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VOL. 4.

PETEROROUGH, ONT., MARCH 15, 1884.

NO. 6.

A NEW LUMBER PROJECT

The international bridge between Port Life, One. and Black Rock crosses an miand in the Nagara river known as Squaw Island, containing about 500 acres of good land, with a large and valuable frontage on the river and Black Rock harbor. A railway company has been recently organized under the title of the Squaw Island Railway Company, who are taking steps to acquire possession of the island, it is said with the object of building it up with wharves and docks and making it a great milway and shipping point for lumber and freight. The Squaw Island Railway Company is believed to bothe New York Central and Hudson River milway under a new title, and to them in a few years the island would be worth so eral millions of dollars. The Grand T. unk, which virtually owns the International bridge, a possession Which, as proviously stated, crosses the island about its centre, and various property owners along the river front down to Tounwanda, which is ranking high as a lumber port, and whose property is threatened by this move, as well as various other railroads, will probably bitterly contest the preceedings for the confiscation of the island, and a long legal fight will possibly follow the contest.

TREES FOR COLD CLIMATES.

The special committee of the House of Commons on agricultural industries met on Friday morning, Mr. Gigault in the chair, when Mr. Charles Gibb, of Abbotsford, P. Q., was examined. Mr. Gibb has travelled in Great Britain, Germany, Russia and other European countries. making particular observations regarding their horticulture, and he is also the author of a pumphlet entitled "Fruits of the Cold North; a report on Russian fruits, etc." In his opinion the great obstacle to the introduction of fruits into the Northwest was the coldness of the climate, and, in Manitoba at least the conditions of the sub-soil. The country was such a vast one that there were totally different soils and climates in different parts of it, and a tree which might thrive well at Medicing Hat might not grow at all in Winnipeg. He thought the Government should encourage the horticulture of the country in the way it was encouraged by the Governments of Germany and Russia, viz., by the establishment of experimental farms or gardens, with a view to testing the kinds of trees which would best suit the different localities and by distributing those most suitable throughout the various localities. Southern trees would not thrive well in northern climes, but there was good reason for believing that the trees which throve well in Germany and Russia would thrive well here, These trees should be imported, tested in the esperimental grounds, and sold to the people of

the white allow poplar, the white ash, the all the see Norway spruce and other hardy and rapid the book growing varieties. For the northwest the question was to obtain trees which would mature as soon as possible. Throughout Europe, forestry was looked upon as a subject of great importance. The government of Russia owned and managed over 200 hundred forestry stations, and there are numerous plantations of fruit months in what are known as among the coldest habitable regions of the earth, and he found very large. lower than it does in Canada, he found excellent fruit in apples and pears and cherries in great quantities, and the trees which produced this fruit were suited to the climate and need no special care, and there was no reason to doubt that if transplanted in this country they would prove equally vigorous and plentiful. They should be imported here in quantities? In Germany all the school teachers were required to known something about horticulture. Each teacher was provided with a little plot of land in which he was expected to impart instruction, in a practical way, to his pupils. Botanic gardens were established in all parts of the world; and have been the means of advancing the horticulture, not only of Europe and Asia, but of Australia, the East and West Indies, Iowa, Minnesota, etc. Our lack was not so much a lack in culture as it was of the varieties of fruit suited to our climate-varieties which we can grow to a profit. If we had an experimental garden or plantation, we could import from Russia and Northern China the varieties we required, we could test and propagate them here, and they could be distributed to the great advantage of the country. In Iowa there were eight or ten of these experi mental gardens, and in Minnesota as many Ottawa would be a very good place for more. a central garden of this kind; and smaller ones might be established in different directions throughout the country. Ten acros would at first be sufficient for the proposed garden; but he (Mr. Gibb) would like to have another ten acres alongside to be made available at pleasure. Of course they should be under the control of practical horticulturists and not in the hands of politicians. Well managed, they would afford the means we so much needed of introducing new, suitable and improved varieties of fruit trees into the country. In conclusion, Mr. Gibb said it would be advantageous to distribute handbooks throughout the country; and spoke f the hardy varieties of excellent wheat he

bearing trees required in the North West, it referred to the success with which the Russians general feeling of the necessity of short workwould be well at first to import the white willow, cultivated the augus been, and said that aimest mg, and that the majority will adopt it. Should the white allow popular, the white ash, the fall the sugar used in Russia was the product of this be adhered to with steadiness, there can be

