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PUBLISHED
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VOL. 3.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., MAY 1, 1883.

NO. 9.

FRIDRICKSON BROS. & Co., Selkirk, Man., have got out 30,000 logs the past season, at Icelandic, on White Mud river, and boats are now being made ready for bringing them to Selkirk. The company is having a lumber barge built, 110 feet long.

The *Lumber World* says:—It is generally supposed that California redwood is a very durable timber, but a gentleman who has had much experience with it says this is a mistake, and that redwood, when exposed to alternations of moisture and dampness, will not last more than from three to five years before being completely rotted. When placed under water so as to be completely excluded from air, it will last for an indefinite period. Planks thus situated have been found perfectly sound after twenty-five years.

A DESPATCH from Quebec of April 17th, says: The high water this spring is likely to assist lumbermen very materially in getting out their logs. Mr. J. B. Charlson, who has some 50,000 logs cut in the woods near Windsor mills, received a telegram yesterday, informing him that the river was overflowing its banks, and telling him to bring up men. He accordingly left at once, taking up some forty men for the drive. The weather is quite close and warm to-day, and the snow is rapidly melting.

The St. John, N. B., *News* says:—Last January, when Mr. Gibson took stock of his lumber at the various mills in St. John, he had a total quantity available for shipment of 40,000,000 feet. Besides that he had 10,000,000 feet of logs frozen up in the ice on the Nashwaak River. This winter Mr. Gibson's cut, as estimated previously by the *News*, will reach a total of 26,000,000 feet. Add to this 10,000,000 feet cut on Grand Lake waters by Messrs. Tayley, which are under contract to the nabob of the Nashwaak, and the total quantity of lumber, exclusive of possible purchases, that Mr. Gibson will control this year amounts to 86,000,000 feet.

The *Minnesoda Tribune*, discussing the lumbering operations in the Riding Mountains, has the following interesting statement:—Forty men and fifteen teams were employed in Jermy & Bolton's shanty, and with this force nearly 23,000 logs were got to the banks ready for the drive. The logs had to be drawn about five miles and a half. The cut of the different firms is estimated as follows:—Maddon & McNoe, for Major Douglas, of Minnesoda, 14,000 logs; Hudson Bay Co., Strathclair, 14,000; Whimster & Kyle, Strathclair, 14,000; Cameron & Sons, Rolling River, 4,000. All these firms are actively preparing for the drive, and there will be lively times on the river in a week or two.

APPRECIATED.

To a communication enclosing his subscription for the CANADA LUMBERMAN, and the name of a new subscriber, Mr. Silas R. Lantz, of Paradise, Annapolis County, N. S., appends the following appreciative paragraph:—"Before closing I would like to express my satisfaction in reading your valuable paper. As a lumber paper its value is untold, the information in its columns being very valuable to persons in the business."

THE PEACE RIVER.

We take the following extracts from an account of the Peace River published by the *Edmonton Bulletin*:

"From Rocky Mountain portage to the rapids, 30 miles below Fort Vermillion, a distance of 453 miles, there is an unbroken stretch of navigable water. The current is strong but not swift, and the volume of water is twice as great as in the Saskatchewan at Edmonton. The river has a stony bottom and there are a few islands, but no sand bars. The banks are very high from the portage to the mouth of the Smoky river. Many large and small streams fall in on both sides of the main river, which having a considerable fall near their mouths would give excellent water power. The south bank is heavily timbered all the way from the mountains down, but the north bank is open prairie."

The banks of the river in the lower part of its course are low and heavily timbered, as is the country on both sides. The total length of the Peace from the head of the parsnip to the junction with the Athabasca is about 850 miles.

The country along the Parsnip and Finlay branches of the Peace is heavily timbered with spruce, hemlock, poplar and birch, with some pine, cedar and fir. The climate is damp and the snow fall very great—sometimes seven feet at Fort McLeod. On the north side of the river, east of the mountains as far as the mouth of Smoky river, the country is mixed prairie and timber, with the prairie predominating for from fifty to one hundred miles back from the river. The land is high, dry and rolling, well watered by numerous creeks. The soil is a sandy loam, and grass grows luxuriantly. So much so that upland hay can be cut. There are many fresh water ponds and lakes, and no alkali is visible anywhere. One of these ponds 20 miles north of the Mountain Portage, is a round basin of perfectly clear water, without inlet or outlet, and stocked with three varieties of trout, which can be caught at all seasons of the year. The timber is generally much larger and of better quality than what grows at Edmonton, the poplar being larger and the spruce free from knots. Between the clumps of timber the prairie is clean and would be easy to break. There are very few hay swamps, espec-

ially near the river. Fort Dunvegon is situated on the river about forty miles above the forks by land and is in the heart of this prairie country. The prairie extends down the river to Fort Vermillion, but does not come quite to the river bank below the Forks. The soil is richer in this lower part, but it is not quite so high or dry as that around Dunvegon. Below Vermillion the land is low and entirely covered with timber.

On the south side the country is well timbered for about 80 miles below the portage. Below that point to the mouth of Smoky river the bank is heavily timbered, but the back country is only partially so, and after a distance of about 20 miles from the river is reached the Beaver Plain commences, which extends southward nearly to the Jasper House, takes in the upper part of Smoky river on the east and extends west to the mountains. This plain has the same general characteristics as that north of the river, except that it has less timber, but it has wood on all sides of it. Below the mouth of Smoky river on the east and south side the country is covered with timber. The soil in the valley of the river is principally "made" soil and is very rich."

QUARTER-SAWED LUMBER.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—There is no lumber that will shrink so little and wear so long as quarter-sawed. This process of sawing is particularly applicable to yellow pine flooring, as such flooring is generally laid where it is subjected to heavy wear. A bastard-sawed board, no matter from what kind of timber it is cut, will wear rough, and sliver, if in constant use for flooring or driveways. It would be impossible to conceive of a harder, more durable floor than yellow pine would make if it were quartered. The pitch it contains would give it an advantage over oak, ash or maple in a point of durability. A few of the southern mill men are beginning to understand the merits of such flooring, and are selecting the few quartered boards that every log sawed the old-fashioned way invariably has, and putting them in a grade by themselves. It is a bad way of doing, for the balance of the flooring is depreciated in value, and in fact sometimes almost worthless, for no man who is acquainted with its defects would think of making a floor of it. It might answer for a floor that is to be kept carpeted, but usually such a floor is made of softer and cheaper wood. The expense of quarter-sawing would be considerably in excess of the usual way of manufacture, but the flooring would be richly worth the difference. Quartered oak in the large markets is worth, on an average, \$10 per thousand more than clear oak sawed bastard, and there ought to be nearly that difference between the two kinds of yellow pine flooring. A log, if quarter-sawed, does not yield as much lumber as if sawed the other

way, and sawing it that way is a slower job. Quartered flooring ought to be one of the productions of the southern mills. Builders should not object to paying a third more for it, when they know its beauty and durability are more than doubled, as compared with bastard, and every intelligent builder ought to know that such is the fact.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

The fact that building promises to be lively in the villages and the small cities is an indication that a large amount of lumber will be consumed. The construction of a good sized frame building often calls for more lumber than a large building in a city. Frequently in the latter there is not much wood used, except for floors, and for sash and doors and their casings. There is a disposition in large cities to make the buildings as nearly fire-proof as possible, and in order to do this a little wood as possible must be used. Iron must take the place of wooden joist, wire lath the place of wooden lath, and wood crowded out wherever practicable. As it is somewhat cheaper to build of wood than of brick, and as a wooden house, in appearance, suits the taste of many as well, it is a rule that wood is used where fire limits are not known. The tendency to build of other material than wood will grow in the large cities as the fire limits are gradually being extended, and capitalists come to fear the fire-fund more and more. Architects are getting to understand the fact that fires in cities need not be of usual occurrence. Brick, stone, iron, terra cotta and glass will not suffer from fire unless some inflammable material is used with them.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

CALIFORNIAN REDWOOD.

Not only has the traffic in our timber greatly increased of late, but that in the redwood of northern California has increased likewise. In this connection the *Times-Telephone* of Eureka says that the redwood lumber trade of last year makes a most flattering showing as compared with former years, and particularly so in connection with the foreign demand. The books of the Redwood Lumbermen's Association of the Pacific coast show that during the year 1882 the receipts of redwood lumber at the port of San Francisco reached the unusual amount of 97,265,434 feet, and the shipments to foreign and domestic ports during the year amounted to 55,212,305 feet, making the total of 152,517,739 feet manufactured and put into home and foreign markets during the year. The total product for shipment during the year 1881 was 130,465,714 feet, showing an increase in favor of the year 1882 of 22,052,024 feet. Of this increased shipment, 2,000,000 feet were received at the port of San Francisco, and 20,000,000 feet went to other domestic and foreign ports.—*Lumberman's Gazette*.

BOSTON NOTES.

The Boston correspondent of the *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—As to the local trade, it seems but a repetition of previous letters, to one who watches the market carefully. However, it is evident that trade is improving. This assertion may not apply as particularly to city trade as to suburban business. A great deal of building is now under way in many of the towns and cities within a radius of 50 miles of Boston. To be sure, a certain portion of the supply is forwarded from here, but a large portion, although sold by our wholesale men, is shipped direct.

The amount of lumber now to be found at the different railroads is not as large as the corresponding month last year, and the proportion of this that is desirable lumber is quite small. As usual, this stock is largely hardwood—a few cars of pine, but a very poor assortment. Now and then a person will run across a car of good lumber, but it is not apt to remain long; for, as I have frequently written, good lots sell quite readily in any state of trade. As to prices, I observe no material change. Buyers, as a rule, would try and make it out that they were being offered lots at reduced figures, while the sellers are very firm in their prices, and talk confidently of an early advance on certain grades. I find it is the opinion of certain dealers, whom I believe to be good judges, that dry white pine, the upper grades, will advance slightly, and hold firm until the new cut is a shipping order. Certainly, dry stocks are very scarce at the West, and those of our dealers who have control of such stocks are not liable to dispose of them foolishly.

Yellow pine is holding very firm, and our wholesalers are doing a good business in hardwoods. Ash is selling fairly, and at present prices at which it is held at the mills, it must surely advance. The present supply is quite narrow. There is a good sale for ash that will average 12 to 14 inches, but not many such lots are offered. Oak, cherry and poplar are each having a good sale. There is no noticeable scarcity of either of these. Walnut is selling very fairly, although almost entirely to the manufacturing trade. I hear of sales as low as \$80, from that to \$90, and for heavy walnut up to \$100. Culls sell from \$35 to \$40; a good grade of dry, usually at the latter figure, although the sale of this grade is not nearly as large as it was a few years since, manufacturers preferring better lumber at a higher price. All things considered, the dealers unanimously report trade as very satisfactory for the season, and with a probable scarcity of good lumber, and indications of a heavy trade, the prospects are that prices will remain firm, and dealers will thus have a firm basis on which to reckon their profits.

The spruce men have made a move, and held a meeting recently at Portland, Me., agreeing to advance prices \$1 per thousand. If they hold to their agreement, it will undoubtedly help the trade, as past prices have certainly paid little, if any, profit to the producers, and as large risks are taken by many of the manufacturers it is not unreasonable that they should receive a better profit on their investments, than they have obtained the past two or three years.

MONTREAL NOTES.

The *Gazette* of April 19th says:—An improved local demand has been experienced at the yards for both soft and hard woods at steady prices, although some kinds of hard have a stiffening tendency. A fair enquiry continues on American account, but we do not hear of important transactions. Pine, ash, walnut and cherry are the principal kinds inquired for. Dealers look forward to a good trade with Winnipeg, notwithstanding the fact that shipments of logs and sawn lumber are finding their way thither from Minnesota. Laths in this market are firm at the late advance. It is too early to say much about the shipment of deals to Great Britain or of lumber to South America, although we hear steamer room for deals has been offered at 60s. Liverpool.

The *Witness* of April 19, says:—The lumbering operations of the past winter have been the most extensive, probably, in the history of the Dominion, and the high water which prevails,

and is likely to prevail, in all the rivers and streams throughout the lumber regions will enable the lumbermen to forward their logs and timber to where it can be marketed in good time. Although there is every prospect of an unusually large supply, prices are firm and have advanced in some cases, owing to the active demand from American markets, which is likely to continue throughout the season. There is also a very large local demand throughout the country, as the farmers, who have had several good seasons in succession, are about making more or less extensive improvements on their homesteads, especially in the construction of larger and more convenient barns for storing their produce and housing their live stock. There is a fair amount of new buildings in prospect here this season, and lumber dealers are expecting a profitable trade. The shipments of lumber to South America are likely to be large, but it is probable that the demand from Britain will be moderate. The following are the retail prices of lumber per 1,000 feet in the yards in this city—Pine—clear lumber, \$35 to \$45; 1st quality, \$30 to \$35; 2nd quality, \$22 to \$25; 3rd quality, \$14 to \$16; culls, \$10 to 12. Long pine lumber for building purpose, \$20 to \$25 per M; long hemlock lumber for building purposes, \$16 to \$18 do; spruce lumber, \$10 to \$12 do; hemlock lumber, \$9 to \$10 do; shingles, \$2 to \$3.50 per M.; laths, \$2.25 to \$2.50 do.

The price of laths is now double the amount they were two years ago. Dressed lumber.—Common boards, \$16 to \$18 per M.; one and a quarter inch roofing, \$16 to \$18 do; 1 1/2 inch flooring, \$20 to \$22 do.; 1 1/2 inch flooring, \$24 to \$30 do.; 2 inch flooring, \$30 to \$35 do. Doors, windows, blinds, &c.—Doors, 7 ft. by 3ft., 2 inches thick, with flush moulding, \$3.50; the same size with raised mouldings \$3.90; doors 6 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 8 in.; 1 1/2 inches thick, \$2.50; doors 6 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., 1 1/2 inches thick, \$2.50.

French windows, six lights, size of glass 14 by 18 inches, \$2.50; blinds for the above size, \$2.85; French windows, six lights, size of glass 14 by 16 inches, \$2.35; blinds for same, \$2.60; French windows, six lights, glass 12 by 14 inches, \$2.10; blinds for same, \$2.25; English windows, twelve lights, size of glass 10 by 12 inches, \$2.30; blinds for same \$2.50; English windows, twelve lights, glass 12 by 18 inches, \$3; blinds for same, \$3.65; sashes, twelve lights, glass 10 by 12 inches, 90c.; do. glass 12 by 18 inches, \$1.25.

Hardwood lumber.—There is good local demand for most kinds of hardwood and the prices are firm, but generally about the same rate as last season. The following are the prices, per 1,000 feet:—Black walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, \$60 to \$80; oak and hickory, \$50 to \$55; butternut, \$35 to \$40; maple and rock elm, \$30 to \$35; birch and beech, \$25 to \$30; ash, \$15 to \$25; elm, \$16 to \$18; basswood, \$12 to \$16.

QUEBEC NOTES.

Messrs. D & J Maguire, of this city, have contracted for a delivery at the River Platte the coming season of about five million feet of spruce lumber, all of which will be shipped from Montreal and Three Rivers. The firm also intends shipping several cargoes of red pine deals and staves to the Cape of Good Hope.

The high water this spring is likely to assist lumbermen very materially in getting out their logs. Mr. S. B. Charlson, who has some 50,000 logs cut in the woods at Windsor Mills, received a telegram on Monday, April 13th, informing him that the river was overflowing its banks and telling him to bring up men. He accordingly left Quebec at once, taking up some forty men with him for the drive.

Timber dealers have made a number of contracts with tug owners at Quebec for towing their rafts to market this season. The rates are reported as about the same as usual.

A Montreal letter says:—We have had very few visits from Quebec timber merchants so far, which is rather an unfavorable indication, however, as there are considerable heavy stocks ahead in Quebec, sufficient to keep them going until the new timber reaches market, not likely before the middle of July. It is possible that their absence does not signify a dull season, although no sales of timber on the snow are reported. In sawed lumber there is very little

being done. If any contracts for the season's sawing have been made, neither the names of the parties contracting, nor terms, have transpired. Although there seems to be a brisk demand for saw logs, one gentleman sold all he had made, some 25,000 pieces, the other evening, and had scarcely concluded the sale when another mill man approached him with a view to buying, and would probably have given a higher figure.

DAKOTA BUSINESS.

