs. Farnworth & Co. reckon it to be 53 per cent. in their circular of 31st January, noticed in our last, and state that the stock on average of the last soven years.

The sum of the whole matter is that the pros pects of trade are very good, but the timber market is in that kind of sensitive state which would be likely to render speculative importation a very risky experiment. Things may go down, but there is at present no indication of a rise.

Quotations are being made, it is said, for Quelec yellow pine at £17 10s. for 1st, £11 10s. for 2nd, and £6 for 3rd, per Petersburg standard, free on board. For spruce, St. John and Miramichi shipment, £4 10s. is, we believe asked ; while for Riga goods the figures are put down :" 17 for full 11 in. crown, although a little time back £7 5s. was asked, and for 3x9 and 3x10} to 11 £6 10s. to £6,15s, free on board. -Timber Trades Journal.

#### CANADA.

The trade and navigation returns for the Dominion of Canada, which were made up for the past fiscal year and laid on the table of the House of Commons at Ottawa on the 27th of January last, are quite as favorable as our own, and show an increasing teads with the mother country, in comparison of that with other nations, which it is very pleasant to see.

Our friends out there are fond of exciting our apprehensions by threatening to let the United States have all their timber (more than half, they generally tell us, is already set apart for them), if we do not relax our purse strings and pay better prices than we are accustomed to do for their staple articles of wood traffic, pine and spruce, which have been getting very scarce (on paper) for the past ten years, but in reality pouring into this country faster and at a cheaper rate the last year or two than over , wfore

But in point of fact these returns reveal to us by the test of figures that the United States, so far from superseding the British demand by their requirements from Canada, do not by any means keep pace with us. It was easily proved from the Custom House returns of the entries and clearances at Quebec, Montreal, and the Saguenay, that the deliveries by sea to the United States ports bore no sort of comparison to those for the United Kingdom, but there was always the traffic across the river and by the lakes to fill the imagination of buyers on this vide of the Atlantic with untold millions of loads making their exit from the Dominion by routes of which the ports of entry on the St. Lawrence took no note. But the trade returns of a country grasp the statistics of the business done at every outlet or inlet of the Dominion, and by those now before us we are enabled to compare the respective values of their America and their British trade, as they really stand t the people of Canada.

The total value of the exports of the Dommion last year was only twice exceeded since its Confederation, and that was in the wildly speculative years 1873 and 1874, when everybody thought they were on the high road to prosperity because, whatever price goods sold for during the first of those years, the buyer was willing to contract for similar goods at some advance for the year following ; such at least was the case with the timber trade, till 1875 came and dispelled the illusion. However, not only has the trade again resumed the activity of its best days, but the exports last year from the Dominion, for the first time in its history, exceeded the value of the imports, which means just this, that in a national point of yow it is taking more money than it is spending, and therefore doing its trade at a good profit.

The amount of the excess over the imports was \$1,421,711, and over the goods entered for consumption \$1,612,910. The total receipts from import and export duties collected at the Custom Houses were \$14,138,849, and the aggregate trade of the Dominion shows an increase in business done with the United Kingdom over that of the previous year (1879) \$13,018,438, and a decrease in that with the United States of America \$8,207,863, than which we require no better evidence of the increasing importance to Canada of its British trade in comparison with that of the United States, the difference being in favor of this country by nearly four and a quarter millions sterling. These statistics are worth recording for future reference as often as we are admonished that the United States are going to buy up all our Canadian timber, as they are earnestly entreated to do in selfdefence by those writers who, while preaching an impending timber famine, are not indisposed to do a lively business with what remains of the depleted forests, whose extinction, while they predict, they appear so feelingly to lamont After this, we can look without blinking at the forebodings of the coming year ; and there is a paragraph in the circular of Messre, Guy, Bovan & Co., of St. John, N.B., and Miramichi, which bears immediately on the question. After letting us know that the stock of spruce at St. John is only 27,000,000 ft. super, as compared with 79,000,000 the year before, we have the following warning :-

mills, which have lately been cutting for the English market, from doing so any longer.

This would be rather alarming if we had not heard the same kind of report with slight varia tions before, but we require to be told a little more balance while much importance to the stock on hand at any depot on the opening of the season. Sweden taught us a serious lesson on this particular point of the trade last year. They proved to us, and Englishment going over there to see for themselves admitted to a certain extent the overlence of it, that the stocks on hand were much shorter than usual to begin the season with, and to remove any expectation that these small stocks were likely to be replenished during the season they remorselessly dried up their rivers in every direction, as far as it was possible for pens and ink to do it. Novertheless, we nover had such a plentiful supply from that country, which began earlier and lasted longer than usual, but not without water floatage, as appears to have been done last year in Swoden. Our Chicago correspondent add the following :-

"The amount already banked probably approximates pretty closely to 50 per cent, of the entire crop, or at least that part of it which it is customary to put in during the winter Summer operations have become so common now that they are relied upon by many mill-owners to make up any deficiency in their stock, or to increase it if the development of the season makes it desirable to saw more lumber than they intended."

By this little piece of information the even of the importers at home should be pretty considerably opened. The year's supply is not, it seems, governed in any way by the quantity of stock on hand at the opening of the season. That may be large or small as it suits the convenience of shippers to lay it in. Last year during the winter great expectations were entertained by shippers, and they bought up all the stock they could in anticipation of a rise in price at the fountain-head ; this year they are not quite so sanguine, after filling up to the brim most of their European channels of do mand, and they wisely refrain from encumbering themselves with heavy stocks, as there is no apprehension of any scarcity, or any increase of Wo now can fully comprehend the price. situation. The stocks abroad at the shipping ports are ovidently proportioned to the expected demand. The heavy supply in the interior, like the poste restante, must wait till called for. -Timber Trades Journal.

Responsibility of Employers. While a boy of 16 was at work upon a printing press in the press room of a New York paper the press was unexpectedly started. The boy sprang back from his positions position, and in so doing tipped over the bench he was stand. ing on, causing him to fall against another press, which caught his arm and injured it so as to make it forever useless. He sued the proprietor in the superior court and obtained a verdict for \$3,000 damages. The defence was that the accident was caused either by the negligence of the plaintiff or of a fellow workmen, for which the proprietor was not responsible. In charging the jury, Judge Speir said that if the plauntiff or a skilled fellow workman were negligent the plaintiff could not recover damages ; but that if the defendant employed persons not skilled in their work and the accident secured through the negligence of one of such persons, the defendant was responsible. An appeal was taken from the judgment on the gr unds that Judge Speir erred in thus charging, and in permutting the plaintiff to exhibit his mutilated arm to the

## concurred in by Chief Justice Sedgwick.

view of the jury, thus arousing their sympathy.