CURTAILMENT OF SWEDISH SUPPLY

We are to-day (Stockholms Dagblad, Feb. 11) onabled from fully reliable sources, to inform to look forward wit our readers of an important resolution agreed this season's trade. to by our timber experters. As mentioned in the yearly report of the Saw-mills and Timber trees under the control of the Government of Export Society, the floating of the timber in Russia, Germany and other European countries. Norrland has, during the last two years, taken represent two-thirds of the export from Norr-While in Russia Mr. Gibb spent about three place under favorable conditions, and the stocks at the saw mills ready for export, are therefore They are calculated to amount to there fruits which flourished. At points in about 400,000 standards. True, this is not which the temperature ranged considerably in o than what was stocked at the mills at the same time last year, but there is no doubt that the stocks were then a great deal too large.

This was proved by the forced sales and exports at the beginning of the season of 1883, which so injuriously affected prices. The total export from Sweden during 1893 amounted to about 750,000 standards sawn timber, a quantity largely in excess of former exports; in 1882 the export was 715,000 standards; and in 1881 about 611,000 standards. These large sales could only be effected at prices which leave no profit, and having ascertained that the stocks actually at the saw mills are just as large as before, a considerable number of saw mill ownors now clearly see the necessity of a curtailed production.

The first step, in this direction ought, of course, to be a reduction in the cutting, but the amount of cutting is principally arranged during the autumn, so that it is now too late to make any alteration in this, and any arrangement in this respect must be left over till next autumn There is thus no other way in which to curtail the output and strengthen prices than by proventing too large quantities being prepared for the market and offered for sale. A number of saw mill owners, representing an export in 1883 of about 400,600 standards sawn timber, came lately together, and "on their word and honor," and under the control of some gentlemen specially appointed, the greater part promised to reduce their export this year by 25 per cent... and in some cases to reduce their sawing in the same proportion. In this way the quantity of sawn timber available for export from Sweden this year will be 100,000 standards less than in 1883 By this means the saw mill owners hope to be able to raise prices at least to a figure which will cover the value of the timber.

This effort to steady prices would, perhaps, in itself not suffice, if the assistance of owners to reduce cuttings this autumn and next year could not be relied on. But from what was said at the meeting at Sundswall by a great many the neighborhoods. At first trees of quick and saw in Russia, which, he thought, should be saw mill proprietors, which later on signed the case growth should be tried. Of the non-fruit imported into and tested in Canada. He also convention, it would appear that there is a steamers and eight sailing vessels.

no doubt that the higher prices will fully compensate for the increased proportionate cost of production, and, however reluctant foreign buyers are to place orders, there is still reason to look forward with confidence to the result of

Although not all the saw mill or ners in Norrland were willing to join the convention, the fact that those entering into the agreement land may be taken as a proof the provailing opinion, and from what we can here we have good reason to expect that many of those who have not thought it right to sign the agreement are still determined to act in the same spirit.

The seat of the controlling committee is Stockholm, and the president is the Count Hallwyl, owner of the Ljusne Mill; the other members are: Nr. M. Arhusiander, Mr. r. Fish, Mr. J. E. Francke, of Stockholm, and Mr. Wilhelm Kompo, of the firm of Joh. Wikner & Co., Hernosand.

A White Rainbow.

Among the remarkable colestial effects of last November may be reckoned the appearance of a white rainbow, or cercle d'Ullea seen at Courtenay, (Loiret), France, on the morning of the 28th of that month. This phenomenon is very rare, and is described by M. Cornu, the wellknown astronomer, in a note to the French Academy of Sciences. The sun, which rose in the midst of the level streaks of cloud was very pale; an intense hoar frost covered the fields; a fog 6 very fine water drops formed a thin valo through which the sky could be seen free of clouds at the zenith, but swathed in bands of cloud on the southeast. Opposite the sun a great white are or rainbow without color was pictured on the fog, and recalled the smoke crowns of phosphoreted hydrogen. The apparont height from the summit of the arch to the horizon was 23 deg. 26 min., the apparent amplitude or span 80 deg. The apparent altitude of the sun at the time (9.41 A. M., Paris time) was 17 deg. 34 min. - Engineering.