The wood-working interests of Dakota and other northwestern states and territories are being developed in a very satisfactory if not rapid manner. A Minneapolis paper of recent date says:—"The manufacturer of cheap furniture in available towns in North Dakota has a profitable occupation before him. There is an abundance of room for men of capital who are willing to come and engage in this business. This class of work has been begun in some places in a small way, and will doubtless grow enormously in the near future. But Grand Forks, Fargo, Valley City, Jamestown, Bismarck and Mandan offer excellent advantages to the manufacturer also. A freight car load of furniture from the nearest available point costs for freight alone about \$85 to Fargo or Grand Forks, and of course a greater sum to places further along the line. The cost of the freight on a carload of lumber from Minnesota to Fargo would be about \$25. Grand Forks can obtain it at a less cost than this. It is estimated by competent authorities that one carload of lumber can be made up into at least three carloads of furniture. So here the North Dakota manufacturer has a bonus to start with of \$25 minus \$25 that is \$500 on three carloads of furniture. In other words he is 'protected' to the extent of over \$75 a carload in Fargo and Grand Forks and to a greater extent the further west he gets. The cost of fuel in this part of the country for running machinery is not much in excess of what it is in the towns of Ohio or Michigan. Anyhow, in most wood-working establishments the waste will run the engine. Sash, door and blind makers, too, will find an abundance of work awaiting them in North Dakota. Thousands and tens of thousands of houses are going to be built within the next twelve months or so, and every house must have doors, while vast numbers of them will require sashes and blinds also. Where are these articles to be obtained? The supply of North Dakota sash, door and blind mills can not possibly keep pace with the demand. The establishment of new mills will result in profitable work for employers and men and convenience to builders of houses."—*The Wood-Worker.*

NIPISSING TIMBER.

A correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* writes as follows:—"The first shipment of square timber from Nipissing, went down the line to Mattawa on the 3rd of April. It was taken out by Mr. Moore. I understand, and was very nice timber. They say Mr. Moore has a splendid limit or limits in this Nipissing country, and no doubt his timber will be No. 1, as he employs none but first-class workmen,

and he experiences no difficulty in getting such men, as he is held in high esteem by all his employees for the straightforward and manly way he does his business. Messrs. Barnet & Mackie are also sending down square timber by this line. They are old and experienced lumbermen too, and as the place from which they are taking their timber has never been cut over before this season, they must no doubt have some very fine square timber. There are a number of other firms operating in the same vicinity, some of them cutting logs, but nearly all making more or less square timber. One thing is to be noticed that the governments of both the provinces of Quebec and Ontario seem slow to move in, and that is the proper protection of the forests from fire by trappers and settlers. In fact, the only way that this can be remedied is by appointing capable men to the work with power to cause at any time the arrest of any person or persons whom they have reasonable cause to suspect to be the cause of any unnecessary damaging fire.

There is a steamboat on Lake Nipissing which is a great convenience to the lumbermen. The south side of the lake is well settled, in fact nearly all the available good land is taken up. On the north side the land is comparatively worthless in an agricultural point of view. There are a number of Indians still on the north side of the lake, but as is usual where the white man advances the red man recedes, and as many are considerably off color it is quite evident they have mixed with the white race years ago.

It is rumored that there are several lumbermen contemplating the erecting of saw mills. No doubt the C. P. R. Company will find it to be to their interest to be as liberal as possible in freight rates and encourage this trade. Trains on the Canadian Pacific are now running as far west as Sturgeon River, and the road is well under construction for some distance beyond. It is being rapidly built. There is a superior class of workmen on this part of the line. The most of them are shantymen and farmers' sons—a very respectable class. There are scarcely any of the old hardened navvies to be met with here. They have been tried, but were evidently a failure, and their disappearance from here nobody regrets. Teams are now to be seen daily returning home after a hard winter's work. Those teams that work in the lumber woods are chiefly owned by farmers, who, not having sufficient work to employ them at home, set off to the lumber woods in the early part of the season. They are paid this season from \$1.50 to \$2 per diem and found in board. The wolves are very numerous. The carcasses of small deer, or what remains of them, are frequently to be met with that have been hunted down and killed. In my next letter I will give you a description of the country above Pembroke, westward, &c.

The *Toronto Mail* of April 20, says:—Burton Brothers are making extensive preparations for rafting square timber down to Montreal. Fourteen car-loads were run into the water between piers 3 and 4 at the Northern wharf yesterday. About the same number were floated on Tuesday, and it is likely that the first raft will slip as soon as the way is clear down the canal.

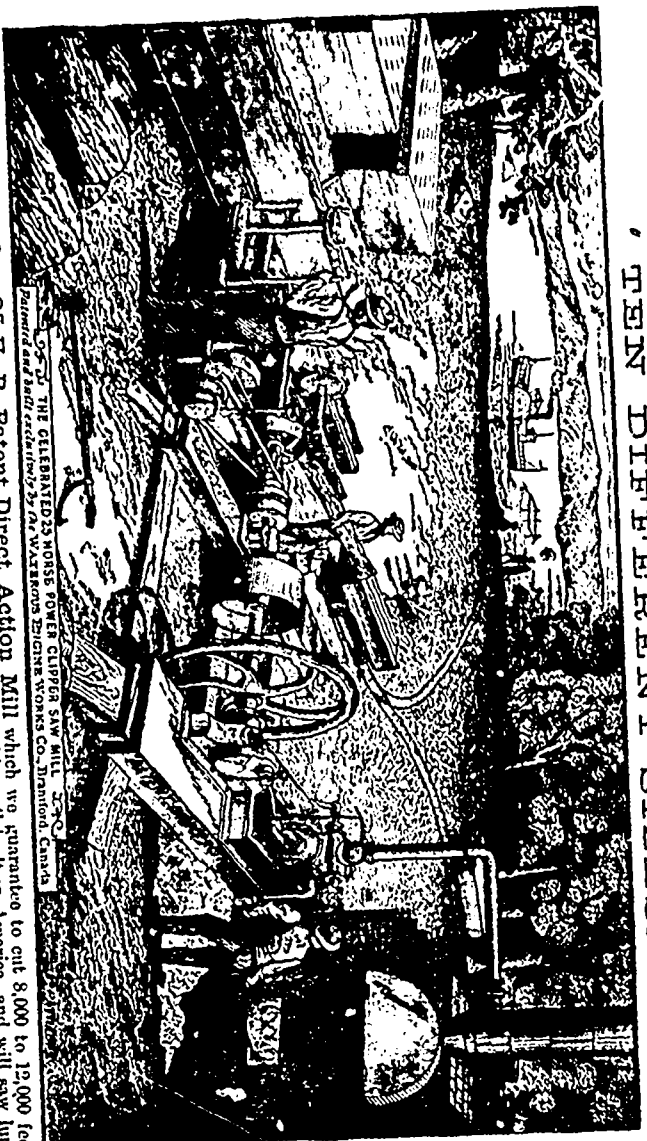
LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

We take from the *Timber Trades Journal* the following Comparative Table showing Stock of Timber and Deals in Liverpool on March 31st, 1882 and 1883, and also the Consumption for the month of March, 1882 and 1883:—

	Stock, Mar. 31st, 1883.	Stock, Mar. 31st, 1882.	Consumption for the month of Mar. 1882.	Consumption for the month of Mar.
Quebec Square Pine.....	161,000 ft.	119,000 ft.	65,000 ft.	80,000 ft.
" Waney Board.....	142,000 "	219,000 "	4,000 "	4,000 "
St. John Pine.....	18,000 "	10,000 "	11,000 "	6,500 "
Other Ports Pine.....	42,000 "	20,000 "	4,000 "	4,000 "
Red Pine.....	41,000 "	27,000 "	14,000 "	— "
Pitch Pine, hewn.....	645,000 "	635,000 "	64,000 "	201,000 "
" Sawn.....	450,000 "	410,000 "	62,000 "	180,000 "
Planks.....	60,000 "	60,000 "	11,000 "	60,000 "
Dantzig, &c., Fir.....	25,000 "	24,000 "	9,000 "	4,000 "
Sweden and Norway Fir.....	19,000 "	3,000 "	2,000 "	2,000 "
Oak, Canadian.....	201,000 "	264,000 "	29,000 "	30,000 "
" Baltic.....	168,000 "	53,000 "	37,000 "	37,000 "
" ".....	21,000 "	60,000 "	4,000 "	— "
Elm.....	29,000 "	45,000 "	0,000 "	5,000 "
Ash.....	2,000 "	14,000 "	2,000 "	1,000 "
Birch.....	60,000 "	81,000 "	21,000 "	37,000 "
East India Teak.....	40,000 "	96,000 "	20,000 "	27,000 "
Greenheart.....	132,000 "	21,000 "	4,000 "	10,000 "
N. B. & N. S. Spruce Deals.....	12,614 stds.	10,404 stds.	3,044 stds.	3,650 stds.
" Pine.....	1,145 "	400 "	— "	— "
Quebec Pine & Spruce Deals.....	6,387 "	5,848 "	892 "	729 "
Baltic Deals.....	3,637 "	2,373 "	417 "	442 "
" Boards.....	340 "	60 "	21 "	30 "
" Boards Flooring.....	6,642 "	2,048 "	723 "	304 "

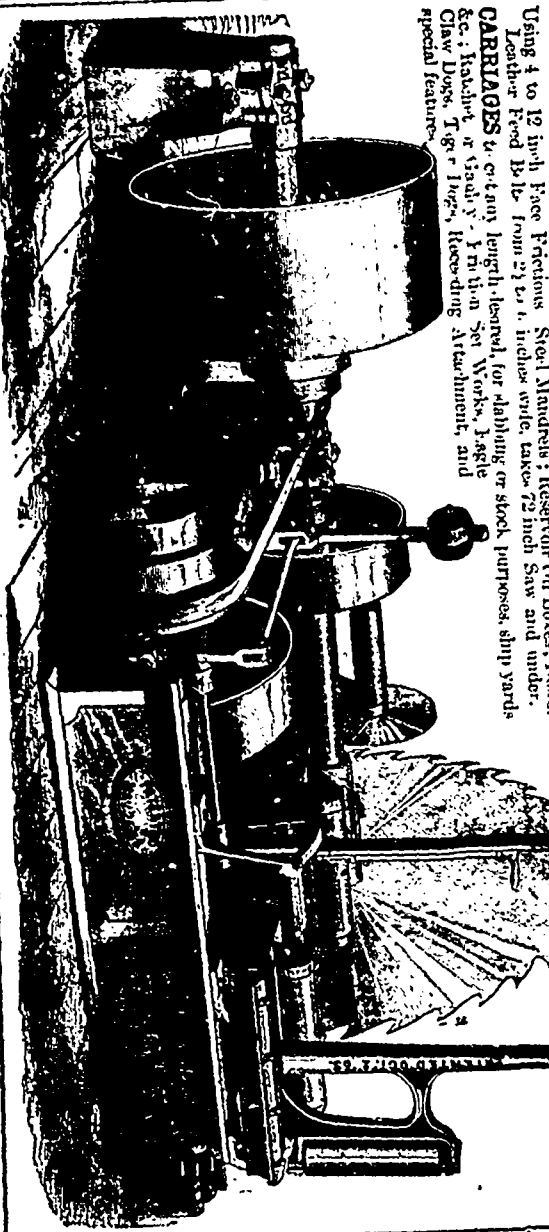
Semi-Portable and Portable Direct Action and Belted Saw Mills!

TEN DIFFERENT SIZES.

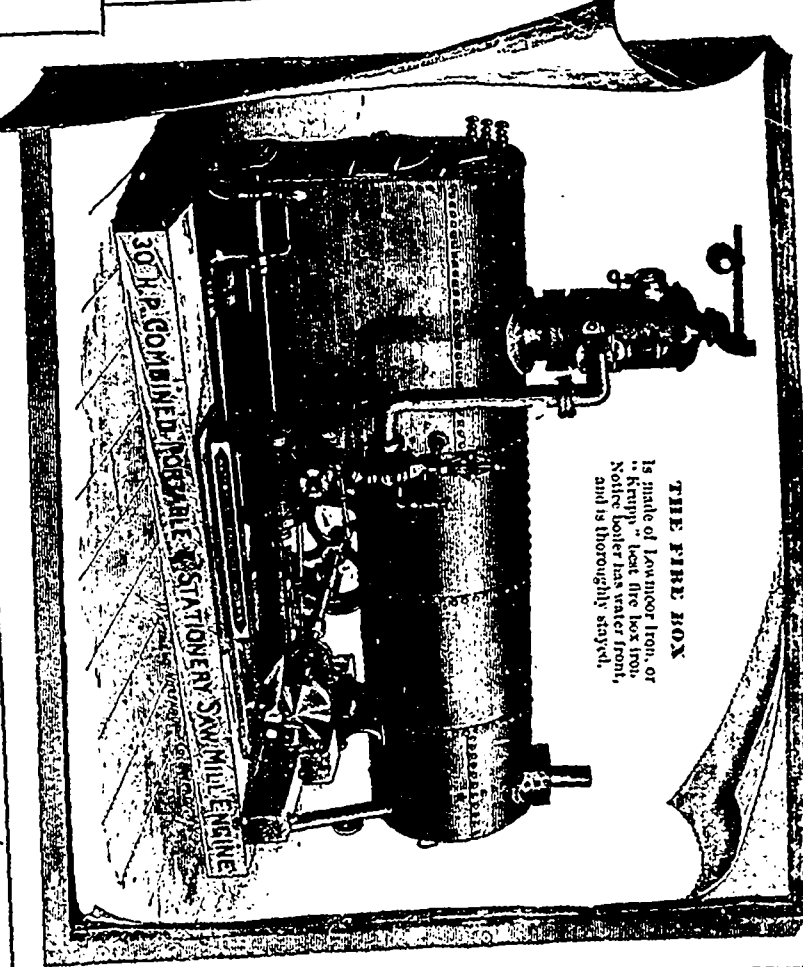


Above cut represents Our 25 H. P. Patent Direct Action Mill which we guarantee to cut 8,000 to 12,000 feet of lumber per day of ten hours, and to be the most efficient, economical and durable mill built in America, and will saw lumber cheaper per thousand than heavy large size belted or gang mills. For over a quarter of a century the leading pioneer mill of Canadian settlers. *Patent Direct Action Mill* specially constructed for hard work.

IMPROVED SAW FRAME



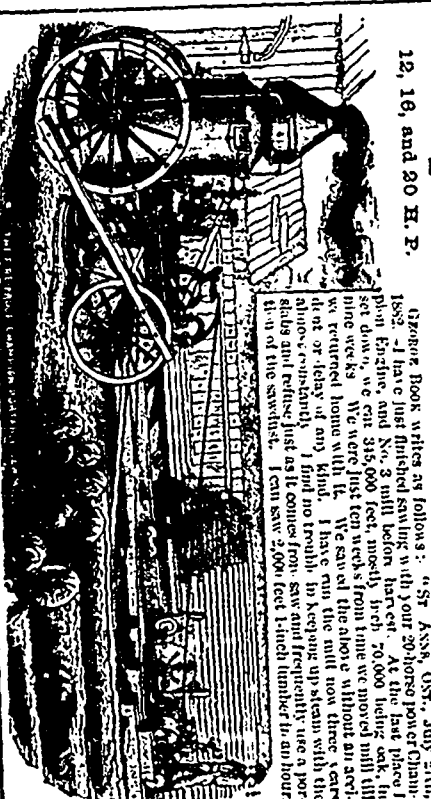
Using 4 to 12 inch Face Precision Steel Mandrel; Reservoir (oil) Boxes; Double Leather Feed Roll from 2 1/2 to 4 inches wide, takes 72 inch Saw and under. **CARRIAGES** to certain length desired, for shipping or stock purposes, ship yards &c.; **Knives** or **Saws**; **Thin Set Works**; **Jangle Claw Dogs**; **Tiger Legs**; **Reeving Attachment**; and special features.



This Cut represents the Engine furnished with Nos. 8, 12, 16 and 18 Saw Mills.

THE FIRE BOX
Is made of low floor iron, or "frumpy" best fire box front. Boiler boiler has water front, and is thoroughly stayed.

Champion Portable Saw Mills



12, 16, and 20 H. P.
Gazette Book writes as follows: "St. Agnes, Ont., July 27th, 1882. - I have just finished sawing with your 20 horse power Champion Engine, and No. 3 mill before harvest. A 6000 lumber oak, in lot down, we cut 315,000 feet, mostly fresh. A 6000 improved mill (the mine works) We were just ten weeks from time we shipped an order, returned home with it. I have run the mill now three years that or delay of any kind. I find no trouble in keeping up steam with the above, especially. I find no trouble in keeping up steam with the above and refuse just as it comes from saw and frequently use a portable mill of the sawmill. I can saw 2,000 feet of lumber in an hour."