The general term has affirmed the judgment in

a long opinion written by Judge Freedman and

THE Green Bay Advooite says there has probably never been so large an amount of products of our northern forests gotten out and shipped in any winter before as this, particularly codar posts, railroad ties, and telegraph poles, large quantities of which have been put on the track. Much timber killed by fire has been utilized in "The large and increasing demand for these of cordwood and tan bark gotten out.

#### CARELESS SAWING AND PILING.

279 y port of the Agricultural Commission inst i \* we find the following with reference. to the proper manufacture and piling of hardwood lumber :--

"One of the greatest drawbacks to the hardwood timber business is the difficulty experienced in getting the lumber properly manufactured. While there are many mills distributed throughout the Province, very few of the sawmill menseem to know, or if they do, don't care. how they cut their lumber. In most cases they will cut the logs through and through, thus leaving the heart in the lumber and often one or more inches of bark on one side, besides making the boards of uneven thickness. When they measure such lamber they do so on the wide side, and make no allowance for heart lumber. This is the source of great trouble to the purchasers, as when properly measured there is a great difference, even in a few thousand feet. All hardwood lumber should be cut free from hearts and shakes, and, when cutting, the logshould be turned so as to make the lumber as clear as possible, as a piece of good lumber. either inch or thicker, six or eight inch- wide, is worth far more than one twice the width with a heart or shake in the centre or on one edge : further, it should all be cut uniform in thickness and parallel width, and also square edged. Then, again, a great loss is occasioned by improper piling of the lumber, as often good lumber is completely spoiled and rendered worthless from the way in which it is piled. The piles should be started on firm foundations laid north and south, as lumber piled in these directions provents the hot summer sun from splitting the ends. Each length and thickness should be piled separately, and, except in long lengths, should only have two cross pieces ; in lumber twelve to fourteen feet long, these should be about nine feet apart. The pile should have a slope of about six inches. This can be done by placing the back stringer six inches lower than the front. This fall causes the rain to run off. The front piling strip should be put across at the very end, or even a little past the end, and each board or plank should come a little forward of the one below it. The piling strips should be over each other, or rather a little in front. For instance, a pile twenty feet high should overhang say two feet, and a straight-edge put up on the front of the pile should touch all the front cross pieces, and not touch the ends of the lumber. The lumber should not be allowed to remain uncovered, but should, as soon as piled, be covered with culls or cheap lumber. The ends of the coveringboards should extend over the front and rear. and be trad down or have heavy pieces of timber thrown on the top to keep the wind from blowing them away. The piles should be finished as quickly as possible.

above instructions they would get from one to the rates asked abroad are very firm. three dollars per thousand feet more for their lumber.

#### BRITISH TIMBER TRADE, 1880.

An exhaustive review of the trade for 1880 is made by the London Timber Trades Journal of January 22nd, from which the following interesting particulars are compiled, attention being directed mainly to American stock sold in the various marts of the kingdom :

The total supply of foreign timber to the United Kingdom, exclusive of staves and furniture woods, for two years past was as follows, with the countries furnishing it, a "load" being 50 cubic feet :

	Loads.	Loads.
Norway and Sweden, hewn	436,653	655,851
Norway and Sweden, sawn 1	400,030	1,605,210
Russia, hewn	174,835	336,649
** 83WD	723,609	1,060,608
Germany, hewn	200,011	277.579
British North America, hewn	194,431	360,622
** ** SAWR	004,680	1,147,040
Other countries, hewn	300,322	456,145
63Wh	218,384	271,035
<b>—</b>		

The importation from Canada to London Inst | hogany), 3,200 tons ; Baltic ports and Norway, 3,738 loads : birch 8,617 loads.

there was a decrease last year of 289,000 pieces of pine deals and 345,000 pieces of spruce deals ; ; there was an increase in yellow pine timber of 1.603 loads of oak 1.137, and of birch 5.357 loads.

In 1878 the tonnage employed in bringing cargoes of timber, deals, and other wood goodinto Liverpool and Birkenhead was 373,000 tons in 1879, 326,000 tons, and in 1880 about 485,000 tons, or an increase of 23 per cent, over 1878, and 37 per cent. over 1879. Of this 485,000 tons, about 122,000 tons have been vessels engaged in the Quebec and Montreal trade, 102.-000 tons from St. John, N.B., 110,000 tons from Nova Scotian ports, 96,000 tons from the Baltic and White Sea, and 55,000 tons from the pitch pine ports, and if we add the tonnage of the vessels bringing toak, greenheart, and mahogany, which have not been taken into account in the above, the total may be set down in round numbers at 500,000 totos.

The imports from Canada of yellow pine timber in 1880 were 47,800 logs, against 25,200 in 1879, and 25,160 in 1878, and from St. John, N.B., and the Lower Gulf ports, 6,100 in 1880, agranst 3,100 in 1879, and 3,100 in 1878. Or pme deals, 1,660,000 pieces in 1880, against 1,-064,000 pieces in 1879, and 1,001,000 pieces in 1878, show a very large increase in this description of goods, which appear to be growing more in favor year by year. The mercase in the quantity of deals from New Brunswick and other ports, chiefly spruce, is shown as follows : In 1860, 0,289,000 pieces, against 4,735,000 pieces in 1879, and 5,896,000 pieces in 1880, which may be estimated as being 87,500 Peters burg standards in 1880, 65,700 in 1879, and 81. 800 in 1878.

Canadian goods have not varied much in rices during the past season, save pine deals, which gave way to the extent of 10s. to 15s, per standard during the first part of the import eason, owing to the consignment of parcels of low qualities and generally poor specifications. but regular sizes and good qualities have throughout the year been very steady. This has also been the case with prime timber, but fair average and common qualities have been sold at prices under cost of importation.