Ir would more than repay a day's sojourn at Jonkoping, says the Pall Mall Gazette, to visit he factory whence proceeds not a small part of the light of the world. The latest nevelty, only at work for about a month, is an enormous ongine, which daily produces 1,000,000 boxes of Swedish matches. This wonderful machine receives the raw material, namely, blocks of wood at one end, and, after a while, gives up at the other the matches neatly arranged in their boxes, ready to be dispatched to the uttermost ends of the world. The wood which in the course of last summer was brought over to Jonkoping to be made into matches filled twenty

THE QUESTION OF FOREST SUPPLIES.

The following paper is by Franklyn B. Hough, Ph. D., author of "The Elements of Forestry," etc. :

A matter of serious importance with every one engaged in dealing in any material, or in working or using it, is that he should known as to how extensive is the supply, the probability of its maintanance, and the possibilities of its renewal. In the case of the minerals and the metals, although there are instances of local exhaustion, the amount produced has never yet failed to meet the growing demands of commerce and the arts; and although none of them are being replaced by any process of nature, when one taken, we seldom or never hear of any anxieties expressed, that a time will over come when they will be entirely gone, and when the world must get along without them. Perhaps some exception to this statement might be made, in respect to the theories of some economists, who have estimated upon the durability of coal beds, and the like; and a little may be going on in the way of restoration, from the deposits of mineral waters, etc., but without any exception worth noticing. The statement is true, that we are using the supplies that were created before man had existence, and which after some thousand years still appear sufficient for human

With the commudities in use from vegetable growth, although the natural supplies may in some cases appear to be abundant, and to some who reason only from what comes within the horizon of their own personal observation, they may seem to be inexhaustible, there is no word in our language that has been more abused than this; and where accepted as literally true, there is none that is more liable to lead to dangerous results.

Limiting our thoughts for the present to the question of timber supply, we will consider the facts as every one must admit them, and see as to what conclusions they lead us.

At the time when American colonization be gan, by the English in our present Atlantic states, and by the French in Canada, the importance of the woodlands in the public conomy was already beginning to be felt in Europe, and traces of this may be found in the records of that period. Sir William Penn, in the very beginning, appears to have realized this, when he inserted the provision in a law, two hundred years ago, requiring that five acres in every hundred should be retained in woodland; although it was not, so far as we know, made a condition in any of his convoyances of land.

In various Now England patents, trees fit for use in the Royal Navy were expressly reserved from cutting, and commissions were issued to agents authorized to look after these reservations, and supply from them the timber needed for public use. A war in Europe having cut off the supplies of tar and other naval stores from the Baltic ports, efforts were made to obtain these materials from our northean forests. before the wealth of southern pines in these resources had become known, and before the fact had been proved that none of our northern pines can, in their climate, he depended upon for yielding these commodities in any profitable

degree.
While the commission appointed under Colbert for studying the forestry question in Canada was engaged in preparing the Ordinance of Waters and Forests, of 1669, the French governors in Canada were instructed to except the valuable timber of that country in their grants of land, evidently regarding it probable that it might be needed for home government.

These measures andicate that from our beginning the forests of America have been looked upon as necessary for supplying the wants of Europe, and not a year has since passed (excepting as our ports may have been closed by an embargo or a war) without there being large shipments of timber and lumber to meet a foreign demand which Europe could not supply.

Our consumption at home began, everywhere throughout the timbered regions, with the wanton waste of everything to make room for of value, excepting what came from the ashes. for a hundred years, and similar sections of lumber in Maine, Michigan, and other states in Susses & Co., Augusta, Maine. agriculture, and for many years with no product ing out hundreds of millions of foot every year

Later along the manufacture of lumber and the development of new industries have kept pace with our progress in population and wealth, overy year increasing the domand, and steadily reducing the supply, until many of the states once heavily timbered throughout, when this spoliation began, have scarcely enough left to meet their local wants for many years to