- The following are a few who have bought these mills:-
- Canada Pacific R. R. Co.
 - (J. H. Hall & Co., Que.) (2)
 - Dominion Land & C. Co.
 - Sherbrooke, Que. (2)
 - Sorel R. R. Co., Que. (2)
 - Cochrane Range Co.
 - Bow River, N.W.T.
 - Nor-West Milling and Mining Co.
 - Bow River, N.W.T.
 - Toronto and Nor-West Colonization Co., Near Brandon,
 - Morton Dairy & Farming Co., Turtle Mountain.
 - Allen Grant Ottawa.
 - Geo. Percy, Ottawa.
 - Michiganian Native Copper Co.,
 - W. W. Stewart, Montreal

Double Edgers, 2, 3 and 4 saws; Automatic Lumber Trimmers, 5 to 9 saws each; Log Turners, Slash Tables, Log Jacks or Haul-up of all Capacities, Endless and Single Chain; Automatic Log Rollers, Transfers, Live Rolls, Shingle Machines, Drag Saws, Knee Bolters or Block Splitters, Shingle Packers, Gang Lath Mills, Stave Machines, Automatic Sawdust Feeders for Gangs of Boilers, Sawdust, Slab and Refuse Conveyors, Elevators, Pickering Governors, Worthington and Blake Steam Pumps, American Planing and Matching Machines, American Saws, Solid and Inserted Tooth, Extra Thin Circular Board Saws a specialty, Swages, Gummers, Emery Wheels, and all kinds of Saw Mill Furnishings kept in stock.

WALTERS ENGINE WORKS CO., Brantford, Canada.

Send for New Price List and Illustrated Circular, of special interest to saw-mill men.

Mention this Paper.

A. & P. White, Pembroke, have one of these 30 H. P. mills at Deux Rivieres, C. P. R. R.
G. C. V. Hall, Quebec, has one of these 30 H. P. mills at St. Agnes, Quebec.
Also, W. & R. Wallace, Gardner's Creek, N.B., with 60 foot Ship Yard Carriage.

QUEBEC FOREST RESERVES.

The following is the text of the measure passed in the Province of Quebec for the purpose of establishing Timber Reserves. The other Provinces might well imitate this good example:—

An Act to further amend chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, respecting the sale and management of timber on public lands, and the Acts amending the same.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:—

1. The Act of this Province 39 Vic., cap. 11, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following sections, which shall be taken and construed as forming part of the said act.

"5. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may, as soon as the necessary information can be obtained, after the coming into force of this act, set apart as: "Forest land" all the ungranted lands of the Crown now held under licenses to cut timber," except such parts of such licensed lands on which no merchantable pine or spruce timber grows and which are fit for settlement, and also such other portions of the ungranted lands of the Crown as the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, may think fit so to set apart; and as soon as the order or orders in Council setting apart such forest land shall be published in the Quebec Official Gazette and from and after the date of such publication, no land included in the territory so set apart shall be sold or appropriated for settlement purposes, until after the expiration of at least ten years, and not then until it is established to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council that the whole or any portion of such territory may with advantage be opened for settlement. The order or orders in Council withdrawing such territory shall likewise be published in the Quebec Official Gazette. The land so set apart shall be known and designated as a "Forest reserve."

"6. In the renewals of licenses effected after the publication of an Order in Council creating a forest reserve, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to exclude any land therefore under license in the locality and which is not included in the reserve."

2. Whenever any such lands cease to form part of a "Forest reserve" and for the purpose of securing to settlers, who may thereafter occupy the same, the timber they may require, to facilitate the performance of their settlement duties, section 2 of the said chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, is amended, by adding after the words: "in all," in the sixth line thereof, the following words: "red and white pine, spruce, tamarac, birch, oak, walnut, cedar, butternut, and basswood."

3. After the coming into force of this act any license issued for the cutting of any timber under the authority of the said chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada and its amendments shall contain a special description of the trees, timber and lumber which it is permitted to cut thereunder, and they shall be of the kind mentioned in the preceding section and none others.

4. This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

DEVICE FOR TRANSPORTING LOGS.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—The great expense involved in transporting logs by raft has stimulated the minds of many who are interested to an unusual degree of activity, and the question has been, and is still with many, can we get up something to transport our logs economically and safely? Cribs have been tried, but so far without success, one gentleman expended \$100,000. Some lumbermen have given up all hope of transporting logs and have contemplated moving their mills near the source of supply. Mr. D. W. Case thinks he has solved the problem. He has very recently been granted a patent on a sectional boat designed for the purpose of carrying logs. Mr. Case claims he can carry logs at one-half the cost of rafting. The risks of loss he further claims would be reduced to a minimum, being no greater than the transporting of a cargo of lumber by vessel. He also claims, first, that the boat can be loaded with 500,000 feet of logs in three hours; secondly, it can be unloaded in 30

minutes, and is of light draught. Mr. Case has received numerous letters of inquiry, some parties wishing to make a purchase of the patent. A successful device for carrying logs would be of incalculable value to Bay City, and we sincerely hope it may be all that he anticipates.

SOILS ADAPTED TO HARDWOOD.

Long observation and diligent research appears to have proven that mild loamy soil in which sand and lime are present in a higher degree than clay—fresh, deep, and rich in vegetable mould—is favourable to the growth of many forest trees, such as the oak. Lime is best suited for beech, ash, maples, elms, black and Austrian pines, dwarf pine and yew. A binding clay without sufficient humus is not adapted for forest trees. In the heat of summer it cracks and injures the rootlets. Soils, if rich mineraly, although these yield trees of greater height and solid contents, will, if moist, produce timber of inferior quality and less durability.

The beech requires a strong mineral soil fresh and rich in humus. Its true home is on lime, basalt and green-stone, if the soil is not too thin. It is often found with the oak on sandy-loamy deposits, if not too dry or too moist, but on poorer and lighter soils or in exposed places it grows but slowly. Its wood is usually worth less than other hard woods in the market.

The oak depends less on the kind of soil than on its quality, the amount of humus, and above all, of moisture contained in it. The best growth occurs in a deep somewhat loamy sand, or sandy loam, but it thrives well on loam or sand. Although it prefers moisture, it will not grow in marshes unless drained. In forests the oak attains greater dimensions when grown with other oaks alone; for it thrives best with the crown free, the stem sheltered and in shade, and the foot under covering. The oak also thrives well when mingled with the beech, provided the situation is not exposed or the soil shallow.

The ash and elm have much in common, are found on similar soils, and may be classed together as regards their treatment. The true home of the ash is on a rich, loose, strong mineral soils, abounding in humus and even in binding ones, if fertile. Dry, poor soils are not suitable, and it requires a moist soil. The ash must have plenty of light, hence it does not thrive so well in pure forests. It does well in beech forests, and may be grown with oak, maple, hazel, sycamore, elm, etc., etc. In a word, these mixed forests yield in most cases a larger revenue than either of the varieties alone.

The maple delights in fresh, strong mineral soils, such as lime and basalt—in short, such as the beech, but does not bear so much moisture as the ash or elm. The sycamore makes greater claims on the soil in mineral strength and moisture than the maple.

In general, the effect which the soil and sub-soil have on the quality of timber may be expressed scientifically as follows: The combustible tissues of timber, or those liable to decay by exposure to atmospheric or other agencies, are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. The absolutely necessary constituents of the ashes, or portions not liable to decay, are iron, potassium, sodium, etc., etc. It follows, then, that according as the percentage of combustible tissue exceeds that of incombustible, the timber will be less durable, and for technical purposes, of less value. Therefore, soils and subsoils in which there is a fair amount of lime, potassium, silica, etc., in a word, those rich in alkalies, produce timber of the best quality, while such as contain an abundance of moisture yield timber neither of such durability nor of so high value.—*Rural Canadian.*

DULUTH BUSINESS.

Duluth is rapidly coming to the front as a lumber producing region. It is predicted that the lumber industry will be prosecuted at that point the coming season with unusual energy, and that the output will be at least one-fourth that of Saginaw River. By some parties the season's cut, which will soon commence, is estimated as high 300,000,000 feet, but probably a closer estimate would be about 250,000,000 feet. The people of Duluth are exceedingly sanguine

in regard to the future prospects of that enterprising and thriving city. There are many citizens of Bay City there and they all concur in the belief of a prosperous future for the new city in which they have set their stakes. The northwest furnishes an eager and remunerative market for their lumber, and being on a direct line of rail communication with that growing and thriving country, with a fair prospect of becoming the terminus of the roads, and an extensive shipping point, the enterprising people who have settled there have excellent foundation for the faith that is in them. Duluth must evidently advance rapidly in population, business interests and permanent growth.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

ST. JOHN, N. B., DEALS.

The *Monetary Times* says:—The lumber export of St. John during March amounted to 1,276,000 superficial feet of deals, battens and boards, 21,000 pieces palings, 530 tons birch and 7 tons pine timber. This went to Liverpool, Glasgow and Dublin. The shipments from that port for the quarter ended 31st, ult., were as under:

Deals, battens, deal ends.....	9,651,386 sq. ft.
Scantling and board.....	40,498 "
Palings.....	39,000 pos.
Birch.....	530 tons.
Pine.....	279 "

The timber all went to Liverpool, as did some of the deals and palings. But London got the largest shipment of deals. Glasgow 1,399,000 feet, the Continent 1,341,000, Penarth, Dublin, Greenock, Barrow, Belfast and Africa the remainder.

OTTAWA NOTES.

The *Monetary Times* says under the heading of Ottawa:—The amount of timber cut this season will largely exceed that of the past few years. Although this is the case, the number of logs waiting to be forwarded to the mills is about the same as that of last year. In the way of explanation it will be remembered that the year previous to last there was a scarcity of water, and consequently a good deal of the timber cut then was unable to reach the saw mills.

The supply of water last summer was in excess of what was required, and therefore the cut of the preceding winter not only found its way to the capital, but the retarded portion of the previous year as well. At the close of last season very few lumber merchants had on hand any timber to be manufactured, and none on its way in the river. Indeed, as most of our readers are aware, many of the mills for want of logs had to shut down before the season really came to a close. In a few days the saw mills at the Chaudiere will be in full blast, preparations being at present under way with a view to that end, and no matter how favorable the coming season may be there is an ample supply of timber waiting the freshest to keep the machinery and men busy until the fall.

Mr. Peter McLaren, a prominent lumberman, has stated that his cut this year will be about 80,000,000 feet of lumber and 8,000 feet of square timber. The square timber will be brought to Kingston by train, and then rafted and sent down the river, this trade previously belonging entirely to the Ottawa.

SWEDEN.

The Stockholm correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* writing on March 24, says:—Many of the large producers have already acted on the agreement referred to in my last letter, to reduce the log output, and have withdrawn the horses and men from the woods. This is, I am given to understand, more especially the case in the Sundswall district, where stocks are proportionately largest. These measures are already having a beneficial effect, and several transactions are reported during the last fortnight at somewhat higher figures than those current a month ago.

The weather has taken such a severe turn in Norrland lately, that I am obliged to admit that there seems little chance of the timber ports opening so early as was at one time anticipated. There has again been a very heavy snowfall, accompanied by frost, which, at time of writing, has covered the Gulf of Bothnia with ice as far as can be seen from many of the

lighthouses. According to present appearance, therefore, no great weight of sawn wood from Sweden can reach Great Britain before June, thus giving a good breathing space to importers, some of whom will be bare enough of stock by that time from all accounts.

Several inquiries are to hand from the Cape and Australia for sawn wood cargoes, but exports to these places are scarcely likely to be equal to last season. Several orders have also been placed to the north of Africa, more especially to Algerian ports and Tunis, where Swedish sawn wood meets with a comparatively new and extending market. Fair sales have also been effected to Spain and Portugal, and reasonable prices have been obtained, notwithstanding the competition of some of the Finnish exporters.

MONTEREAL NOTES.

The *Gazette* says:—The prospects for the lumber trade during the approaching season are quite of a cheerful character, and it seems to be now generally conceded that there will be a large American demand for pine, and we understand that some extensive contracts have been already concluded both in this and the Ottawa districts on p. t., but said to be at full prices. Hard woods are held with considerable firmness, as there is a good demand on American as well as local account, the principal enquiry being for cherry, ash and walnut. The advance in laths has been well maintained, sales being reported at \$2.50 per 1,000. The export outlook for deals and lumber is said to be very fair, and altogether the prospects are very favorable for a good season's business.

Lake Freights.

The *Kingston News* says:—Private information from Chicago and Detroit has made glad the hearts of vessel owners in this locality. It is stated that the outlook for vessel business is better than it has been for a number of years past, and owners are now unwilling to accept freight that they would have been glad to accept two months ago. There will be more lumber to carry than there was during any previous season, the winter having been most favourable for taking out logs. Every western city is barren of coal, and therefore will require a large amount of tonnage. In consequence of this news the mariners were quite takative this morning.

Indian Forestry.

A report on the forest administration of British Burmah says:—One of Ransome's steam tree-fellers has recently been procured from England for use in the preparation of locomotive fuel for the Irrawaddy Valley railway, the demand for which is at present about 10,000 tons a year. The machine is expected to save much expense and labor. The forests where the timber is to be cut will be re-sown with seeds of teak, pyingado, and other trees, the reproduction of which, with careful protection from fire, runs little chance of failure.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—Surveying the entire field, we find that at the East prices are firm, trade active and promising, causing a confident feeling as to values at the producing points in New England, New York and Eastern Michigan, for pine and spruce as well as at the wholesale markets that derive their supplies from the sections named. At the same time, while there is an acknowledged active demand throughout the Northwest, there is a considerable weakness manifest in the wholesale yard trade about prices. On the upper Mississippi and in Wisconsin the manufacturers sympathize with the weak feeling, in sharp contrast with the manufacturers of west Michigan, the latter taking their cue from Saginaw. The views of the Green Bay manufacturers seem to be "betwixt and between;" they are prepared to saw lumber to the full capacity of their mills, and take the advantage of either high, medium or low prices. They have yards for assorting and distributing, an unrivaled facility for shipment, and can compete with either Muskegon or the Mississippi. The manufacturers in northwestern Wisconsin, and in Minnesota, seem to have fixed in the minds that lumber this year must be sold cheaper than it was last.

PAPER DOORS.

In the use of wood for constructing doors great difficulty is experienced from the shrinkage, swelling and warping to which the material is subject, while the general use of metal for such purpose is rendered impracticable by its weight.

To obviate these objections, a door composed of two or more sheets of paper-board, secured together and rendered homogeneous, has been devised.

Boards of properly prepared paper are taken, each having the requisite dimensions for a door and a thickness of one-third or one-half the proposed thickness of such door, and within the outer board or boards, openings are cut that correspond in size, shape and location to the ordinary panel openings. The edges of these openings are preferably molded, but, if desired, may be left plain and separate mouldings may be secured thereon after the door is completed. The outer boards thus constructed are then coated upon their inner faces with a suitable adhesive mixture, preferable composed of forty-nine parts of glue and one and one-eighth parts of bichromate of potash dissolved in water, and placed upon opposite sides of a central panel board, after which they are passed between rollers and subjected to a heavy pressure which causes the boards to firmly adhere to and become practically homogeneous. The door may now be covered with any desired fire or water-proof coating and then painted in the ordinary way, after which it may be hung and trimmed in the usual manner, and from the nature of the material employed is free from all changes which are produced by atmospheric causes upon wood, costs much less than metal, and has less weight even than a door constructed from pine.

—Paper Trade Journal.

WATER POWER.

It will be seen from their advertisement that Messrs. R. & G. Strickland, of Lakefield, are prepared to supply water power to any one desiring to establish a manufactory in that village. This is an offer worth considering by manufacturers, as the locality offers many advantages for a factory, being at the terminus of the Peterborough section of the Midland Railway, and at the foot of that portion of the Trent Valley Navigation, which is actually under construction at present, and which will afford cheap means of communication with a large extent of country. It is also at the head of the next section of the Trent Valley Navigation which is likely to be placed under construction, and that at no distant period. As to the power there is a good head with a constant and abundant supply of water.