The import of pitch pine has been, like most other woods, in excess of last year, being about 59,000 logs, against 40,000 logs in 1879. But as there has been throughout a very lively consumption of this favorito timber, our stocks, as will be seen from the table, are moderate. Prices during the year have been high, and, If sawmill men would only attend to the although they have slightly receded here lately,

	Stock for Dec. 31,	Year endly Dec. 31, 1879, ft.
Quebec square pine		5.21.000
" waney board	. 308 000	301,000
St. John pine	21,000	23,000
Other ports pine	43.000	18,000
Other ports pine Pitch pine, hewn	391.000	273,000
" <b>N</b> 3WH	200 000	204,000
" planks		13,000
Red pine		22,000
Dantzic, etc., fir.		59,000
Sweden and Norway fir		7.000
Oak, Canadian.	.521.000	714,000
" Baltic		1.500
Elm	43,000	35,000
Ash		9,000
ltirch		56,200
Greenheart		117,000
East India teak		93,500
	Stand'd.	Stand de.
Quebee pine and spruce deals		6,760
B. B. & N S spruce deals		21,592
" pine deals		2,224
Baltic doals		3.468
" boards		1.002
" flooring boards		2.091
moving dominaria		2,031

271,055 The total supply of 1874 was 6,252,641 loads ; 1880 has amounted to 184,000 tons ; from ( 1870. 4.980,769 loads ; in 1876, 6,260,913 loads ; British North America alone 123,000 tons ; | The reports throughout the entire kingdom is merely nominal. Throughout the State and in 1877. 6.665, 361 loads ; in 1878, 5,299,901 | showing 5,000 tons more than the average of | show an increased importation for last year and ; the bordering States of North and South Caroloads. Reduced to inch boards the superficial the last ten years. From United States (nich | larger stocks on hand at the close, notwith | lina, Tennessee and West Virginia, the iron measurement of the supply of 1880 would be pine), tonnage employed during 1880, 28 400 [standing an improvement in trade and a larger industries are prespering, and the promise for about 3,103,389,000 feet.

year was : Yellow pine deals, 1,805,000 pieces ; 5,000 tons, etc. For the conveyance of wood to spruce deals 2,977,000 pieces ; yellow pine tim- Grangemouth, through which port this market ber 4,357 louds ; red pine 092 loads ; chn 1,991 is supplied with Baltie and Norwegian goods, loads ; ash 2,719 loads ; hickory 311 loads ; ash the tonnage employed during the past year amounted ; > 99,968 tons. Of this total a small As compared with the importation of 1879, proportion represents imports from Quebec and Pensacola to Grangemouth.

During the year 1877 Quebec square yellow pine was imported to the amount of 77,472 pieces, while the total of 1880 only reaches 36. 787 pieces, with a consumption of 43,899 pieces and in 1879 import 13,231 pieces, and con sumption 34,500 pieces. These figures show that much of the consumption of the past two years has been drawn from the unusually heavy import of 1877. The stock now on hand seems to be moderate. Birch timber shows a very heavy import during last year. 9.676 pieces: and the consumption 7.921 pieces. The stock on hand at 31st December last is about equal to that of 1878. The probability of a sparing import for the current year should have a tendency improvo prices.

There has been a marked increase in the im port and consumption of pitch pine, a total of 96,694 logs being the import of 1880, and 71, 465 logs the amount of consumption, as con trasted with an import of 43,506 logs, and con samption 35,725 logs during 1879. This wood appears to be improving in value and general stimation.

Yellow Pine, -Ouebe, waney boardwood : the stock at the beginning of the year was much less than usual, and an advance in prices soon took place, which is still well maintained. Recent sales of prime 19 in. average square have een at 2s. 4d.(g 2s. 7d. per foot.

Deck plank wood .- Prices, 60 to 70 feet averto per log at 2s. 3d.(a 2s. 41d. per cubic foot; 90 ft, average at 2s, 6d, per embic foot. These figures are much the same as were realized at the beginning of the year, and for the spring months a fair demand is anticipated, as shipbuilding promises well.

Building tumber. - The import has been judiciously curtailed, and the stock now on hand is comparatively light, which is satisfactory in view of the dull state of the house-building trade; 50 ft. average recently brought 14d.@ 16d. per ft., showing an advance on prices current at the beginning of 1880.

Red pine .- Parcels of 30 to 35 ft. average have recently sold at 14d. to 16d., being much the same prices as were obtained in the opening, of the year.

Pitch pine .-- There has been a very heavy import and large consumption during the year. The stock on hand is not very heavy considering the rate of consumption, and prices at present current are very similar to what they were about a year ago- hewn of 80 to 90 ft. average 20d. to 21d.; and sawn, 35 to 40 ft. average, 18jd. to 19jd.

Elm.-Present prices, 2d. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per per cubic ft. for 30 ft. average of good quality.

\$-31,000 301,000 23,000 28. 3d. per cubic ft. 18,000

Birch. - Current prices Quebec of 16 in. aver-273.000 age, 1s. 7d. per cubic ft., lower port, 15 to 16 the establishmen. of rolling mills and blast fur-204,000 13,000 in, average, at 1s. 4d. per cubic ft. Stock on 22,000 hand may be called moderate, considering the 59,000 rate of consumption experienced during the past 7,000 714,000 year.

1,500 Deals, - Prices . Ist quality Quebec pine deals, 35,000 2s. 2d. to 3s. per cubic ft., 2nd quality, 1s. Lower port pine deals, 1st, 2nd and 3rd quality and quantity the accessary deposit of ore in quality mixed at 11.1 to 1. 2.1 9,000 56,900 117.000 mixed, at 11d. to 1s. 1d. per cubic ft. Spruce their manufacture at a large profit, and the mat-93,500 deals at 10d. to 1s. Id. per cubic ft. Last year's and de. ove, that of 1879. The most marked increase is also have been abundant at fair wages, 6,766 total import of deals shows a very large increase 91 699 in lower port deals, of which there were large blast in Virginia. There are now 30 stacks for 2.224 3.468 1.002 2,091

#### TIMRER SUZPLY,

There are few questions more important to Western Ontario farmers than the question of timber culture for future use. Forests have been cut down with almost criminal wasto and no new ones planted, and even in the Orillia districts ten years will use all lumber fit for the While the futre lumber supply has been 8A.W. much talked of, a few farmers in that neighbor. hosel, show the question not so hard of solution. Having planted a few acres of poor land, they found it does not require many years to grow prohtable timber, and that if its culture were properly understood there is little occasion to offer any inducement to plant beyond the solfinterest involved in itself, just as there is in any other business pursuit. Tho man who plants an orchard does not expect to get any return until it is ten or fifteen years old. He knows that if he wants to sell his farm before the trees bear fruit, the statement on the sale-bills that it contains " an orchard of fruit trees just coming into bearing," will help the bidding wonderfully, and it would be the same with the trees if the timber question were properly understood. These parties state that a piece of woodland properly planted will come into use as quickly as an apple orchard will, and a farm of one hundred acres that had a few acres of young forest would bring far more than the additional cost of planting, should the farmer be forced to cell before the timber matured. All this implies that it be properly located. It would neither be prudent nor profitable to plant where a whole acre of timber could be bought for a few dollars any more than it would be wise to plant apple trees the fruit of which nobody would buy. There is, however, no doubt that in fifteen or twenty years, over a large district of our Province, timwill be scarce and humber high-priced, and that those who plant now will be well rewarded though the trees be not large enough for sawlogs then, yet the little plantation would come well into use for fuel and other purposes. Every one who own a farm should look about him and see how the timber prospect is, and, if he sees a probable scarcity in the market or in his woodshed, plant a few acres to supply the deficiency.