The amount of saved lumber now used in the country cannot be less than 2,,060,000 feet a year. This would girt the earth at the equator with a flooring of two inch plank nearly 100 feet wide. If piled in a solid mass, without a particle of vacant space, it would cover a square mile nearly 75 feet high. If we add to this estimate the amount of wood used for fuel, and for hewn timbers, shingles, cooper stock, shin-building, railroad ties, charcoal, and the thousands of industries in which this material forms a part, and often the greater part, of their stock, we shall be able to form some idea of the amount, although figures are wanting to state oven approximately the general aggre-

To this we should add what is wasted by fires, an amount which in some years, as in 1825, 1871 and 1881, was many times greater than that actually used for the supply of all our wants, and which nover falls less than several millions of dellars in the best of years. We cannot everl ik this waste in our estimates of the future, any more than the manufacturer can his losses, in calculating the profits of his bust ness in a given time. - Journal of Progress.

WESTERN LUMBER SUPPLY

Many well informed persons are worrying about the supply of timber for the future of the now great prairie regions of the west. Many anxious fathers are wondering what their grand childern will do for fuel to keep them warm and lumber to build their houses. Appalling statistics of the number of cubic inches of timber (used annually a making matches, clothespins, shoo pegs, railroad ties and other equally monstrous things until, in imagination, they see the last stunted tree down, leaving a vast treeless desert on this continent. They can see no escape from the horrible dilemma which awaits their posterity in the near future, and so are ready to mour their being in advance of their creation. They can easily figure out the entire consumption of the coal and oil supply, following quickly the disappearance of wood, and this in turn brings a long train of painful things closing with the finale of the human family. It is useless to remind them that densely populated China and Japan and even in some of the older countries of Europe, man has been howing away for thousands of years in a vain endeavor to exhaust the supply of woods, or cite the fact that our prairies will soon be largely timber from natural causes. Nothing less than exhibition of sufficient timber to last until millennium will drive away the nightmare which afflicts them. yet many thousands who are so fully impressed with the near approach of a timber famine that they are exceedingly anxious to buy all the timber land possible within their means and credit on speculation. The pine land mania the last fow years originated with, and is still kept alive by, this crowd who, after investing their last dollar in pine land, were astonished to learn that there were any more acres left unoccupied any where, and are still more so at the fact that years bring little or no increase in the market value of timber. Hundreds of residents of the east, seeing what they regard as the final des truction of the timber from Maine to Florida in from 25 to 40 years, rushed out to Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and bought up the timber and have been paying taxes and agents year after year until it is doubtful if they could realize the amount invested if neither tire, storm or trespass have interfered with it. All those are astonished that there is any other tim. ber besides their own, which has been so carefully husbanded, left standing on the continent. Nothing could consince them that the supply of timber in Maine, Canada, New York or Ponn sylvania is ample to log for another winter. Notwithstanding these regions have been throw-

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MONTREAL.

Europe have been doing the same thing for a thousand years, there are probably over 250,000 square miles or 128,000,000 acres of timber lands east of the Rocky Mountains in the United States, to say nothing of the incalculable amounts in the British possessions and on the Pacific slope.-Musleyon News and Reporter.

Reciprocity in Lumber.

The New York Sun says :- If there is any one article which should be placed on the free list, it is lumber. Everybody agrees in this with the exception of certain manufacturers of lumber in the extreme northern states. Mr. Morrison, nevertheless, proposes to retain the duty upon lumber.

The duty upon lumber is aimed at Canadian spruce and pine. No other lumber is imported from Canada, and spruce and pine cannot be imported from any other country. Such woods as are not produced within the limits of the United States are already admitted into the country free of duty. The object of this duty, then, is perfectly obvious. It is to increase, as far as possible, the profits of manufacturing

the northern part of the country where pine and spruce for ts occur similar in character to those growing beyond the Canadian bound-

Mr. Dorsheimer of New York has introduced a bill into the house of representatives placing lumber upon the free list; it should be prompt ly and favorably acted upon. It is a duty Congress owes to the country.