THE NEW DOCK AT CARDIFF.

The new dock at Cardiff, of which Lord Bute cut the first sod the other day, will extend over thirty-five acres, exclusive of timber ponds, and will cost about £600,000. It is to be completed within three years. The lock will be the largest in the world, its dimensions being 80 feet wide and 600 feet high, while the depth of water over the sills will vary from 26 to 30 feet. The dock will be 2,400 feet long and 600 feet wide, the depth of water varying between 25 and 33 feet, according to tides. There will be timber ponds covering eighteen acres adjoining. All the railway arrangements and the loading and discharging machinery will be of the most complete description. When the new dock is complete there will be a water area in Cardiff basins and docks of 130 acres, and a quayside of five miles.

The Argus of Albany, N. Y., says:—The activity both in selling and shipping has continued with a good attendance of buyers, and the wharves well filled with vessels loading for the east and south. All kinds of pine are being sold and particularly tally boards and plank are in demand. Spruce and hemlock are also going off fast, and some grades will soon be out of market if they are not replaced by rail. Hardwoods of all kinds are in fair stock, and are going off steadily, though the best qualities are in best demand. The manufacturers are still stiff in their prices, and seem confident that they will be able to hold them throughout the season.

HARDWOOD TIMBER.

The Lumberman's Gazette says:—On numerous occasions it has been our duty to caution the owners of hardwood lands in Michigan to prevent the slaughter of the timber on the same simply for the purpose of "getting rid of it," and attempted the explanation that in the not very distant future, the timber, if protected, would be more valuable than the land without the same. Proofs of our statement are already coming to light, in different portions of the state. The railroad companies in the state, and other heavy land owners, have in several instances disposed of land from which the purchasers have more than realized the purchase price from the wood removed. Joseph Barber, of Saginaw City, less than two years ago invested in hardwood lands on Swan creek and he has already realized eleven thousand dollars on the investment, and has the lands left. B. B. Bartlett, of Saginaw, bought about the same time a thousand acre farm of new land, heavily timbered lying in one of the townships of Midland, which lies next to Saginaw county. He has already realized enough from the timber, mostly elm, as is the case with that purchased by Barber, to pay for the land. A gentleman residing in Mason county purchased eighty acres of hardwood land from the F. & P. M. railway company, and secured from the same cordwood sufficient to pay for the land, and has considerable timber still left.

Turtle Mountain Timber.

The Northwestern Lumberman says:—The Turtle mountains in northern Dakota, along the British line, and north of the now famous Devil's lake region, is really a high plateau, 20 miles wide and 60 miles in length. It is covered with an unbroken belt of timber, clear from end to end. The growth is poplar, oak and whitewood, of good quality for making lumber. Sloping back from the highland is a rich prairie, which is at present inhabited by half-breed squatters.

The Timber Trades Journal says:—During the week ending at midnight on the 21st March there were 14 British and 27 foreign sailing vessels, and 6 British and 1 foreign steamers, reported at Lloyd's as missing, or having met with various marine casualties. Of the gross total—48 ships—6 were with cargoes of timber, but only suffered the loss of three hands between them, of the remainder three vessels all the crew, and three others, 29 men together. The whole number of wrecks &c., dating from the commencement of the year, is 582 sailing vessels and 145 steamers, or 727 ships of all nationalities.

C. H. PLUMMER, of East Saginaw, who is purchasing 7,000,000 feet of so-called hardwood logs, the present season—the entire product of which finds a market in Chicago—informs a correspondent of the Lumber Trade Journal that two-thirds of this is ash, the remainder hard maple, elm, basswood and oak. The gray ash of this section is much preferred in Chicago to similar timber from other states; but white ash from Indiana is better than that from Michigan, as the rapid growth of timber here has a tendency to make it brash. A mistaken idea, which has gained credence in some quarters, is that there is no considerable supply of this hardwood timber in Michigan. The fact is "the woods are full of it," and that it is to bear a very important part in padding out the timber supply.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS of dollars have been spent in advertising the celebrated Burdock Blood Bitters, but this fact accounts only in part for its enormous sale. Its merit has made it what it is—the best blood medicine ever devised by man.

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EVERY PERSON TO BE A REAL SUCCESS in this life must have a speciality; that is, must concentrate the abilities of body and mind on some one pursuit. Burdock Blood Bitters has its speciality as a complete and radical cure of dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, and all impurities of the blood.

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Collier Street, Adjoining the Market. RATES REASONABLE, CENTRAL LOCATION, FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS. Every accommodation for Commercial and LUMBERMEN. W. D. McDONALD, Proprietor.

J. T. LAMBERT,

Lumber and Commission Agent.

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

Made simply with boiling water or milk. 2-14 in tins and packets only (3-1b. and 1b.) by Grocers labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 1814 London, England.

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CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Williams' Celebrated Consumption Powders. These powders are the only preparation known that will cure consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a Free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price for large box \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address

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Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as CARCHARODON HONDRETTI. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese People. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1.00 a bottle.

Hear What the Deaf say!

It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better. I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey Street New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like any body else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.

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Cards not occupying more than 6 lines per annum..... 5 00
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines, for 6 mo's..... 3 00

Special rates will be made for page, half page and column advertisements.

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

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

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

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MAY 1, 1883.

MESSRS. Gilmour & Co., Tronton, are making extensive preparations for a heavy cut of lumber. They intend running all their mills day and night.

THE Belleville Ontario says:—Fourteen cars of timber arrive here now every evening from Hastings. A force of men is now engaged rafting the same just east of the Grand Junction dock.

THE Emerson International says:—Judging from the immense quantities of lumber constantly arriving at the station, our lumber dealers expect a large trade in building the coming fall and winter.

At a meeting held in Edinburgh on the 30th March, under the presidency of the Marquis of Lothian, preliminary arrangements were made for holding an International Forestry Exhibition in Edinburgh next year.

LESS logs than on last season have been cut on the St. John waters on the Maine side of the boundary line. A Bangor lumberman largely interested in Aroostook, estimates the cut on St. John waters in that county, at 75,000,000 feet.

THE official report of the damage by the Michigan forest fires in 1881 shows the value of the property destroyed to be over two million dollars. Over three thousand buildings were destroyed, and one hundred and twenty-five lives were lost.

THE St. Thomas Journal says that Thomas Ouillette, of Anderdon, has shipped from his mill at Colchester, three and one-half million feet of oak car stuff to the London Car Works, at London. He says the demand for that class of timber is greater than the supply.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says:—There is a big freight blockade up north, and particularly on the Chicago & Northwestern road. At Winona, Minn., the lumber dealers are having great trouble about obtaining cars. A steamer was recently here brought into service to deliver lumber, and negotiations were being made recently for the shipment of 500 or 1,000 carloads by the water route.

MR. ANDREW STALKER is about to establish a large planing mill and sash and door factory at Darlingford, the centre and distributing point of the rich Pembina Mountain district, and likely to develop into a solid business town very rapidly.

A despatch from McIndoes Falls, Vermont, dated April 19, says:—The lumber companies have started to drive ninety million feet. This is the largest quantity ever driven down the Connecticut river. It will require 600 men to perform the work, and takes 125 days to reach Holyoke and Hartford. The expenses of the drive will be \$1,500 a day.

AN important trial of rising the osier, or water willow, is to be made by P. V. Lawson, of Menasha, Wis., who has a farm of 1,100 acres near Green Bay. He has ordered 60,000 sprouts from England and Belgium, which he will set out on the low lands on the bay shore, with a view of ultimately furnishing supplies to the eastern willow factories.

THE Belleville Intelligencer of April 17, says: The task of driving on the tributaries of the Trent River was begun yesterday morning by a force of men in the employ of Alex. Carcallon, of Marmora; work was begun on Beaver Creek. The rivers in that section have opened well, and the prospect of getting the logs down early is at present quite promising.

THE Belleville Ontario says:—The Messrs. Rathbun intend manufacturing illuminating gas for their establishment and the village generally. It will be produced from saw dust, and the work of excavation preparatory to erecting the necessary works is already well advanced. The works will form a branch of the Chemical Works. Mr. Walker is manager.

THE largest trees are the mammoth trees in California. One of a grove in Tulare county, according to measurement made by members of the State Geological Survey, was shown to be 276 feet high, 106 feet in circumference at the base, and seventy-six feet at a point twelve feet above the ground. Some of the trees are 376 feet high and 34 in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age of from 2,000 to 2,500 years.

A TRENTON despatch, dated April 23rd, says that Messrs. Gilmour & Co's. large saw mill started up on Friday. On Saturday afternoon sawing was successfully commenced. This firm are rebuilding the long row of tenement buildings that were destroyed by fire on Mill street, and are also building three very nice small tenement buildings near the central school. They also purpose charging their employees reasonable rents for their buildings.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says:—It is a sight worth seeing the monster roll-ways of the Wright & Ketchum narrow gauge logging railway on the Tittabawassee, four and a half miles above Averill; and the F. & P. M. roll-way at Averill. At the former grounds are piled 17,000,000 feet of logs, and at the latter 16,000,000; filling up the river in each instance from bank to bank for the whole length of the grounds, and presenting an aggregate of wealth in pine logs that is as interesting to spectators as it is comfortable to owners, and there is no small amount of travel in that direction, merely for the curiosity of seeing these monster log piles.

WHILE examining the coal areas of the Saskatchewan Mining Company, Mr. Lawson, engineer of the company, says he discovered the remains of an ancient forest at a depth of over two hundred feet from the top of the ravine. The stumps are plainly visible, and are about two feet in height, and look very much as though the forest had been laid low by the woodman. In addition to this interesting discovery, the fossil remains of a gigantic reptile were found under the coal in a stratum of light sandstone. The skeleton is over thirty feet in length, and is partly exposed, the remainder being firmly embedded in the earthly matter. Mr. Lawson has two of the creature's tuaks,

THE Northwestern Lumberman says:—In Ogemaw county, Mich., the lumbermen are afraid that many logs will be hung up this season on account of low streams. This may seem strange, when the heavy body of snow that has prevailed is considered; but it claimed that the ground was unfrozen when the first snows fell, and as the melting process has gone on slowly, the resulting water soaks into the light soil instead of flowing into the streams.

THE ravages of some insect on the spruce trees in Northern Maine, says the Bangor Commercial, is becoming a serious matter to owners of timber lands. A gentleman who is well acquainted with the wooded tracts in the vicinity of Rangely says that if the work of devastation goes on five years more as it has for five years past, it will destroy all the spruce trees in that section. The larva, in which state the insect does the mischief, is a green worm about an inch long.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says:—It is probable that the coming season will witness somewhat of a decline in the price of walnut lumber. Last year's cut was considerable more than the average, and extensive additions to facilities for cutting and transporting were made, in the way of new mills and tramways through heretofore inaccessible sections. Stocks of lumber in yards are full, the demand having been comparatively dull for several months, and prices are correspondingly weak.

CARE OF SAWS.

A glance at the different saws that are sent to a saw factory for repairs, is sufficient to demonstrate that, notwithstanding the writers on the care and management of saws would seem to have worn the subject threadbare, there are many mill owners and sawyers who do not understand the first principles of keeping a saw in order. They seem to be blissfully ignorant of the use of that indispensable tool in all well regulated mills, the saw gummer, and we find saws flod with square corners under the teeth, inviting a crack which will ruin the saw plate once and forever. The swage also, simple as is its use in the hands of a good workman, is to others only another device to defeat the very purpose for which it was intended. We have examined saws whose points were hammered down in such a manner that they could not possibly do good work. There is no excuse for this. The economical production of lumber demands that the saw be kept in good order. Every man who has charge of a saw should familiarize himself with the requirements of his position. If his establishment is not supplied with a gummer he should procure one and learn how to use it; and if, as is probably the case, a swage is used, he should also know how to use that. In the hands of ignorant persons the swage may do more harm than good. These remarks apply more particularly to those establishments commonly known as country mills.—The Wood-Worker.

LUBRICATING OILS.

It is stated that a good test for lubricating oils is to place single drops of the different kinds to be compared in line across the end of a piece of plate-glass about twenty-four inches long, one end being six or eight inches higher than the other to form an inclined plane. The drops of oil run down this smooth plane in a race with each other. The quality of the oils for lubricating purposes is shown by the distance travelled and the traces left by the drops. Thus, on the first day sperm oil will be found in the rear, but it will in time overtake the rest, and retain its power of motion after most other oils have dried up. A light-bodied oil flows quickly, like water, but also dries quickly, whereas what is needed is a good body combined with a limpid flow. Many oils have a good body, but have a tendency to gum; and this will be distinctly shown upon the glass. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the test slip should be covered from dust while the experiment is being made. The above method will show the physical qualities of different descriptions of oil; but if the presence of acid is to be detected, another simple device may be adopted. In sheet of bright copper a number

of shallow pits are made by the blow of a round-faced hammer. Samples of oil left some days in these dishes on a shelf in the engine room will show, by the formation of vordigris, where acid is present. The existence of a blue tinge of fluorescence in a glass phial of oil is frequently assumed to indicate presence of mineral oil; but this is an illusory test, since the same is frequently observed in the purest and freshest vegetable oil.—Scientific American.

IMPROVED SAWING MACHINE.

An improved sawing machine has been recently patented by Mr. H. K. Olsen, of Coalville, Utah Territory, and designed for felling trees and sawing logs into lengths. The machine can be driven by hand or power, and is capable of working either horizontally or vertically. It has an automatic screw feed for moving the saw forward when making a horizontal cut, and this feed is readily detached when it is desired to saw vertically, so as to allow the saw to feed by its own gravity. The entire apparatus is mounted on a light portable frame, so that it may be easily transported from tree to tree or log to log, as occasion may require. The crank shaft and the driving shaft are mounted in sliding boxes, movable up and down by the windlass at the top of the inclined posts. The crank is wide to admit of the lateral movement of the connecting rod, and it is adjustable as to the length of its stroke; the design of this arrangement being to adapt the machine to different kinds of work. The saw guide moves through a sleeve that is adjustable along the slotted bar by means of the screw in the slot of the bar. The screw receives its motion from the driving shaft of the machine by a belt. As the crank of the drive wheel is turned the saw is reciprocated, and at the same time moved forward to its work. When it is desired to saw vertically, the feeding screw is disconnected from the saw guide, and the slotted bar is placed in a vertical position, as shown in dotted lines in the engraving. The joint between the saw guide and the connecting rod is swiveled of to admit turning the saw at desired angle. This machine works rapidly and easily, and may be operated by one or more men, or by horse or steam power.—Scientific American.

LUMBER FOR OARS.

"This is the oar market of the world," the genial head of a large New York house said, "and few persons not in the business have any adequate conception of its magnitude. It is not an uncommon thing for us to send abroad an entire ship's cargo of oars—nothing but oars. Of course it isn't a thundering big ship, but a pretty good lump of a schooner, for instance. Why, another firm and our firm—we divide the business between us on the staple, selected white ash oars—handle together about 250 carloads of oars per annum, say about 5,000,000 feet, worth at least \$400,000 on an average of 8 cents per foot, which is none too high an estimate. We have one contract on hand for the French Government that will take 500,000 feet of ash logs to fill it. As you will readily understand, the consumption of white ash, which is by no means so abundant as many other woods of less value, has made itself seriously felt, and our oar factories are all the time forced to move further and further away to reach new fields of suitable timber. Time was, within my remembrance, when nearly all the oars were made in Pennsylvania, but white ash is so scarce there now that the factories are few and small. The bulk of the oars come now from Michigan and Ohio, though one factory has recently been started as far west as Arkansas. We have four factories—at St. Mary's and Montpelier, Ohio, and Carrollton and Brockenridge, Michigan, and I don't suppose I'll have to live to be very old to see them shoved out further towards the wilderness to find material. All this applies only to the standard white-ash oars. Two-thirds of those we make are shipped abroad. England is our principal consumer. Those that go to the French Government, which buy enormous quantities, are sent in the rough, that is barely outlined in a rough squared stick of timber. The superannuated marines and soldiers are employed to finish them by hand.

USING UP THE TIMBER.