#### Where the Wood Gors.

To make shoe pegs enough for American use consumes annually 100,000 cords of timber, and to make our lucifer matches 300,000 cubic feet of the best pine are required every year. Lasts and boot-trees take 500,000 cords of birch, beech, and maple, and the handles of tools 500,000 more. The baking of our bracks consumes 2, 000,000 cords of wood, or what would cover with forest about 55,000 acres of land. Telegraph poles already up represent 800,000 trees, and their annual repair consumes about 300,000 more. The ties of our railroads consume annually thirty year's growth of 75,000 acres, and to fence all our railroads would cost \$45,000,000, with a yearly expenditure of \$15,000,000 for cubic ft. for 45 to 66 ft. average, and 18, 10d. repairs. These are some of the ways in which American forests are going. There are others ; Ash .- Import and consumption during the packing boxes, for instance, cost in 1874 \$12,year show a marked increase, this wood coming 600,000, while the timber used each year in makmore into use by cabinet-makers; prices 2s. to ing waggons and agricultural implements is valued at more than \$100,000,000.

THE Thunder Bay North Star Miner urges naces at that place. It expresses the opinion that "Thunder Bay is the one point most favorable for the erection of rolling mills and blast furnaces, and capitalists can find no better site, and no better time than the present, for the establishment of industries of this nature. There ter of labor is also favorable, for it is generally

TweLVE months ago only ten furnaces were m sent an ample stock of Quebec deals, but of the role and the blast ; eight stacks sent an ample stock of Quebec deals, but of for coke non, with eight in blast-24 stacks in other descriptions the supply is quite moderate blast out of 58 furnaces in the State. There has Prices have undergone very little change been an increase of five stacks this year (1880) in Virginia. So far the accumulation of pig iron

V

## Chips.

OAK is stronger than iron, both pieces being of qual weight.

Tuose who pretend to know predict a busy and therefore prosperous season for the owners of vessels during 1881.

LUMBERNEN in Pennsylvania have been compelled to suspend work on account of too much snow in the woods.

The number of boder explosions in saw, planing and woodworking mills in 1880, was 47, and every explosion killed, on an average, one man and a half.

Sisce national banks were founded in the United States, the Government is the gainer by the single item of the loss in circulation notes of the banks to the extent of at least \$3,500, 000.

Accouption to the Lumberman's Gazelle St. Louis is making rapid strides as a lumber market, and says that its receipts and sales for 1880 entitles it to rank as the third if not second lumber market in the United States.

The new mode of manufacturing flour is being introduced into the Guelph, Ontario, mili , and promises quite a revolution in the tode Iron rollers and unddlings purifiers are the order of the day, and a very superior flour is the result.

Denixe the last ten years the tonnage of Antwern has increased 242 per cent, against an increase of 110 per cent. at Hamburg, and 36 per cent. at Liverpool during the same time This does not look as if protection were killing the trade of Antwerp.

IT is doubtful if the iron foundries and machine shops in Montreal were ever so actively employed as at present. They are all working extra 'ours, yet unable to fill orders rapidly enough. A great deal of the work is for Manitoba and the North-West.

E. BURNS, of Hamilton, Ont., has been asked by a British company to act as agent for the purchase of timber lands either in Canada or the States. The company is prepared to invest \$500,000; it is proposed to manufacture the humber, and ship it direct to England.

It is anticipated that the supply of peaches in the Western and Southern markets next season will be very scant. Not many peach buds are likely to escape the frost at sone points. At some places even as far south as Arkansas it is feared the trees are killed as well as the buds.

THERE are many kinds of popular poss eesing qualities in some cases of no inconsiderable value when properly employed. Flooring boards, for instance, yery tough and lasting, are made from some of the kinds, and are said to be all but fireproof, naturally, therefore, very unsatisfactory firewood.

THE lumber dealers of Chicago are agitated by the provision of a pet ling city ordinance requiring keepers of lumber yards to take out special licenses annually They not only object to paying the fees but to being classed with distillers, brewers, billiard hall keepers and pawnbrokers.

A DEPUTATION of lumbermen from the Upper Ottawa waited on the Hon. Mr. Chapleau to protest against the imposition of the additional taxes which have lately been placed on the lumber by the Quebec Government. Mr. Chapleau promised to lay their grievances before his collearnes

Tux state of Nevada has a remarkable timber known as mountain molegany. The trees are Norfolk with the Pacific at San Diego as well as not large, averaging less than a foot in diameter. San Francisco. The new south-western system The seasoned timber is said to be as hard as planned by Jay Gould i as the ancient city of bowood, of a very fine grain, of a rich red Mexico as an objective point and will probably color, very heavy, and a fine material for the be extended to Guayumas on the Pacific. Then wood carver.

Rat Portage, at the head of Lake of the Woods, probably break ground this year and go forward a number of large saw mills are being construct- juntil completed. There is no end of lesser railof there. They are surrounded by considerable road enterprises, which at other times would forests of pine and more extensive tracts of have been great undertakings, but are now mere popular. The Canadian Pacific railroad crosses bagatelle beside those above named. There is the Winnipeg river at Rat Portage, and a town money for all, and the dirt will fly in a lively of some importance is likely to result.

nual circular say . The year 1880, just closed, demand, money will be plenty and more building has, with few exceptional circumstances, been and repairing will be done, making an addi the first fairly satisfactory year the wood trade then al demand for lumber. This is going to be a

buyers, that it is the commencement of several prosperous years.