To the uneducated in the lumber trade no idea can be formed of the vast amounts of timber that are annually cut on this continent, hence many are inclined to oppose economy in the treatment of forests, and are difficult to convince as to the rapid manner in which they are destroyed. Though, when the subject is investigated and statistics examined, it will be seen that a few years of active operations will denude any portion of the most densely timbered lands. Such figures as 21,000,000 feet in one place, 50,000,000 in another and 1,500,000,000 in another, and they representing the cut in the neighborhood of one stream, form but a fractional part of the cut all over the country. The value of timbered lands should be greater at present than ever before, and no matter how far they are removed from transportation they are too valuable to be wantonly destroyed. Just as soon as the most eligible are utilized, necessity will force transportation facilities towards the others, and as a consequence, render them valuable. It is very questionable if any lands in the south, upon which there is a full growth of pine, poplar, hickory, elm, gum or cypress, could be made to produce by clearing them, what the standing timber will be worth in the same given number of years. Therefore, let the southern land-owners take warning, and not only economize their timber, but hold on to the land for a few years at least.—*Southern Lumberman.*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

In his annual report of Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion says. The subject of forestry, which is now attracting considerable attention, is under my special consideration and I would urge upon the farming community the necessity of preserving, as much as possible, the trees on their land, not only with a view to the conservation of timber for economic use, but also with regard to the climatic influences attendant thereon. Waste in standing timber should be avoided, and attention should be given to the planting of young trees, to supply the place of those already cut. The effect on climate, arising from the denudation of forests, manifests itself in protracted droughts, and drying up of water-courses, and unless the balance of nature, by means of trees, is restored, the ultimate consequences to agriculture may be very serious. In the Northwest especially, I would urge settlers to plant trees on their homesteads, as soon as they get possession. The beneficial effects of this will be manifold, both as a protection from the prairie wind and as providing a source of fuel and timber for farm purposes. Planting hardwood and pine or other rapid growing trees alternately in belts is recommended, as materially assisting growth. Pine will have acquired sufficient size to be of use, when the time for thinning out arrives. The whole subject of forestry is one deserving the attention of agriculturists especially, and the community generally.

THE BUSINESS SPREADING.

The lumber business is rapidly spreading, and if mills go in as fast as they have for a few years past, operations will be in progress in nearly all the forests of the country. There are plenty of men who remember when Maine was the great lumber state, and when Pennsylvania was called a sort of side show to the general business. The Northwest was an unknown wilderness, and little was known of the timber of the South. A few mills were running on the Pacific Coast, but even twenty years ago the receipts of redwood at San Francisco were only about 40,000,000 feet yearly. Gradually the lumbermen pushed their way into the lower peninsula of Michigan, and thence into Wisconsin and Minnesota. All over these three States mills are located here and there, with the exception of northern Minnesota, and even that section is being invaded. A map of the South, with the location of every mill marked on it, would be spotted indeed. Even in the mountains of West Virginia and North Carolina is heard the shriek of the mill whistles. Mills, of large capacity, are slashing away on the timber of Washington territory—a field, that will be a most prolific one. There yet remains on the Rocky mountain slope an immense body of

pine, at present, it would seem, almost out of the reach of man, but no doubt in time it will fall before the march of the lumberman—men who do not know what to halt is. It would not be much of an exaggeration to say that every forest from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian line to the Gulf of Mexico, is tributary to saw mills.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

STEAM CRAFT IN LUMBER CARRYING.

A great change has been wrought in the methods of lumber carrying on the great lakes within a comparatively few years, which is very marked with respect to the traffic between Chicago and Lake Michigan ports. This change is growing more apparent every season. For a long time it was supposed that the winged winds were the only proper power for propelling the lumber laden craft across the lakes, and it was not believed that any less tedious means could be successfully substituted. But gradually, as the operator's business became extended, and his profits, in great part, depended upon not only producing lumber rapidly, but upon transporting it in greater volume and more expeditiously than the whims of the wind would permit, he set about to find a way by which he might conduct the carrying part of his business more advantageously. He argued that a business that will pay at all will pay best when the best facilities are employed in its prosecution. The mill upon which he had spent thousands for every available improvement, and which, in some cases, was turning out its hundreds of thousands of feet daily, was not rightly mated with the schooner that could take but the cut of a day, and which, at its best, bore it with a snail's pace to market.

Up to a few years ago probably nine-tenths of the lumber produced at many of the more prominent northern points came to the Chicago market by schooner. The proportion has grown less every year, until now nearly half of the lumber cut at those points is brought by steam. It will not be an uncommon thing this season to have from three to five barges from a particular point unloading at Chicago docks, while the same number are loading at the same point to follow in short order.

The spirit of progress and the necessities of the case have led to the now quite general adoption of steam in transporting lumber. The plan at first was looked on as a rather crazy and ridiculous scheme, entirely impracticable, and well qualified as a losing investment. The idea of incurring the expense of an engine, with the requisite amount of fuel and labor incidental to its employment, in place of the gratuitous efforts of the gentle breezes, was looked upon as very bad policy by those advocates of sailing vessels who were wedded to their folly beyond the hope of divorce. But time has shown to whom the wisdom must be credited. Several of the larger lumber concerns, who are manufacturers and jobbers in one, would be to-day unable to transact the immense business which has fallen to their lot, if they had not the expeditious and economical barge system at command, operating with clock-work regularity in taking the product of the mills and placing it at the yards as fast as made, avoiding delay and re-handling, while having an important effect in cheapening lumber.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

BOOMS IN NAVIGABLE WATERS.

Sir Hector Langovin, in the House of Commons on April 24th, in moving the second reading of the bill from the Senate respecting booms in navigable waters, explained that its object was to legalize the placing of certain booms in navigable waters in New Brunswick. These booms had been erected on the strength of Acts of the local legislature, but it has been decided that these provincial Acts were *ultra vires*. The bill was proposed with a view to obviating the necessity of removing the booms.

Mr. Blake said this was simply a proposition that Parliament should surrender to the Crown the right to say what navigable rivers should be interfered with by the erection of booms, dams, etc. It was also a proposition that the Crown should have authority to say when booms and dams were nuisances and should be removed. This was the assumption of arbitrary power.

Sir Hector Langovin said the power proposed

by the bill to be handed over to the Government were not at all excessive. Already the Government had authority to order the removal of wrecks if they interfered with navigation, and the only new power the Government would have under the Act was to compel builders of dams and booms to conform to the law and not to stop navigation where a stoppage of navigation was undesirable.

The bill was read a second time.

TIMBER and other Consignments, and Agencies WANTED. Highest references. Address "Kaiser" care of Messrs. Deacon & Co., 150 Leadenhall Street, London, England. 3L7

LUMBER

Shingles, Doors, Sash, Flooring, &c., WANTED, STATE QUANTITIES AND PRICE TO **SHORE & DAVIS,** Head Office, 614 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 3L

WATER POWER TO LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having largely extended their raceway at Lakofield, are desirous of corresponding with parties who wish to go into manufacturing, and they are prepared to sell or lease water power on the most favorable terms, or would erect buildings of any size suitable for factories.

R. & G. STRICKLAND 1086 LAKEFIELD, ONT. W1519

EXTRA QUALITY Manilla Lath Yarn

Equal to the best Philadelphia make. Samples mailed on application. For Sale only by **GEORGE STETHEM** PETERBOROUGH, Ont. 9L9

FOR SALE A Railroad Tie Saw & Carriage (COMPLETE).

A HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 11x14 in. Fly Wheel 7 ft. Diameter, Band Wheel 4 ft. Diameter, 12 in. Face, Heavy Bed and equal to new. Also, A HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, 48 in. Diameter, 9 ft. long, with 98 2-in. Tubes, Fire Front, Back Door and Frame, Grate Bars and 40 ft. of Smoke Stack 22 in. Diameter.

CENTRAL IRON WORKS, 4L7 PETERBOROUGH, ONT.



MAIL CONTRACT.

Scaled Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 11th MAY, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years, forty-two times per week each way, between Peterborough and Midland Railway Station, and three times per week between **WARSAW AND PETERBOROUGH,** from the 1st July next. The conveyance to be made in a Vehicle. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contracts may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Peterborough and Warsaw, and also at this office. Post Office Inspector's Office, Kingston, 30th March, 1888. GILBERT GRIFFIN, Post Office Inspector.

SAW MILLS AND TIMBER LIMITS WITH Logs, Lumber, Store Goods, &c FOR SALE

In the District of Algoma, Ont.

Eighty-Five Square Miles (64,400 Acres) of Limits. Good Pine, First-Class Water Power, Large New Water Mill, Steam Mill, Store and Dwellings.

Canada Pacific Railway now running through part of the property.

For full particulars address:— **WILLIAMS & MURRAY,** 1711 GODERICH, ONT.

VALUABLE Timber Limits And MILLS FOR SALE,

CONSISTING OF: About 300 miles of limits in the Counties of Joliette and Montcalm, in the Province of Quebec, well wooded with spruce, pine, cedar, and traversed by the La Quareau, Duresson, and other rivers. About 25 acres of land (freehold) with a splendid water power and saw mill, store, dwelling house and outbuildings, on the La Quareau River, at Montcalm, about 40 miles from Montreal. About 100 acres of land (freehold) with a splendid Steam Saw Mill, capable of cutting 100,000 logs per annum, a large house for manager, 14 dwellings for employees, large machine shop, planing mill, bakery, store, fire engines and house wharves, a steam tug, 3 barges, &c., &c., at Charlemagne at the mouth of the L'Assomption River, about 17 miles from Montreal. Also, booms and dams on La Quareau, Duresson, L'Assomption, and other rivers. Three vessels drawing 6 to 8 feet of water can load at the wharves at once, and ships, drawing 25 feet, can anchor with 3/4 of a mile from the wharves, and load from barges. The whole is complete and in running order for carrying on a large and profitable lumber business, and will be sold at a low price and on favorable terms. For particulars apply to THE EXCHANGE BANK, Montreal, or to

JOHN M. M. DUFF, Public Accountant, 118 St. James Street, Montreal. 3L5

PUBLIC NOTICE

TRADE MARKS. TESTED Granted according to Act of Parliament and Registered in England, Germany, Canada and the United States.

And Beam Engine Marks.

It having come to the knowledge of Messrs. Thomas Jowitt & Sons, of Scotia Works, Sheffield, in the County of York, Merchants and Manufacturers, that several manufacturers and merchants in Sheffield and in various parts of the Dominion of Canada, are pirating the above mentioned marks of **J** and "Beam Engine," which are the exclusive property of the said Thomas Jowitt & Sons, and which trade marks have been duly registered in the Trade Marks Registry of London, and the latter of which has been granted to Albert Alsop Jowitt, of the said firm of Thomas Jowitt & Sons, by the Cutlers Company of Sheffield, aforesaid. NOW NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted against anyone trading in Goods of Steel or of Steel and Iron combined, whether with or without a cutting edge, which Goods bear either of the above marks, unless such Goods are of the manufacture of THOMAS JOWITT & SONS. Dated this 21st day of October, 1882.

YOUNG WILSON & Co., EAST PARADE, RURFIELD, ENGLAND. 6L3 Solicitors to the said **THOMAS JOWITT & SONS**

ARBOR DAY IN NEBRASKA.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—The proclamation of Gov. Dawes, of Nebraska, is so pregnant with facts and thoughtful suggestions to every person at all interested in forest cultivation and preservation that we publish it entire, and bespeak for it a careful perusal:

To the people of Nebraska:

The subject of forestry, or tree planting, is fast becoming one of importance, and is receiving the careful attention of thoughtful minds throughout our country and in other lands as well.

The steady and rapid disappearance of our forest is viewed with apprehension. We are forced to consider the matter of future demand and supply, and in view of the facts it becomes a question of grave moment. The disappearance of the natural growth of timber has been followed in many states by the drying up of springs, and brooks, and decreased annual rainfall, and consequent increased frequency of seasons of extreme drought. The presence of trees and forests exerts a direct and controlling influence upon the moisture of the air and amount of rainfall, as well as serving to lessen the extremes of temperature and greatly modifying the severity of climate and season. The attention of the general government has been directed to the matter, and it has received substantial recognition at the hands of our national congress, in the passage of what is known as the "timber culture act," which has for its object the securing of timber upon our treeless prairies. Encouragement and incentive in the matter of tree planting are given by the constitution of Nebraska, which says: "The legislature may provide that the increased value of lands by reason of live fences, fruit and forest trees grown and cultivated thereon, shall not be taken into account in the assessment thereof." The state board of agriculture offers liberal premiums for the greatest number of trees planted during the month of April, 1883, by any one person, and for the greatest number planted or put out during the year 1883. In addition to this they offer a special premium—known as the "arbor day" premium—for the greatest number of trees planted upon a given day—divided and classified as to the varieties—and earnestly inviting competition therefor from all. The question of tree culture, important as it is to the country at large, is of paramount importance to our state. Nebraska embraces within her limits lands that are unsurpassed in fertility; and offering as they do advantages in the way of easy and simple cultivation, they are being developed with a rapidity that is nearly, if not quite, without precedent.

Therefore, to the end that the past gratifying degree of development and improvement may be maintained, and, if possible, increased, I, James W. Dawes, governor of the state of Nebraska, hereby name Wednesday, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1883, to be observed as "Arbor Day," embracing in its design results so varied, beneficial and far-reaching; having for its aim and purpose the common interests and general welfare of our state, it should be strictly observed by all classes. Having reference both to ornamentation and usefulness; to beauty and utility; considering the claims of present enjoyment and ultimate profitable investment, care should be exercised, and selections for planting made from such varieties as have been approved by the tests of time and experiment as suited to the condition of our soil and climate. Be it remembered, that the person who plants and causes to grow—if but a single tree, shrub or vine is contributing his or her mite in the way of added inducement and attraction tending towards that fuller development and ultimate standing of Nebraska, for which we are all laboring and hoping, and which will surely come.

JAMES W. DAWES.

THE BOSTON TRADE.

The Boston correspondent of the *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—It is wonderful what a difference a few pleasant days will make in trade after a protracted spell of stormy weather. Everything and everybody seem to wake up, and activity is noticeable on every side. The trade during March was not quite as large as some had expected, yet for all that it

was more than fair, and if this month continues good weather it will bring sales up above the average of last year.

Considerable lumber has come in the past few days, much of which has been shipped since rates dropped. Arrivals by the northern lines are somewhat more frequent, the blockade which has been caused by snow during the winter months having been pretty nearly cleared up.

Pine is selling somewhat more freely than it was the first of the month. Prices remain unchanged, and dealers seem more willing to pay ruling prices, realizing, as they must if they keep themselves properly posted, that prices will not go lower, but stand an even chance of advancing. The best grades of pine are in demand more largely than the coarse, although barn boards are called for quite freely, the trade being about evenly divided between Michigan and Canada boards. I hear of one or two good sized shipping orders having been placed the last week.

Yellow pine continues in good demand, and dealers in this lumber are having plenty of orders. Prices, although not as high as a few months since, are firm, and in this respect are in advance of other markets, and southern mills are soliciting Boston trade quite freely. It cannot last long, for the demand in other sections must soon be up to the supply, and prices will strengthen accordingly. The demand just now is largely for resawed stuff. The supply of boards in the market is quite ample for present demands.

The spruce mills in Maine and New Hampshire are very busy. It has been a big logging year. In some instances more logs have been got in than can be sawed. Orders are plenty, and about all that troubles our yard men now, is that they are unable to have schedules filled fast enough. They all want their orders at once, and somebody must wait; however, these stormy days which have been a curse in some respects, have been a blessing to those who have been pressed to deliver frames, for it was not possible to use them during stormy weather.

Our hardwood trade holds its own. I cannot say it improves any, although the demand is steady and in good proportions. Prices remain just about the same.

WOOD & STONE PAVING.

"A Large Ratpayer," writing to the *Liverpool Courier* in reference to the recent meeting of the Council, when the above question was a subject of great controversy, says:—"Being a tradesman having premises in Bold Street and also in one of the sett-paved streets, and having taken careful note during many years of the questions involved, I assert, without fear of contradiction,—

1st. That any proposal to remove or abandon wood pavement here would be received with extreme disgust and indignation.

2nd. That, in spite of a suggestion to the contrary, the pavement has not required renewal, the only portion relaid being a few yards at the top where the surface was much ground by detritus washed from Lecece Street, and the relaying of which was on all hands condemned as a piece of extravagance, as the surface was far better than any macadam or sett pavement ever is, and the basement sound and serviceable. The only other repairs have consisted in sundry small patchings recently made, apparently intended to destroy the neighboring pavement, as they are not impervious to water, as good wood pavement should be.

3rd. That supposing wood pavement does cost more to maintain than setts (its first cost was only about one-half), it is well worth the difference for the following reasons. The comparative quiet enables a much larger amount of mental work to be performed than if the worker were exposed to the abominable din of a stone-paved narrow street (five or ten per cent. in the labor of the 2,000 or 3,000 persons employed in Bold Street is no trifling). It is far cleaner than stone pavement. It is far safer for horses—contrary to a suggestion made in the Council. Such a thing as "a horse down" in Bold Street has been almost unknown since the advent of wood.

Lastly, it promotes health, as with it doors may be kept open for eight months in the year,

to the great benefit of all those employed in the street. Seeing that, in proportion to our means, we contribute probably four times as much to the local rates as other inhabitants, it is not too much to require at the hands of the Council something like fair and liberal treatment.

In conclusion I would say that whilst in London and elsewhere wooden pavement is being largely adopted, and is universally welcomed, the persistent attempts to discredit it by Liverpool officials is a source of astonishment (and something more).

THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The *Montreal Gazette* of April 17 has the following interesting statistics as to the date of the opening of our great river:—

Up to midnight there was no apparent change in the condition of the river. The water had risen to within six feet six inches of the top of the revetment wall, being a total rise of three feet since noon on Saturday. During the month the total rise has been seven feet four inches.

The following statistics compiled by a gentleman who has made a study of the subject will be of interest. The gentleman in question, who has made a study of the opening of the St. Lawrence for a number of years back with a view of determining the probable date of arrival of vessels in the river, has come to the conclusion that the first river steamer arrives about twelve days after the first breaking up movement of the ice, and the first ocean steamer from 20 to 25 days from the same period. In support of his opinion he furnishes the following figures:—

1876—	First shoves.....	17	March
"	" River steamer.....	29	"
"	" Ocean.....	20	April
1879—	" Shore.....	12	"
"	" River steamer.....	24	"
"	" Ocean.....	1	May
1880—	" Shove.....	5	April
"	" River steamer.....	17	"
"	" Ocean.....	2	May
1881—	" Shove.....	5	April
"	" River steamer.....	22	"
"	" Ocean.....	29	"
1882—	" Shove.....	23	March
"	" River steamer.....	10	April
"	" Ocean.....	6	May

From these data the gentleman referred to argues that as the ice first commenced to move this year on the 13th of April, the first river steamer will arrive from the 22nd to the 25th of April, and the first ocean steamer from the 4th to the 8th of May.

THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Messrs. Gemmell, Tuckett, & Co.'s report, dated Melbourne, February 14th, says:—Since last issue the deliveries of timber from the store-yards has continued on a large scale, for supplying works in progress and contracted for some time since. The increased rates now ruling for money and the failure of the Victorian loan in London will undoubtedly in the near future have the effect of largely curtailing the demand for all descriptions of building materials. Prices realized at auction are lower, but unless the market is unduly forced we believe prices are now as low as they are likely to be for some time to come. American lumber.—Sales ex Penobscot, 1½ in. Canadian clear, £12 7s. 6d., and 1½ in. do., £14 12s. 6d.; 12 in. shelving, £10 15s. Ex Belle of Oregon, Michigan clear, 2½ in., £18 7s. 6d.; 3 and 4 in. do., £18; 1½ in. Canada do., £13 12s. 6d. to £13 10s.; 1½ in., 2 in. do., £14; 12 x 1 dressed clear, £15 to £14 17s. 6d.; 12 in. w. p. shelving, £11 5s. to £11 7s. 6d.; 12 in. do., £10 2s. 6d. to £10; 11 in. w. p. t. and g. ceiling, £9 7s. 6d. Ex Penobscot, Tillie Baker, City of Adelaide, and Loining, 1½ and 2 in. Michigan clear, £17 7s. 6d. to £17; 1½ in. w. p. shelving (inferior), £18 12s. 6d.; 16 in. do., £9 to £9 15s.; 12 x 1 dressed clear, £15 per m. feet super. Shipments of this line have now supplied trade requirements, although stocks are not heavy. The fear of transshipment from the other colonies has had a depressing effect, and prevents any desire to increase stocks beyond immediate requirements.

Messrs. O. S. Ross & Co. report:—The arrivals of timber have been very large, especially in flooring boards and colonial wood, con-

sequently prices realized for heavy parcels offered show a further decline, and it is now evident that the very large demand which has existed for the past year is rapidly falling off, owing to the stoppage of speculative building. The attendance at sales continues above the average of former years, but the bidding is very slack, and each succeeding offering shows a slight decline in prices. The stock in hand is considerably above the quantity held at any previous period in the colony's history, and unless shipments next season are unusually light, prices will be far below the cost of importation.

Arbor Day.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec has just issued a proclamation in accordance with the bill passed during last session respecting the culture of forest trees, which enacts, among other things, that the Lieut. Governor in Council shall have power to fix a day known as Arbor Day. The proclamation provides that, as the climate is not the same in all parts of the Province, two divisions will be made; one, to be called the Western Division, will include the counties west of Three Rivers, and the other, the Eastern Division, will embrace the counties situated east of Three Rivers and Nicolet. The 7th of May is fixed as Arbor Day for the Western Division and the 16th of May for the Eastern Division. All persons throughout the Province are invited to set aside the above mentioned days for the planting of forest trees, and all corporations, municipal, religious and others, are especially requested to use their influence for the success of this important work.

Railway Earnings.

The annual report of Mr. A. White, Traffic Manager of the Midland Railway of Canada, contains the following paragraph:—

"Coming down to an analysis of the freight earnings, which yield more than two-thirds of our trade, we find in the first staple commodity, viz.: lumber, that in 1882 was earned \$171,853, and from the quantity on hand at the present moment, as compared with stocks held this time last year, combined with the known number of logs that have been harvested during the recent winter, we may calculate upon an increase in our lumber receipts of twenty-five per cent. On square timber in 1882 we earned \$21,814, and have already under contract this year more than double the quantity of timber we carried last year."

A Timber Merchant's Benevolence.

Mr. Amos Roe, of the saw-mills, Worcester Wharf, gave a treat to upwards of 2,000 poor children in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on Good Friday. A few years ago Mr. Roe invited several poor ragged children in the neighborhood of his works to breakfast on the morning of Good Friday. The invitation was repeated annually, and the number of children became so large that adequate accommodation for them could not be found at Mr. Roe's works. Last week, through the kindness of Mr. J. Lowe and the committee of the Cattle Show, Bingley Hall was placed at the disposal of Mr. Roe, and there, by nine o'clock, upwards of 2,000 poor children had assembled for the treat provided for them.—*Timber Trades Journal*.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—The mills on the Mississippi are starting up for the season, logs are going down the river, and soon the new cut will begin to move into the trade. It is likely that the markets at valley points will have an ample supply of new lumber before the jobbers of this city have made up their minds to re-stock their yards. The demand from beyond the Missouri promises to be prodigious in Kansas and Nebraska, while the Dakota boom in emigration will call for an amount that was not adequately estimated last winter. Individuals who have travelled westward say that the rush of new settlers to all the unoccupied sections in Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota is unprecedented. Trains are crowded with people and their movables; and, as they are going out in advance of any preparation for shelter, a vast number of houses will have to be built to cover them before snow flies next winter.

Chips.

The Belleville Ontario says:—If the lumbermen have as good luck this season as last some of them may safely retire from business rich men.

The Northwestern Lumberman says that every indication points to a booming demand in Dakota, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories.

A PITCH pine tree on Grant creek, Missoula county, M. T., is reported to be 125 feet high, and 27 feet four inches in circumference, five feet from the ground.

CYPRESS timber, at Orange, Texas, was sold at \$12 a stick, for the best, lately—a good figure that made it probable that there would be renewed activity in the swamps.

So many logs have been cut and hauled this season in Maine that it is thought the mills will not be able to saw more than half of them. In the Machias Basin alone 30,000,000 feet of logs have been cut.

Messrs. R. & G. Strickland have cut this season in their limits in Hindon and Oakley, over 300,000 cubic feet of timber for the Quebec market. They have also cut about 50,000 from the same limits.

A GREAT fire broke out at Cacilhas, on the Tagus, opposite to Lisbon. The English cork manufactory belonging to Messrs. Bucknall & Sons was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at £100,000.

THE cherry tree which Mr. Gladstone felled in a snowstorm during the Easter recess has been presented to the Burslem Liberal Club, whose members purpose holding a bazaar in September next, and intend to have a number of articles made of the wood from the tree.

THE Kingston News says that the risen waters at Milhaven on Friday April 13th carried away two dams, and then lifted Mr. H. Fairfield's saw mill and deposited it bodily in the bay, when it went to pieces. The water also undermined the grist mill. Mr. Fairfield will build a new mill as soon as possible.

THE annual official report of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture urges farmers to give their attention to the subject of preserving our forests; settlers in the North-West are urged to plant trees on their homesteads as soon as they get possession; hardwood, and pine, or other rapid-growing trees, alternately in belts, being recommended.

Boston, Mass., has set out to scoop its rivals with a new industry. The Boston Lamina Wood Company is making a three-ply wood scoop for tea and groceries. The middle layer is placed with the grain of the wood running at right angles to that of the two outer layers. The scoops are given two heavy coats of shellac varnish. They are pronounced more serviceable than tin scoops.

At Fergus, Ontario, a jam of logs and ice over a mile in length was blocked for several days on the Grand River, above Reid's mill, but the heat started it on its downward course. It carried away part of Reid's dam and lodged against the bridge above Wilson's mills, but Semple's dam succumbed to all before it and passed down the river. It will cost upwards of \$1,500 to replace it.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says:—We occasionally read of large trees of different varieties, but New Albany, Ind., has an apple tree in comparison to which all other apple trees in the country are dwarfish. The trunk of this famous apple tree is eight feet in circumference. Even a pine tree eight feet in circumference is no insignificant specimen, but an apple tree of that size is a monster.

THE Lumber World says:—Locust timber is one of the very valuable of Southern woods. For certain uses in ship building it has no equal. Where strength and durability are required, its value is acknowledged. Fence posts made of it have been known to be in the ground for sixty years and remain perfectly sound. The tree is a beautiful one, and grows very rapidly, hence its special adaptability to artificial culture. The Southern states are not yet much in need of timber cultivation, but the locust will flourish in other less favoured portions of the country, as well.

THE Ottawa Board of works has decided to authorize City Engineer Surtees to call for tenders for tree-planting and boulevarding in the public streets.

It has been demonstrated from a scientific standpoint that the greater portion of Switzerland would have been uninhabitable years ago were it not for the systematic cultivation and preservation of forests, which are cared for as strictly almost as a private park.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Timber Trades Journal writing from Alexandria, Egypt, says the stocks of Swedish wood there are large, and as the merchants foresee that some time must elapse before building to any extent is commenced, they are not at present inclined to increase them.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says:—The cry that mahogany is rapidly superseding, and will take the place of, our native woods for furniture, need not scare anyone who owns hardwood lumber piles or timber. Distribute all the mahogany that comes to America in a year among the furniture factories, and every man who buys a piece of furniture might be able to get a small sliver of it, but hardly more.

THE Winnipeg Commercial says:—R. J. Short expects that his new saw-mill between Rat Portage and Acovatin will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of June. The output of lumber this year will be about 8,000,000 feet. He has also taken out 185,000 ties, 25,000 telegraph poles and 5,000 piles. He is also putting a tug on the lake to do his own towing. This will be ready for work by the opening of navigation.

AN Illinois correspondent of the Northwestern Lumberman says:—This is about the time that people begin to "trot out" their big logs. I can start the racket with a black walnut seven feet eight inches in diameter across the stump and 12 feet long; and the mystery of it is how it came to grow perfectly sound. It is as sound as a "trade check." I've got six others nearly as large, and the seven logs hold two flat cars pretty close to the track.

THE Timber Trades Journal says:—If the depletion of the forests of the North-eastern States of the Union is as imminent as some statisticians try to make us believe, the abolition of the duty presents a grand opportunity of saving their own trees by using those of their neighbors. Unfortunately Canada was said to be in the same plight, and pine was getting quite a scarce commodity. Still the world goes on, and plenty of it comes forward.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says:—The state of New York at present only owns a trifle over six hundred thousand acres of timbered land in the Adirondack region; hence the interference of the legislature of that state for its preservation comes none too soon. This action has been necessitated to prevent the floods on the Hudson river in the spring and fall, and exceedingly low water in mid-summer, which already seriously impede navigation at Troy, Albany, and other localities between the latter city and Poughkeepsie.

OWING to the rush of high water in the Rideau, the stone foundation of McClymont & Co.'s new mill office, in course of erection on the bank, was loosened. The latter occurred to such an extent that it was deemed necessary to tear down the whole structure. This was proceeded with, and the firm will be put to a lot of additional expense in reconstruction as soon as the water has receded far enough. Among the places flooded in the village of New Edinburgh are McClymont & Co.'s mill yard, and Mr. Alex. Lumsden's boathouse and wharf. The damage to both places will amount to about \$200.

A GENTLEMAN recently from Dakota, tells the Northwestern Lumberman that there is a deplorable lack of lumber in some of the new towns springing up in the territory. The embargo during January and February prevented the shipment of lumber, and since then the requirements of the settlers have been so urgent that little beside their goods and stocks have been transported. Common lumber sells at \$18 per thousand, with a dozen buyers for every board there is for sale. At many points household goods are sitting by the railway track, with no material to make houses to shelter them or their owners.

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25 in ball and 5 in heel are the numbers usually required.

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British Columbia.

In his evidence before the Committee on Immigration, Dr. Dawson, Assistant Director of the Geographical Survey of Canada, said:—

"The Queen Charlotte Islands contain about 70,000 acres of excellent agricultural lands, covered with heavy forest timber. The yield of wheat per acre on Vancouver Island is from 35 to 40 bushels. The whole seaboard and a large portion of the interior have abundance of timber for commercial purposes, the largest and most generally used being the Douglas pine, which attains an ordinary height of over 300 feet and a diameter of 8½ feet. White pine of an excellent quality abounds, while the spruce and hemlock are very superior in quality to what they are on the Atlantic coast. The forests have not suffered by fires owing to the humidity of the climate. The leading resources of the Province in order of importance, are timber, fisheries, mines and agriculture."

Lumber in the East.

A Portland, Me., despatch of April 10 says a meeting was on that day held by prominent lumbermen of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, representing 2,000,000 feet of lumber, a protective association was formed and a committee was appointed to draw up a schedule of prices for the coming season. It was developed that less spruce lumber has been cut during the winter than was expected, and that the amount expended for labor and teams was higher than usual. It was decided to keep prices at about last season's figures. This combination controls the spruce market. Another telegram says the lumber dealers of New England propose to raise the price of building lumber \$1 per thousand.—Northwestern Lumberman.

A Warning.

The time has come when the refuse of the logging camp begins to dry and get ready to be converted into fierce flames, provided some hunter, explorer, or thoughtless boy, drops a lighted match. Every operator knows this, yet what will he do about it? Simply nothing. He will not sweep together and dispose of the powder that all the summer and fall will be a standing menace to his own, and his neighbor's safety. He will not expend a single dollar for insurance. He will depend on big rainstorms and Providence, and if these fail him, he will go around grumbling as usual because there are no laws enacted to force him to do what he knows he ought to do. A single forest fire may sweep away property that is worth millions, but no precaution is taken to avoid it. The saws of the mills of the Northwest will dispose of the pine fast enough without the assistance of forest fires. When the final summing up comes we fear that more carelessness will be charged up to the logger's account than he can stand.—Northwestern Lumberman.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Market Reports.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

APRIL 25.—Business has been quiet lately and sales have been rather light, as buyers are awaiting the opening of navigation in order to make purchases of vessel. It is expected that about the same amount of building will be done this season as was done in the last. Prices have not varied much as yet. Last season's rates still rule, except for laths which are now worth \$3.00 per M. and scarcely any to be had at that figure; last summer they were sold at a \$1.35. The supply of ash is very light, and for which there is a good demand. Other hard woods are in fair demand in a retail way. We quote ex yard as under.

Table listing lumber prices for Montreal, including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Oak, Walnut, Cherry, Butternut, Birch, Hard Maple, Lath, Shingles, etc.

SHIPMENTS AND FREIGHT.