THE new departure in the mode of bringing square timber down the Ottawa Valley promise to be successful and remunerative. A special train of twenty cars containg square timber from Mackey solution on the Upper Ottawa ar rived at Ottawa the other day. The trip is now lone in about twelve hours with no loss of tim Fer. It formerly consumed several weeks,

Mr. WATSON, in his Mechanical Neise says that the best packing he ever used for faced joints, either steam or water, is common drawing paper soaked in oil. After a short time the heat of steam converts it into a substance like parchment, so that it is practically indestructible. It has the advantage of stripping readily from surfaces when it is desired to break a joint.

THE Chicago lumbermen have instituted a system of weekly lunches at the rooms of the exchange, some member furnishing the spread and presiding as host. After disposing of the viands a business meeting is held and matters of interest to the trade are discussed. The attendance at the meetings of the exchange is said to have increased since the new order has prevailed. Lumbermen love to eat, no doubt.

THE Guelph Herald says that Mr. James Campbell, of East Williams, drew into Strathroy recently, with one team (one of which was his champion plough horse and the other a horse 24 years old), a stick of square oak which the culler scaled at 216 feet. Ho handled two other sticks which measured respectively 168 and 140 feet, the three making 516 feet. It was pretty generally supposed that the timber in this region was about exhausted, but these sticks do not point that way.

#### THE PROSPECT FOR BUSINESS.

If there is not to be a continuation of the business activity throughout the present year, and a large increase therein, the signs are very misleading. The flow of specie to this country continues, and the amount coming on account is not the whole sum, by any means. The stresm of immigration is still pouring into this country, and the thrifty Germans coming are bringing with them no small amount of money, one train load which passed over a Michigan railroad the other day being reported as carrying westward more than one hundred thousand dollars. There has not been, at least since 1873, such an amount of railroad building done as is proposed this year, and never such gigantic enterprises or foot. Railroads are projected in every direction, and the money for their construction is at hand. Such grand enterprises as the world never saw since Rome built the Appian way, are under construction. The Canadian Pacific railroad, to cost some \$90,000,000, and traversing the wilderness of the north to bind the British possessions in a closer union. The Northern Pacific, which is being pushed with remarkable energy and will be finished in 1882, although it was once considered a "dead duck." The Central and Union Pacific railways are spreading themselves out northward to mineral regions. coal lands and agricultural and grazing districts. The Union will soon have 3,000 miles of roads tributary to it, and the Central . destined to become a part of a line under one management extending entirely across the continent. The Southern Pacific radroad only lacks a few miles of completion, and will units the Atlantic at there are the several schemes for crossing the QUITE a lumbering business is springing up at Listhinus of Central America, one of which will JANES SMITH & Co., of Liverpool, in their an did circular say. The year 1880, just closed, demand memory will be in good has enjoyed for many years past, and there is a good year for the trade, and no mistake.-strong opinion, expressed by many experienced Lumberman's Gazette.

#### THE QUEBEC TIMBER DUES. On Tuesday of last week an influential repu-

tation, representing the lumbering interests of the Ottawa District, Quebec and Montreal, waited on the Hon. Mr. Chapleau at his office in this city in reference to the proposed increase in the timber tariff in the Province of Quebee. The deputation was composed of Messrs, Alonzo Wright, M. P., John Rochester, M.P., John Poupore, M.P., Peter White, M.P., Col. Allan Gilmour, J. K. Ward, Mackey and soveral others. The timber dues heretofore have been levied upon each saw log according to its dimensions, and the tariff has been for every log 131 feet long and 16 mches in diameter and under 10 cents, and for every log of 133 feet in length and 17 inches and over in diameter, 15 cents. To this rate the humber dealers never objected, but by a recent order in council it appears that the Government propose to increase the tariff very greatly. It is now proposed to lovy a tax of 121 cents upon the smaller class of logs and 26 cents on the larger. This rate the lumbermen consider exorbitant, and ask that the dues be levied in the same manner as in Ontario, viz., that each log be taxed in proper tion to its contents, superficial or board measure, In Ontario the tariff is 75 cents upon every thousand feet, and this mode of levying duties is found much more equitable for all concerned. The bunbermen ask for a reduction in the proposed duties, as they consider that to put such a tariff in force as proposed would seriously ham per the whole lumbering bysiness of the Province, and result in a great waste of timber, and calculate that under the proposed tariff instead of 75 cents per thousand as in Ontario the duty in Quebec would amount to about \$1.50 per thousand. The Premier informed the deputa tion that the Province was sadly in need of an increased revenue, and that other sources of rovenue being almost exhausted, it had been decided to increase the timber dues, but he would bring the matter before his colleagues in the Government, with the recommendation that the Ontario system of levying dues be adopted. -Montreal Witness.

#### PUGET SOUND TIMBER.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times writes as follows concerning the fir tree growths of Puget Sound, W. T. :- He says the trees average 200 feet in height, and asserts that some specimens have been cut down in his presence that were 320 feet in length by 12 feet in diameter at the base, having a straight and well pro portioned log length of 90 feet to the first limb and being 2 feet in diameter within 20 feet of the top. The cedar trees are in like proportion, and are most valuable for wooden wares of all kinds, while the fir trees are the best for spar and ship timber yet found in any country, and there are but few maratime nations in the world that do not use it in their ship building. One-fourth of the wealth of San Francisco was culled from the firs of Puget Sound while the Government slept, and to-day all the principal large mill owners who saw and prepare for the market from 100,000 to 200,000 feet per day to each mill -and there are 30 or more mills-are all resi dents of San Francisco, where they invest their posits to the perpetual hurt of Paget Sound residents. A codar and fir forest is, of itself, a great curiosity ; so dense are the tree growths in some places that the sunlight of heaven never reaches the earth at their base. One monarch after another will be found grouped together like an immense barricade. When one of these huge firs is felled by the woodsman, the crash, bound and concussion that resounds over the earth remind one of heavy peaks of distant thunder, or the expl sion, miles away, of some great powder magazine. There is, apparently, no exhaustion of the timber, and 100 years will possibly pass away before the Puget Scand for ests will be cleared of their immenso resource of various tree growths; hence, that wealth alone far exceeds that of the entire state of New York.

#### To Fix Peucil Marks.

To fix pencil marks so they will not rub out, take well skimmed milk and dilute with an oqual bulk of water. Wash the pencil marks (whether writing or drawing) with this liquid, thousand dollars has ever been devised than the using a soft flat camel hair brush, and avoiding Mutual Benefit Associates, of Rochester, N Y. all rubbing. Place upon a flat board to dry.