It is rather too early in the season to say much about shipments. It is reported that contracts have been entered into at Quebec for delivery in the River Plate of about 5,000,000 feet of spruce lumber to be shipped from here and Three Rivers. We have been unable as yet to ascertain the rate of freight; steamer room, from hence to Liverpool, for deals has been offered at 60s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Owing to the frost and severe weather during the month of March business has been quiet. At the last auction sales of spruce deals an advance in price was obtained, but not so much as was generally looked for. Two cargoes from St. John, N. B., were sold averaging £7 9s. 6d. and £7 11s. 3d.

CORWOOD.

The demand during the past week has been pretty lively owing to the cold weather. The supply is good at the railway station, but at the moment there is a lull in the imports, as the ground in the country is too wet to cart the wood to the cars. Owing to liberal receipts and the near approach of the opening of navigation, the market is easy and prices lower with a falling tendency. We quote ex cartage:

Table listing lumber prices for Corwood, including Long Maple, Short, Long Birch, Short, Long Beech, Short, Long Tamarack, Short.

OTTAWA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

APRIL 21.—The Grand Union hotel was besieged with lumber merchants this afternoon, when a number of valuable timber limits were put up at auction by the Merchants Bank of Canada. The berths were known as numbers 23, 43, and 51, the area of each being 36 square miles. Amongst the more prominent lumber kings noticed, were Messrs. David Moore, R. Klock, D. A. Macdonald, of Ausable, Michigan, J. McKay, Renfrew, J. Bell, Pembroke, J. McCann, Wm. Hurdman, Wm. Conroy, Aylmer, J. Rochester and other local mill and limit owners. There were also present a number of bankers. Berths 43 and 51 Georgian Bay were offered in one parcel. The bank officials could give no report on these berths and consequently no intelligent idea of the value could be formed; they were therefore with drawn, not before, however, \$5,000 had been bid. The other number 23, one of the most valuable limits now in the market, was next offered. The situation of this berth is on what is known as the Widow river. The C. P. Railway passes through it and this has consequently enhanced its value, as it affords facilities for shipping by rail. Competent judges estimate that it will give 400,000 square feet of lumber. The bidding started at \$25,000 and kept lively

until the sum of \$56,000 was reached. The bank here withdrew its reserved bid and the berth was knocked down to a city gentleman representing Mr. Klock of Aylmer. Not a great many years ago this berth could have been purchased for less than one-tenth the amount received to-day.

THE PAST SEASON.

Shanty foremen and others interested in the trade, who return from the Upper Ottawa, report the past season to be a very successful one in lumbering operations. The snow kept at a good height. There was no scarcity of labor and as a result the output of timber will be fully as large as last year. Nearly all the shanties have by this time broken up and everything is in readiness for the spring drive. Every train from the east during a short time past has had on board large gangs of river men, en route for the shanties to bring down timber.

Ald. Whelan, manager for Mr. J. Rochester, to-day stated that lumbermen entertain some fear that the water in the rivers and streams this spring would not reach that height that would be desired, but there is no danger, however, but that the bulk of the timber will be navigated down to the mills and markets. The weather this spring for the most part has been warm in the day time and cold at night and consequently the snow has greatly run off.

SAW MILLS.

The repairs to the saw mills here which have been carried on during the winter are about completed, and it is expected that the majority of them will start their saws in motion for the season next week. This is a little earlier than usual, but there is a sufficient supply of logs in the ponds to keep them going until the fresh ones come down. Owing to the somewhat depressed condition of the market, it is believed that many of the mills will not run at night.

A HANDSOME MILL.

Mr. E. B. Eddy's new mill, erected on the site of the one destroyed in the large conflagration last fall, has been completed and is pronounced one of the most handsome structures of the kind in the Dominion. The walls are of stone, and large, substantial timbers have been used in the fitting up of the interior. The roof is oval in shape, different to all the other mills here. The exterior of the mill has been painted in flashing colors and presents a handsome appearance. The latest improved machinery has been put in and the sawing capacity will be larger than the previous one, which cut nearly 80,000,000 feet last season. This new mill will be the first to start in this vicinity, beginning on Monday next.

NEW VESSELS.

Three years ago not a steamer of any description could be seen on Lake Temiscamiquet. Since that time a small fleet has been placed on it by different parties. Mr. Allen Grant is now building another schooner to ply on the same water this season for freighting purposes.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

APRIL 23.—Trade by carload is dull at present; owing to the tardiness of building operations this spring the yards are holding larger stocks than is usual at the opening of the season. The winter of 1881-2 continued so open that building went on with little diminution during the entire year, and, as a consequence, retailers found their yards nearly depleted on the opening of the summer. This state of affairs is now entirely reversed, wholesale dealers have continued shipping to this market nearly through the entire winter, and retailers continued purchasing, and now find themselves with full stocks, and wholesale men find it difficult and up hill work to sell on the local market. This glut will, however, be only temporary, and with the advent of fine weather and good roads business will once more resume its wonted activity. I would here remark that there is no overstock in dimension bill stuff, that is still difficult to obtain in sufficient quantities to meet present demands. The surplus is mainly in stock boards and sidings; 2x4 scantling, 12 ft. to 20 ft., and joisting 18 ft. to 24 ft., is still in demand, and no glut in the shingle or lath trade. Mill men seem to have devoted their entire attention to the wants of the American market, which is mainly confined,

so far as trade from here is concerned, to strips, stocks and good sidings, 1 in., 1 1/2 in., 1 3/4 in., 2 & 3 in.

The docks have now their wonted signs of activity and bustle. Four vessels have left for Oswego up to time of writing this letter, taking away with them over 100,000 feet of lumber, and the different railroad companies will soon be taxed to furnish cars to meet the wants of their customers; indeed the Midland Railway Company are now employing their box cars in the lumber trade, and it is difficult to obtain G. T. R. cars sufficient to meet the demand of the Western trade, as all the lumber shipped over the Midland railway for points west of this place have to be transferred to the G. T. R. cars on their arrival here. This is extremely inconvenient for shippers on account of the delay and extra expense involved by handling. But the Midland Company excuse themselves on the plea that they have not sufficient rolling stock to allow their cars being sent so far from their own jurisdiction. The same excuses are made by the different railroad companies from year to year, and no apparent steps taken to remedy the evil, although credit must be given to the Midland Company for the exertions made by their officials to forward the lumber over their road as rapidly as possible.

Prices at the yards remain the same as last quoted you, and no downward tendency to be noted.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, N.Y., including Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, cantling and joist, etc.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, N.Y., including Cutting up planks to dry boards, Sound dressing stocks, Pickets Am. inspection, Three uppers, Am. inspection.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, N.Y., including 1 1/2 inch flooring, dressed, 1 1/2 inch rough, 1 1/2 inch dressed, etc.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The demand since our last has been very slack; buyers are holding off in anticipation of lower prices when lake and canal navigation get fairly opened. We have had only one arrival of lumber so far; state canal will be very late opening this season; the weather is too cold to admit of work being done speedily. No change in prices.

Table listing lumber prices for Oswego, N.Y., including Three uppers, Pickings, Fine, common, Common, Culls, Mill run lots, Sidings selected, 1 inch, etc.

CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of April 21, says.—Probably the amount of lumber actually called for on country orders since April 1 has not been as large as for a corresponding time in March, though the quantity shipped thus far this month does not fall below the average in March. There is much diversity of opinion in the district about the current demand, some asserting that it has seriously fallen off since the first of April, while others report a brisk demand fully as good as in March, which all acknowledge to have been a month of heavy trade. It is noticeable that the jobbers take the gloomier view of the situation, while the manufacturing dealers express great satisfaction about the volume of business doing, and predict great things for the future. Setting as

the views of both wings of the trade, we have sufficient testimony of facts to prove that the demand for lumber is good, and that the current outward movement is fully as heavy, and probably heavier than it was last year at this time. Several houses, whose veracity is unquestionable, report a larger aggregate shipment this month thus far than in April 1882, and they are among the largest shippers in the district. While some of the jobbers may be passing through a period of dullness as respects their individual yards, others of the same wing of the trade are having all they can do to keep up with their orders. It is a fact that several houses that are to remove their yards have been able to almost entirely clean off their foundations, and will not be obliged to run a stick to their new locations. When such a thing as that can be done, even at a moderate concession in prices, it shows what might safely be called a sweeping demand, for it has been capable of performing thorough broom work in a number of yards. It is furthermore noticeable that all over the district the sky is breaking in, where, as late as February, the tall piles obscured the vision. An immense depreciation in the amount stock has taken place since March 1, as anybody can see who is familiar with the district. Several of the larger houses report shipments this year up to the present as considerably in excess of a like period last year. On the whole, we may conclude that the season has started out well for the lumber business, and that the requirement for the entire year will be considerable more than for any previous one in the history of the Chicago lumber trade.

Receipts, and stock on hand of lumber, shingles, etc., for the week ending April 19, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange:

Table showing receipts and stock on hand of lumber and shingles for the week ending April 19, 1883, compared with 1882.

Table showing stock on hand of lumber and shingles for the years 1883, 1882, and 1881.

ALBANY.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices for Albany, including Pine, clear, Pine, fourths, Pine, select, Pine, good box, etc.

BOSTON.

Colon, Wool and Iron of April 21, says:—There is a fair steady demand for general lumber, and the tone of the market is quite well sustained, with a continued good outlook for business. Pine holds its own both for western and Canada. Yellow pine is in good demand. Spruce is in request, with the mills in Maine and New Hampshire very busy on orders. The

THE ENGLISH MARKET.

Jas. Smith & Co.'s Liverpool wood circular of April 3rd, 1883, says:—The arrivals since our last have been 42 vessels, 21,182 tons, against 20 vessels, 14,781 tons, in 1882 and 17 vessels 12,621 tons in 1881.

FROM 20TH JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 1883.

Vessels.	Tons.
Quebec.....	4
St. John, N. B., &c.....	3,843
United States.....	6,901
Baltic.....	17,530
Total.....	20,374

FROM 20TH JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 1882.

Vessels.	Tons.
Quebec.....	7
St. John, N. B., &c.....	6,829
United States.....	10,078
Baltic.....	8,049
Total.....	84,151

FROM 20TH JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 1881.

Vessels.	Tons.
Quebec.....	1
St. John, N. B., &c.....	3,734
United States.....	23
Baltic.....	1,093
Total.....	29,100

The import during the month (save one item, prepared flooring) has been small, and helps to strengthen the market, which has been weak and languid all the year. Latterly a better feeling has taken place, and now that the holidays are over and fine seasonable weather prevailing, a more encouraging state of things should be exhibited in the general trade of the country, and the wood trade may then fairly look for an improvement, especially as stocks cannot be considered otherwise than very moderate. The plentiful supply of money and the continued low rate of discount, 3 per cent., does not augur much demand for trade purposes. Freights are much the same as last month, although an increased demand would quickly advance rates.

COLONIAL WOODS.—Yellow pine timber: The sales have been small, all from the yard, and of a retail character. Around the coast contracts have been made more freely. Red pine has been in fair demand. Ash: No sales reported. Elm: The stock is light. Walnut: The stock is light of Canadian, and good large wood commands full prices. Birch maintains its value, and the stock is the smallest for some time past. Oak: The stock is light, with a fair demand, especially for planks, cut to sizes; the sales have been of the latter, at 2s. 9d. per foot for prime, and 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. for inferior quality; and specifications. A cargo is now landing and not yet sold. N. B. and N. S. spruce deals: There have been no fresh arrivals; a cargo of Nova Scotia, to arrive, has been sold at 27 5s. c. i. f. to an outpost. The consumption here has been rather below that of the same time last year, and the stock is larger than last year's, which was unusually light as compared with former years. The only sales have been at auction of St. John, viz, ex-Governor Langdon, averaging 27 11s. 3d., and ex-Murabout, at 27 10s., ex quay, which shows a slight improvement. Quebec pine deals: The stock is being reduced, there has been an increased demand, and full prices obtained. By auction, a few 1st quality Three Rivers, 3x10, realized £21 per standard, and 2nd quality, long lengths, 3x11, £17 per standard; a parcel of 3rd quality has also been sold, the price of which has not transpired. Quebec staves: Pipe have changed hands at £95, and puncheon at from £23 10s. to £25 per mille. Palings and laths are asked for.

PAPER AND ITS USES.

The great diversity of uses to which paper pulp has been heretofore put has prepared us for almost any statement in regard to its application. We have been informed of paper boxes, paper barrels, and boots; paper floors, ceilings and siding, paper car wheels and rails; and paper dishes, pails, and other furniture that were hardly prepared for the statement that paper chimney shafts were among the possibilities of this almost universally applied material: Perhaps says an English exchange there never was before in the history of mankind so outrageous a violation of preconceived ideas as is embodied in the sentence, "Paper Chimney Shafts." The name is sufficient for a tolerable joke, yet in Breilau a shaft

has been erected fifty feet high of paper pulp which has been chemically impregnated so as to resist combustion. Paper has been put to some extraordinary purposes, but we think the use of paper for chimney shafts surpasses all.

The limit to which paper pulp may be used in the various industries has by no means been reached. For several years the most expensive and safest car wheel has been made of this material, using a steel tire. Houses are being built on western prairies of "lumber" made of straw pulp. Railroad bars of the same material are seriously proposed, and now come along a lively German scientist and makes the stuff fire-proof, and build a chimney of it. Next came ovens, heating furnaces, stoves. Should this development proceed as all others, it will materially effect the iron trade. The materials for paper pulp—worthless woods and straw—are most abundant and cheap. The limit to its use could hardly be affected by the lack of stuff to make it.

Stocks in England.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says:—All colonial goods continue less in stock now than they were a year ago at similar date, and this state of things will probably remain till the first open-water cargoes put in an appearance, which is not likely to occur for some considerable time yet. The same with regard to pitch pine; stocks are still light, being about 17,000 pieces, against 45,000 last year. The stock of prepared boards, including the recently arrived cargoes, a portion of which have not been taken into stock, does not come up to the stock in hand last year by about 400,000 pieces, a not very considerable difference, and which the next returns will probably more than make up. The open winter 1881 and 1882 kept the stocks of flooring from diminishing to any considerable extent during the dead season, but though this winter has been far from a severe one, still there was sufficient frost in the Baltic to close the ports at the usual time, and thus check the importation to this country.

Pliable Wood.

The *London Timber Trades Journal* in its account of the recent Building Trades Exhibition, describes the following as among the curiosities:—There is the Pliable Wood Company, whose stand, deserving a passing notice. They put a card into your hand, with their address printed on it, which is a pure veneer, tougher than pasteboard but with the color and grain of the wood plainly showing, and which is flexible without splitting or cracking. Rather a curiosity than an obliging visiting card, perhaps, but showing to what uses wood can be turned in case of need. They claim too that their process is *indestructible by fire*—that is, it may be assumed, not liable to take fire by anything short of a welding heat. All their preparations of wood take a high French polish; and they exhibit specially pressed match boarding, of various woods, for ceilings, partitions, passages, stairs, &c., rendering lath and plaster unnecessary.

In a recent sitting of the German Parliament the Bill for raising the wood duties was referred to a committee by 136 votes to 135.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of March 31, says:—It is satisfactory to see that prices have been so well maintained in the north. The sales at Glasgow and at Leith last week indicated considerable firmness in the market, as nothing appeared to be sacrificed, and some goods fetched remunerative prices. Sixty feet average Quebec yellow pine timber averaging over 85s. per load must be considered a fair sale; but 3rd Quebec yellow deals at about £9 for regular sizes was not so good. Pitch pine, while pulling down the prices of the old favorites, does not do much for the importer over in Glasgow. 1s. 4d. per foot is equal to 66s. 8d. per load; from this deduct 42s. freight, and 21s. first cost; there is 3s. 8d. left to pay insurance, landing charges, dock dues, auction fees, discount, &c., before the importer can look for a margin. In Liverpool this commodity is doing rather better just now. There is a large demand, but the supply is too incessant to admit of any material advance of price.

LUMBERING BY LIGHTNING.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—The part that electricity will play in the lumber business is a thing unknown. At present it cuts no figure except for lighting mills; but with its unlimited possibilities, its use may be much more extended. Just now electric motors are commanding attention. It is claimed that the cost of such a motor is small in comparison with steam engines, and that they can be made to weigh considerably less than the common engines. Perhaps a light motor may be just the thing for the logger to haul logs over a light track. Felling trees by electricity has been tried, and although it did not prove a success, there is no reason to despair. That logs will be cut and hauled by electric apparatus is not improbable, and no one can say that electricity will not yet be the power that will run saw mills. In fact, the day may come when a good share of the lumber business will be run "by lightning."