#### A FOREST MONARCH

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Mayor Sleeman of Guelph, having bought the ak timber rights on the property of Mr. Besley, near Kosouth, county of Waterloo, had brought home the ten feet butt cut off a certain tree to his brewry, where it was much admired by the members of the Local Legislature during then recent cost. Descrous of obtaining a section of what was evidently an uncommon specimen of tree growth, Professor Brown and some students of the Ontario Agricultural College, by kind permission of Mr. Sleeman, went to Kessuth last Saturday. They found an easy slope of free clay loam, having a south eastern exposure, and covered all over some 200 acres with rare samples of maple, beach, ash, birch, elm, bass, and oak, in all their glory of height, kirth, and plenty ; a rare bush for the older townships of Ontario, and well worth \$200 per acre.

About the year 1505, one of these oaks appear d above ground probably from the dropping of an acorn by a previous monarch long deceas ed, and may now be growing fine wheat in the immediate neighborhood. In 1881 the proceeds of this acorn are being made into beer barrels, and part rescued to adorn a museum.

This tree is the Quercus Rubrum, or Red Champion Oak of America, and in the example now felled stood 135 feet from top to toe , girth ed 17 feet 9 inches inside the bark, two inches from the ground, the bark being four inches thick ten feet up. The stem was straight and branchless for 66 feet, and gave measureable timber fifty feet above that. Not a flaw, nor rotten hole of any sort distigured this magnifi cent specimen. It grow fresh wood all around last year, as much as it did three hundred years ago, and by careful calculation the students made the age 375 years. The contents of the stem proper are 530 cubic feet, and 90 for top timber- in all 620. We do not know what inyor Sleeman paid for this "stick," but laid down at Liverpool it is worth \$450. Weight 15 tons. Made into inch boards it would floor the largest hall in Canada.

It was a flourishing seedling only fifty years after the discovery of the American continent by Columbus; was seven inches in diameter when England's Virgin Queen reigned. could tell of the time when the Niagara falls were a quarter of a mile further down stream than now, and at the declaration of American Independence would have made a shed to cover four hundred men.

Nevertheless, it may never have sheltered a red man, as being out of the usual paths, though hungry bears must often have been served with acorn dinner.

What a pity somebody won't try to rouse our national pride towards legislating sonicthing to conserve even individual specimens of our forest wealth and beauty. Everybody appears to be so well off, and so busy, that a few strokes of the ave wiping out of existence a four century monument calls for no lament, and certainly calls to no action. When will Canada know what a tree is in all its relationships ? - Guelph Mercury.

#### Two Thousand Bollars.

The easiest, cheapest and best way to seeme the above amount is to apply for membership in the Mutual Benefit Association of Rochester, N.Y. Pay Dr. S. B. Pollard, 56 Bay Street, one dollar for four medical examinations, he will send your application to the head office, if you are accepted as a momber they will isono a certificate of membership, which, on payment of eight dollars, entitles you to full benefits as a member, should you die to-morrow, next day, next week, next month, or any time within three months, this Association will pay to your hears or assigns, the sum of two thousand dollars. At the expiration of the three months all you have to do is to pay your pro rata amount, which is from 20 to 75 cents on the death of some other member, who has done nothing worse than to dio during the three months just past. By paying your assessments on deaths, you keep your certificate alive, and at the commencement of the second year you are assessed two dollars per thousand to keep up office expenses, etc., for the next year. No easier, surer or better schemes to carry two thousand dollars has ever been devised than the b-10



#### OFFICE OF THE CANADA LUMBERMAN March 10th, 1881.

We have been unable to obtain any reliable figures with regard to late transactions (if any) in the Canadian markets, and therefore refrain from giving those that would be necessarily valueless. We trust, however, by our next issue to have such arrangements completed as will enable us to discharge our duty in this respect.

#### New York Lumber Market.

The report of the Real Estate Record shows that the market is presenting fairly cheerful features. The majority of the trade speak hopefully of the outlook and if all expectations and predictions are realized there is a first-rate basiness ahead. Accumulations commonce to dwindle and break up, and the additions cannot amount to much for a considerable time ahead.

Spruce meets with some demand for both prompt and distant delivery, but there is no excitement or undue anxiety on the part of buyers and the market fails to receive a decided stimulus. Quotations as named range from \$15.00 up to \$17.50 for randoms, and thence up to about \$20.00 for specials, with extra difficult held higher. Onite a number of cargoes of random are said to be affont for this market.

White pine remains in a pretty firm position, Tholders express much confidence over the

look. Available stocks have been greatly advance. reduced, additions cannot be made except at much trouble and expense, and the demand, as a whole, is promising. We quote \$17(a ?0 per M. for West India shipping boards ; \$23(9.24 for South America do.; \$15,50(a 16,50 for box board: \$17.00@ 17.50 for do, wide and sound do.

Yellow pine continues somewhat in sellers favor, but more particularly on specials. On random, offering of either old accumulation or current arrival, the tone is unsettled, but inclined to a little weakness, especially on boards. We quote random cargoes at about \$23,50@25.00 per M.; ordered cargoes, \$2%226 do.; green flooring boards, \$24(e 2) do.; and dry do. do \$25 (a 26,50. Cargoes at the South \$146 17 per M. for rough, and \$19% 20 for dressed.

#### Saginaw Valley.

The Lumberman's Gautte of February 20th NAVN :-

The market this week presents no special features to distinguish it from other points where a firm feeling and confidence in the future prevails. There is no especial activity noticeable, but orders and enquiries are being received daily. The sales made are generally satisfac tory; in fact, they have to be satisfactory, ospecially to the seller, or they are not made. When we speak of sales, of course reference is had to lumber to be delivered on the opening of navigation. When this is remembered, the confidence in the future stability of the general market will be more fully realized. Not less than 100,000,000 feet of stock will have been bought before the opening of navigation at prices averaging \$7, \$14 and \$32. It must be admitted that this is a pretty good indication of a stable market. Sales have been made the past week at \$7, \$14 and \$32, \$6,50, \$13 and \$30 and \$7.50, \$15 and \$35 for cargo lots.

The demand for shingles has increased, and the stock on hand has been pretty much exhausted. Clear butts command \$1.90 to \$2.10. and NNN \$2.90 (# \$3110.

The expectation is that freights will rale higher than last year. These expectations soon justified by the facts that there will he demands made upon the lake marme-in every of the tomage added since the close of natization last year. Some contracts have been made for the entireseason of 1881, but the terms have not transpired.

The rates of freight by real from the Saginaw Valley, for 10 tons, to Albany is \$90; to Bur hugton, VL, 876; to Huffale, N. Y., 856; and to New York city Sel.

#### The Australlian Timber Trade.

In their menthly timber opport, dated Mel

issue of the 25th ultimo a large amount of business in timber has been carried through, both at auction and privately, and prices on the whole have been well sustained.

AMERICAN LUMBER.-We report sales ex Wellard Mudgett, Ladogo, B. Webster, and Penolscot, realizing-for Canadian clear, £14; white pine shelving, £8, 12s, 6, to £10, 10s; white pine, t. and g. ceiling, £9 per m. super. We hear the clear pine ex J. A. Borland 49, 238 ft,-has been placed privately at full rates We note the arrival of W. H. Besse, with 264,-083 ft. shelving, 56,246 ft. white pine, t. and g. ceiling, 10,356 ft. Canada pine siding, 495 spruce deals, and 25 m. 43 ft. sawn laths. Shipment- advised are very moderate, and we look for higher rates being obtained for parcels 1 ero and to arrive.

CANADIAN TIMBER.-The cargo ex R. B. Fuller was sold at auction on the 17th inst., about three days after the yessel was berthed realizing for 2 in and 3 in clear, £18 to £18 7s. 6. per m. super; 1 in. do., £15 10s. do.; 6 - 2 t, and g, spruce, 8s, per 100 ft, lineal ; 6×7 t. and g. red pine, 8s. do.; 11×3 sprace deals 4d, to 3 11-16d, per ft of 9 - 3; 9 × 3 do.; 3 7-16d, to 3 5-16d. do.; 8 × 3 do.; 3 5-16d. do.; 7 × 3 do.; 2 15-164. do.; 2 in., 3gd. to 27d. do.; 11 × 1, 10 - 1, 9 . 1, 8 . 1, do.; 3gd. to 31d. do.; red pine deals and boards, 44d. do. Ex P. J. Carleton, 11 × 3 spruce, 3gd. do., 9×3 do., 4d. do.; 7×3 do., 39-16d. do.; 11 - 1 do., 3gd. do. As the Republic is now the only vessel to arrive this season from Canada, and will comprise our whole stock in first hands, we expect prices will

•		sgow.	
Spruce deals	1880. 56,531	1879. 113,053,	1878. 60,952
CO	MPARATIV	E IMPORTS.	

The imports of foreign timber to Clyde during last work are three cargoes, consisting respectively of malogany, greenheart, and pitch pine. The mahogany is the cargo per Ensign from Belize, the arrival of which, off coast, was announced by the brokers, Messrs, W. Connal & Co., in last issue of the Journal. The date of sale is now fixed for the 25th current, at Yorkhill Wharf, Glasgoow.

With regard to the public sales of American timber and deals, reported below, prices are steady; but, owing to the present inclement weather, purchases have been light, various dopartments of out-door work being hindered from proceeding, and buyers consequently not disposed to stock heavily.

AUCTION SALES. On 10th inst., at Greenock, Messre, Allison,

Cousland & Hamilton, brokers :-Constant & Fainfield, forcers ==
Quebec wanty heardwood, 50 c. ft. av. per log 2s. 1]d.
Pro eff.
Pro yellow pine, 50 c. ft. av. per log 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11]d. per eff.
Pro yellow pine, 50 c. ft. av. per log 1s. 6d. per c. ft.
Pro yellow pine, 50 c. ft. av. per log 1s. 10d. per c. ft.
Pro yellow pine, 50 c. ft. av. per log 1s. 10d. per c. ft.
Pro yellow pine, 50 c. ft. av. per log 1s. 10d. per c. ft.
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1 10, 2014	uality plue deals-		
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On 16th	inst., at Glasg	ow, Messre, S	Singleton,
Dunn & C	b., brokers:-		
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Board of Trade Beturns,	Cutting up
An account of the wood imports into the United Kingdom during the month ending January 31st, 1881, compared with the corres- ponding period of last year :	14         inch and over         17         00x/20         65           Common, stocks         16         00x/17         13         00x/14           Box, all thicknesses         13         00x/14         13         00x/14           18 inch, NXX shingles         3         60x/2         3         60x/2         3           18 inch, Clar butts         2         60x/2         3         60x/2         3
Month ended 31st January. Quantity. Value.	Lath
[188], [188], [189], [189],	Tonawanda, CARGO LØ18MICRICAN INSPECTION,
TIMBER (hewn.) , 1,441 4,031 4,635 10,639	Three uppers
Russia         29,400         27,960         48,895         44,643           Sweden & Norway         3,891         9,860         11,335         35,196           Germany         1,250         2,060         4,453         9,030	Common
Brit. North America 33,216 25,072 6, 302 42,113 Other Countries	Oswego Railway Freights,
Total	The Oswego Daily Times quotes railway freights on hunder from that point as follows:
Timber (sawn or split planed or dresset)	To Allany
Russia 5,701 14,577 12,179 33,207 Sweden & Norway 10,285 20,440 45,018 52,687	" Boston
Brit, North America 14,347 6,542 32,249 10,003 Other Countries 11,400 8,935 36,784 20,425	
Total 50,806 [0,454 126,230 135,372	Advertisements.
Staves (all sizes) 1,407 4,389 8,714 27,774 Mahogany (ton-) 1,763 2,472 14,681 22,130	
•A " Load" equals 50 feet.	For Sale.
Chicago.	L OT 30, in the eleventh Concession of Austrather, GEORGE STETHE'L
YARD QUOTAT.ONS-CAR LOTS-DRY. PINDHINJ LUMBER-ROLOH.	Wanted.
Ist, 2d clear, 1, 1] and 1] in	A SECOND HAND DOUBLE EDGER; also a LATH
1at and 2d clear, 2 in	MACHINE, both in good repair. Reply stating lowest cash terms or particulars to lloy * .02, Peterborough.10
7 and 8 inch clear	For Sale.
Select B	A 40 INCH LEFFELL WHEEL and COMPLETE
Clear and Select 2x4	CIRCULAR RIG, all in good order, suitable for a fifteen foot head. Apply to Box 1002, Peterborough. 110
All one length \$1 extra. WAUGON-BOX STUFF.	Reid & Co.,
3-in and up. A	WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALERS. Lumber, lath
14-in and up C	shingles, &c. Car lots to suit customers. Best Culli in the market at from \$6 to \$7 per M.
STOCK DOARDS.	OFFICE ON DOCKEsplande, foot of Shelbourne Street, Toronto bis
12 in A, 12 to 16 ft	Hardwood Timber Land
12 In. D, 12, 14 and 16 ft 17 00 12 in. D, 18 ft 19 00	FOR SALE.
12 in, 20 ft	FOR SALE, 1200 ACRES HARDWOOD TIMBER LAND near Nipitsing Railway, Coloconk, Easy terms,
10 in. C 24 60	OSHAWA CABINET CO., Oshawa, bi3
COMMON BOARIES - ROTGH. Dry. Common boards, 12 in	Timber Limits for Sale.
10 and 20 ft. 14 00 12, 14, 16 and 18 ft. 13 (4 Culls, all lengths	SEVERAL MOST VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS on North Shore of Lake Huron.
	For particulars apply to THOS. SHORTISS, Imperial Bank Building, Toronto. bl2
Small timber, 18 ft, and under	Situation Wanted.
12, 11, 16 and 18 ft, joist 12 50 2N1, 90 and 20 ft 11 50 2N3, 18 ft 11 50	
224, 13 ft 31 00/412 10 20 feet	ation with a lumber firm. An opportunity of acquiring knowledge of the lumber trade more of an object that
24 feet	the amount of salary. Unexceptional references both as to character and ability.
20 feet	b15 Apply to the Editor of THE CANADA BAWBERHAY.
2x6 culls, all lengths	The Stewart House,
$SHINGLES = 16-INCH = 16N \rightarrow 16R Der.$	Hoadquarters of Lumbermen in Peterborough, corner of Hunter and Water Streets. Good accommodation. Terms, SI per day. Free bus at trains.
Clear	bis T. CAVANAGH, Proprieter
Ends of cars and less than car load lots, fite cents per thousand extra. The shingles handled in the Chicago	Allandale Junction Hotel
maiket are all 16-inch.	Travellers by Northern Railway have 15 to 20 minutes by all trains, for refreshments. Solid meals, Tea and
Flat, select and clear, d. and h	coffee at counter. Fine brands of Liquors and choice
Flat, rough, good	
CREAR DOTS AND DUES.	Orinia House,
Sawed 1 of 6] in. 7 ft	
6 ** 7 ft	Teresto; spiendsi sangle rooms; centrally located; free lus. 100 Julin KELLY, Proprietor.
4 in. paird, fall lengto	The Queen's Hotel
	TORONTO, CANADA.
10 feet, per inch.	MetAW & WINNETT, Proprietors, Patronized by
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linffalo.	PORT HOPE.