Railway Freights.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—There is a growing feeling in Mississippi that the legislature should take in hand railway matters, and seek to equalize the freight rates. It is thought that an effort will be made to that end at the coming session of the legislature. If by any means the lumbermen along the lines of railroads could ship their common lumber it would be greatly to their advantage. As it is now, millions of feet of such lumber are piled at the mills, with the probability that it will lie there until it rots. A mill man recently offered 1,000,000 feet to a gentleman for \$3 per thousand, and the offer was not accepted. It would find sale if it could only be shipped. Any quantity of it could be bought at from \$3 to \$6 dollars per thousand, nearly every mill having 1,000,000 feet or more of it on hand.

A Large Fir Tree.

The following letter appears in the *Timber Trades Journal*:

Sir,—I sometimes see in the *Journal* reference to large or historic trees, and, thinking it may interest some of your readers, I send the following particulars of a large Pinaster I have cut into planks this week. The tree standing was near 100 feet high of measurable timber. The butt length of 21 feet cut three 12 inch planks containing from 60 to 65 feet cube each. Two of them are excellent planks, as clean as 1st yellow pine. The grain of the wood shows rapid growth, the color is bright red throughout. I suppose it would be difficult to match these planks in English-grown wood, the dimensions being 21 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in. x 12 in., all square.—I am, yours truly,

S. SCORRY.

Steam Saw-mills, County Wharf, Northam, Southampton, March 22nd, 1883.

A TIMBER raft has gone to pieces in the gale at the mouth of the Edisto River, S. C., and three raft tenders have been drowned.

A LINE of lumber vessels will be put on this season between Thompson, near Manistique, Mich., and Chicago. They will run in the interest of the Delta Lumber Company, whose mills are at Thompson.

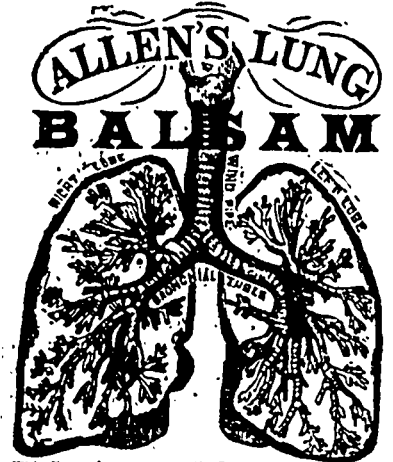
On Thirty Days Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dyo's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

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

HEADACHE.—Headache is one of those distressing complaints that depends upon nervous irritation, bad circulation, or a disordered state of the stomach, liver, bowels, etc. The editor and proprietor of the *Canadian Presbyterian* was cured after years of suffering with headache, and now testifies to the virtue of Burdock Blood Bitters.

\$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.



(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs.

BY ITS FAITHFUL USE CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS AND NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal! It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child. It contains no OPIUM in any Form.

Directions accompany each bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

This celebrated Medicine is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,—in short, everybody, everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. Used externally, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by medicine dealers throughout the world, Price 20c., 25c., and 50c. per bottle.

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

HART EMERY WHEEL COMPANY, Limited

HAMILTON, CANADA.

GILBERT HART, Detroit,
President.

JAMES T. BARNARD, Hamilton,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

DETROIT

EMERY and CORUNDUM WHEELS

These Wheels are

Wire Strengthened



And Specially Adapted

For Saw Gumming

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

They Surpass All Other Wheels for Free Cutting and Durability.

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

Messrs. SHURLEY & DIETRICH,
GALT.

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

JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ.,
MONTREAL.

Messrs. JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,
TORONTO.

WE ALSO REFER TO

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

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

VESSELS PREPARING.

The Toronto Mail of April 20, has the following among its shipping notes:

The Dundee is still fitting out. She is going to load lumber in a few days.

The Rutherford has finished unloading, and will take in a lot of lumber, probably, in a day or two.

The Bruno, which sailed on Wednesday, carried square timber, and not deal boards, as was reported for her dock load.

The Sarepta has been fitted up, and is taking in a full load of lumber for Oswego at \$1.30. She will run out just as soon as she can, it may be to-day or to-morrow.

The Mulvey is taking in 250,000 feet of lumber at the northern, and will finish up to-day for Oswego. She is run out by her owner, Captain Hall, who says the rate is \$1.25.

The tug W. T. Robb, owned by Captain Hall, is being fitted up at the Northern, and will do duty on the rafts now getting ready near her berth. There is little to be done on her but to light the fires.

Captain Maw is putting 290,000 feet of lumber in the Jessie Drummond for Oswego. He will sail to-day, if business does not detain him. He is taking this cargo at a dollar and a quarter and on his next trip will look for more.

The Snowbird is loading lumber at the Northern railway docks, Captain Baird, better known as Andy, still sails her. She has been chartered by Mutton, of Toronto, to carry 100,000 feet of lumber for Oswego, which she takes at \$1.30. This is an advance on the opening and is a fair price. A safe voyage and quick return for the little craft is the wish of many.

TIMBER PERMITS.

In the House of Commons on Monday April 23, Mr. McCraney, in moving for a return showing the names of all persons to whom permits have been granted to make timber, ties, telegraph poles and saw logs within the district of Rainy lake and river and Lake of the Woods and tributary streams, from July, 1880, to July, 1882, advocated the system of disposing of timber limits by public auction. He read extracts from newspapers commenting on the Government administration of timber lands, and also a letter in which it was stated that the Government had sold timber limits for \$5 per square mile to parties who had resold at \$2,000 per square mile.

Sir, Hector Langevin thought the hon. gentleman had acted unfairly in prejudging the case before the Government was permitted to bring down the papers. Not only had he done so, but he proposed to confine this inquiry to two years under the present Government, with out extending his investigations into any portion of the time when the late Government were in power. If the papers were to be of any use they should cover the whole period during which the timber licenses had been granted. He, therefore, proposed that the motion be amended so as to call for returns of all permits and licenses granted with territory to date.

Mr. Hesson thought the letter read by the mover of the motion should be laid on the table so that the name of the writer could be made public.

The motion as amended was adopted.—Mail.

PATTERN LUMBER.

Says the Mechanical Engineer:—"The pine is the tree of the pattern-maker—not any pine tree however. He leaves that of Georgia and Oregon to the carpenter for his heavy framework. The stair-builder or joiner may even find uses for those strong and tough woods. He (the pattern-maker) looks to it that his lumber is soft, light in weight, clear and straight in the grain. A gnarled and knotted stick is an abomination to him, but a straight plank is his delight. His views are met, his wishes fulfilled, in the best selected pine of Michigan. How beautiful the freshly re-sawed planks of this wood appear, in color a very light pink, with a knot seldom seen. Its appearance foretells its quality; the shavings come long and silky from the true plane, leaving a surface as glossy as satin. Across the grain it is not refractory, and endways it will cut like cheese. So excellent is the quality of this lumber that pattern-makers demand, and receive it, in all

parts of the World, from London, England, to San Francisco. Many kinds of wood are used for patterns; practically, however, there are but two kinds, hard and soft wood. The question is, when shall we use the one or the other. Pine, or soft wood, is used for large and heavy patterns and for small ones, provided there are no cross-grained parts, which from their thickness, or from being unbraced, are unable to stand the process of moulding. Stock patterns, expected to be in use for a number of years, are made of hardwood, to retain the sharpness of their outlines. For very small work hard wood is always to be preferred, because in bringing such work to size and shape, very light cutting has to be performed, and the hand is guided in a measure by the resistance felt in using a tool."

LUMBER FOR MANITOBA.

The following letter appears in the Mail:—SIR,—Our attention has frequently been directed to the small quantities of lumber brought here from Ontario by people moving to this country; and while one of our firm was at Brandon last week we asked our manager there if he knew how much the lumber was costing when brought from Ontario by the emigrant, and were astonished to learn that it was costing from \$3 to \$10 per M. more than the current selling prices at the yards at Brandon.

It would seem that the idea has been quite prevalent throughout Ontario and the eastern provinces that the prices charged by merchants in the North-West were exorbitant, i. e., that exorbitant profits were charged, and it seems that no notice has been taken of the keen competition that exists in this country, so keen that merchants find it difficult to get a paying margin of profit, and exorbitant profits are the exception and not the rule.

As lumber is one of the first articles of necessity for the new settler here, we give the prices at present asked by the dealers in lumber at Brandon:—Sheathing boards, \$28; common boards, \$32; scantling, 16 ft. long and under, \$33; drop siding and flooring, \$35 and \$39; shingles, \$3.75, \$4.50, and \$5.50; lath, \$5.75; doors, 2' 6" x 6' 6" x 1 1/2", \$2.25; 2' 8" x 6' 8" x 1 1/2", \$2; sash, glazed, 3x10, 12 lights, \$1.75; 10x12, 8 lights, \$2; 12x24, 4 lights, \$2.50 per window; building paper, tarred or brown, 4 1/2 cents per lb.

The foregoing shows the prices asked for small quantities, and represents about the requirements of the ordinary settler. We shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish this in the columns of your paper, and would also ask you to direct attention to it.

For the accuracy of our statements and responsibility we would refer you to the manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada and Bank of Ottawa, Winnipeg.

Yours, &c.,

Winnipeg, April 17. BOYD & CROWE.

YOUNG'S POINT.

SHINGLE MILL.—The shingle mill is now in thorough working order. Strong new belts having been put in last week. Mr. W. J. Kearn's intention is to cut first class shingles, and to be second to none in the market; that is his motto.

THE DRIVES.—Mr. Chalmers intends to send back his foreman and two gangs of men to drive the logs that were cut last winter. Mr. Alex. Wynn goes back to Eel's Lake and brings his logs and timber down Eel's Creek into Stony Lake. Mr. P. Cassidy with his gang of men brings out his logs down Jacks Creek into Stony Lake. We wish both foremen lots of water in the creeks, no heads winds, &c.,

LUMBER AT SEA.

The New York correspondent of the North-western Lumberman says:—Some of the lumber and timber-laden vessels from the south with yellow pine have met with severe gales and narrow escapes from shipwreck. Some quantities of lumber have been lost from the decks, and some of the incoming crafts look as though they had been gone on a Rip Van Winkle voyage. The schooner Seth W. Smith, with lumber, came into the harbor April 9, steered in a highly original manner. A plank had been rigged to be used as a temporary rudder, that impor-

tant part having been knocked to pieces in a gale, April 8. At that time about one-half the deck-load was washed overboard. She was 11 days on the way from Savannah, and six of those days heavy gales were raging. Other trading vessels have suffered more severely: One with sugar came in last week with the rigging all lacking, as it had been swept away during the storm. The sailors were glad to get to port with their lives, and held a sort of jubilee while being towed up the harbor.

REVIEWS.

THE FORESTS OF ENGLAND.—We have received a very interesting little work "The Forests of England, and the Management of them in bygone times," published by Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, and Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London. It is written, or chiefly compiled, by John Croumbie Brown, L. L. D., Professor of Botany in the South African College, Cape-town. The author laments the paucity of works on forestry in England as compared with the cartloads of volumes in other languages. This work deals in a very interesting and instructive manner with the subject of the ancient forests of England, chiefly in relation to their history and law, but we are glad to learn that it is likely to be followed by other hand-books on subjects relating to forestry.

THE EDISON LIGHT.—Mr. Thos. Swinyard, of Hamilton, Ont., has published a pamphlet containing testimonials as to the advantages of the Edison Electric Light. These are in the form of answers to a series of questions, and give a very favorable report. They are from such establishments as the New York Herald office, and a number of leading mills, factories, hotels, &c. We learn that a charter and patent rights for Canada have been obtained, and we hope that shortly a factory for the construction of the machinery will be added to the other industries of Hamilton.

ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—A. H. Dixon, of Toronto, has published, for the Intercolonial Railway, a beautiful illustrative work entitled "Pleasant Places by the Shore and in the Forests of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, via the Intercolonial Railway." It is a most artistic production, even the cover being an art gem, and the numerous illustrations are beautifully drawn and engraved. The author, W. Kelly Reynolds, describes in a most attractive manner the beautiful scenery and other leading features of the districts in question. Such a publication should prove a strong inducement to tourists to select this route for their holiday excursions or even for a longer stay.

THE Flint & Pero Marquette is running eight log trains, and hauling about 7,000,000 feet daily. The company has contracts to fill that will keep them busy at this rate until July. A large force of men is work on the Harrison branch extension.

THE Lumberman's Gazette says:—Great scarcity of lumber all through Dakota. Common lumber sells at \$28 per thousand, with a dozen buyers for every board there is for sale. At many points household goods are sitting by the railroad track, with no material to make houses to shelter them or their owners.

THE Belleville Ontario of April 23, says: During the past seven days 47,615 cubic feet of square timber have been loaded at Hastings on Grand Junction cars for Mr. Thos. Buck and brought to this city. During Saturday alone 6,867 cubic feet of this timber were loaded on 13 cars, being an average of 527 5/13 feet per car. This work is done under the supervision of Mr. W. J. Butler, who is a "professional" at the business.

THE Montreal Gazette says:—The market has presented no very important changes since our last report, a good local demand existing for hard and soft wood at firm prices. An enquiry also is experienced for pine and several kinds of hardwood on American account. Advice from Winnipeg state that some heavy building contracts have just been concluded, and we hear that some large sales of lumber have been made at \$24 to \$28 per thousand feet.

THE Monominoe Indians, in Shawano county, Wis., last winter banked between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet of logs. The logs put in by them a year ago brought \$10 a thousand.

CONVINCING PROOF.

Having suffered from rheumatism for a long time I was induced to try your Arnica and Oil Liniment. The first application gave instant relief, and now I am able to attend to business, thanks to your wonderful medicine.

I am yours truly,

W. H. DICKISON,

218 St. Constant St., Montreal.

To Henry, Johnson & Lord, Montreal. Arnica and Oil Liniment is sold by all Druggists.

"GRUNT IT OUT."—The above is an old saw as savage as it is senseless. You can't "grunt out" dyspepsia nor liver complaint, nor nervousness if they once get a hold. They don't remove themselves in that way. To take a few doses of Burdock Blood Bitters is better than "grunting it out." What we can cure let's not endure.

REST

not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." \$60 a week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. Notiek. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated, Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 81 & 83 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. ORMOND & WALSH, sole authorized Agents for Peterborough, Ont. w4611222

Health is Wealth.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Insanity and leading to misery decay and death, Premature Old Age, and Spermatorrhoea, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by ORMOND & WALSH, sole authorized Agents for Peterborough, Ont. JOHN C. WEST & CO., Sole Proprietors, Toronto.

D^R FOWLER'S

EXTRACT OF WILD

STRAWBERRY

Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Gramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and Summer Complaint; also Cholera Infantum, and all Complaints peculiar to children teething, and will be found equally beneficial for adults or children.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

T. MILBURN & CO.,
Proprietors, Toronto.

LUMBERMEN'S STATIONERY.

We will supply anything in the line of BLANKS or STATIONERY for Lumber Shanties and Offices at City Prices.

Shanty Settlements

Shanty Orders

Shanty Receipts

Shanty Time Books

Shanty Log Books

Shanty Reports

Shanty Ledgers

Shanty Cash Books

Shanty Way Bills

Drive Books

Office Letterheads

Office Noteheads

Office Envelopes

Office Cards

Office Notes

Office Drafts

Office Orders

Office Receipts

Office Blank Books

Office Ship Account Books

And everything necessary to a complete office outfit.

All PRINTING done in the Highest Style of the Art, and at Lowest Living Prices.

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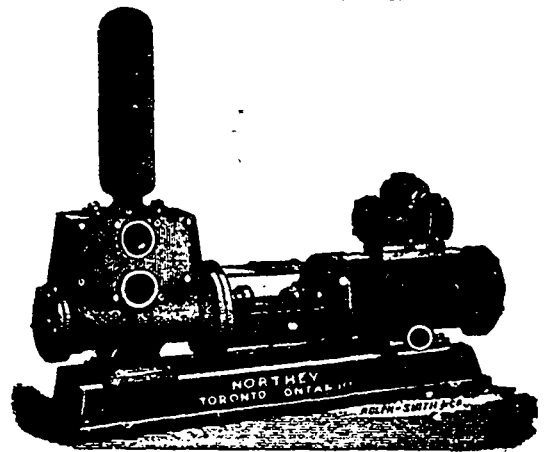
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