Uppere . . Centur-m Culls . . . · · · · · · · · · · · Assorted hundler in car lots or boat loads: 
 3 uppers 1 meh
 40 meh

 Bo, 1] arel 14 meh
 10 meh

 Bo, 21 meh
 10 meh

 Bo, 23 meh
 20 meh

 Shelving
 20 meh

## In their monthly timber opers, once Mel Is urne, Dot. 2501, DNO, Messrs, Genniell, The controllation of the CANADA LANDERMAN is Thekett & Co., state as follows :-Since our cover 2000 region. Advertisers should note this, Shelving......

## use,

:0	AL	land	lale.	Junc	tion	Ho	te

		freshments.			
coffee at	counter.	Fine brands	of Lique	ors and	choice
LIGAN	617	F" X 711	EEKING,	1'ropi	ictor.

The	Queen's	Hotel,
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## all,

forts a well Toronto, and Strandtoffer and the set of the s Geest manule rooms of

#### St. Louis Hotel.

THE LUSSELL IN TEL CO., Proprietors.

WILLIS RUSSELL, Pres, Quebec.

The belo, which is univalled for size, style and locality in Queley, is eque throughout the year for 2000-24 00 pressure and human travel.





M. BRENNEN,

NANTPACTURER AND WHOLEMALK DEALER IN

Lumber, Lath and Shingles,

63, 65 and 67 King William Street, HAMILTON, ONT MILLS AND TIMBER LIMITS AT SILVER CRIEEK, TIAGO P. O., ONT.

Bill Stuff cut from 10 to 60 feet. Cedar Posts on hand. Orders sent to M. BRENNEN, Tiago, P. O., will receive prompt attention bib

W. H. STOREY & SON.,

ACTON, ONTARIO, GLOVE MANUFACTURERS. The best description of GLOVES and MITTS in every variety of material and style manufactured by us. bib

> STOREY'S "EUREKA" SPRING GLOVE FASTENER, PATP

JOHN DOTY

Esplande Street, Toronto.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

THE GENUINE SILVER-STEEL, SAW GUIDE! We are Prepared to Supply Lance Tooth Self Oiling-Ready Adjusting. CROSS-CUT SAWI LUMBER MERCHANTS

WITH

**READY-MADE** 

# CLOTHING

GENT'S

FURNISHINGS

Blankets, &c.

In such Quantities as may be required at CLOSE

Wholesale Prices

FOR CASH.

PETLEY & CO'Y. GOLDEN GRIFFIN.

128 to 132, King Street East,

## TORONTO.

s tains without a rival and is the fastest cutting saw interview of the second state of the second states and uncritican made saws 33 per cent in every contest. Its uperiority consists of its excellent temper. It is tem-evel under the secret Chemical Process, which toughens and refines the steel. It gives a finer and keener cutting dice, and will hold it twice as long as any other process. We have the sole right for this process for the bominion I Canada.

1/3 mt when 1. 1/3

We have the sole right for this process for the bominion of Canada. None genuine that are not like the above cut, with registered trade mark with the word "The Lance," and Maple Leaf with our name. Price \$1 per foot, CANTON. - Beware of Counterfeits. There are in-ferior counterfeits on the market, which are intended to be sold at a high price upon the reputation of this saw. We will send to any address a saw exactly like any counterfeit, warranted equal in quality or no sale, at 600, per foot. Therefore do not be humburged into paying a first-class price for a second-class saw. A fact to bear in mind is that if the material and temper are not of the very best quality the shape of the teeth amounts mothing. A saw, like a knive, will not cut fast without it will hold a keen, cutting effect. We have cut off a 14-inch sound basswood log in eight seconds with this saw. Manufactured only by

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