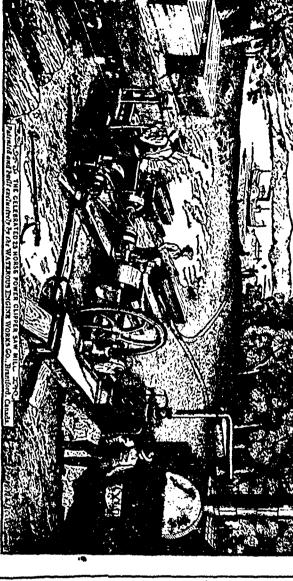
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BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The Timber Treates Journal of Feb. 16, says The timber returns for the month of January are always unimportant, nor are they considered any index to the forthcoming season, as they chiefly consist of the stray cargoes of bulated fall ships, or of oddments by regular liners from the open winter ports. There is a small excess over January, 1883, but only in hewn timber. Sawn and planed are something short. America is backward in the supplies, but Russia very forward, and Sweden and Norway, as usual, stand ir the lien's share. On the whole there is a difference of 12,646 leads more this January than the one before, but the valuation only increases by £1,823. This would indicate a considerable reduction in price, as the 12,640 loads surplus would hardly be considered of such small value as £1,829. As pitwood or firewood it would be worth more than a pound a load. The depreciation must, therefore, be spread ever the whole 137,941 leads imported during the month.

Taking these obvious deterrents into consideration, it does not appear that there will be any eagerness to replenish the stores in this country by early supplies on a large scale. The charters entered into already are understood to be chiefly by owners of stocks abroad, who desire to get their produce over to this side as early as possiblo; and transactions of that sort, though they sound like a trade revival, are a warning to the local importer to make haste slowly. Goods intended for auction a lo do not inspire confidence in the market, but they impair it, when seen to be intended on a large scale and systematically. It is true the reports from abroad speak of curtailed supplies at most of the ship-It is true the reports from abroad ping ports from real or artificial causes, and if such be actually the case, it would suit well with the diminished requirements of this country consequent on the considerable stocks, in comparison of the demand, which are still held over since last year in the principal emperiums of the United Kingdom. Bur then such reports are always in circulation at this season of the year. And in those years when the most limited supplies have been confidently predictod the season has closed with most inordinate stocks on this side, and a giving way of prices all around. Such was especially the case in 1880, when the Gulf of Bothina ports were repeatedly asserted to be some 800,000 standards deficient, and figures were deliberatoly paraded to show that it could not be otherwise.

It so happened, however, that this country was more than usually well supplied from all quarters that year, and prices were maintained with some difficulty and small profit, though it was a year of good trade generally, after the depression of 1879, to which the aspects of the present time may be likened.

If there is one thing that the trade may feel safe in relying upon we should say it, in that their supplies for the coming season are not likely to fall short from any quarter, even should trade brighten up to a more active demand than is at present anticipated. Much, of course, depends on the turn that trade may take as the season advances. A week ago some uncasiness was felt in the money market, and the rise of the bank rate, which was not much expected, was taken as a note of warning. Since then, however, money has again become easy, and anxiety on that score seems to have grito subsided, which is a very favorable diagnosis for our spring trade. Not every one is aware how much trade depends on the directors of the Bank of England, as that establishment influences the action of the other great financial houses, all of which limit their transactions in proportion as the bank rate advances. A check to the circulation of money always operates to the disadvantage of trade, because as money gots scarcor commodities become cheaper, and not unfrequently sacrifices have to be made to meet engagements falling due, when money must be raised in time or credit lost, as discounting and borrowing on securities are rendered more difficult. Therefore trade is to be congratulated on its escape from a crisis, for if almost all merchandise is at a low obb, and scarcely remunerating those who traffic in it with experience, skill, and caroful management,

at such a period could hardly fail to be very

We are premised a smaller supply this year from the New Brunswick ports, on the strength of which better prices are expected. Last year was very unsatisfactory to most of the shippers there, on account of the low price to which spruce fell in the United Kingdom as the season advanced. "Lumber," says our St. John correspondent, "is the great staple of our province and the backbone of its prosperity, and with a dopressed market for wood goods we cannot look for buoyancy in any other line of

Though we are not quite so dependent on it here, it may with truth be said that there is no commodity imported which gives so much amployment to our shipping, or which keeps so many people at work in all parts of the realm, as timber, and any decay of the trade, if not a national calamity, would indicate the approach

of one.
With a revival of commercial activity, an abundant supply from abroad would not be un wolcome, but in the absence of any fresh impulse, of which there is no immediate indication, it is not very likely that a great rush for goods at the timber shipping ports will occur when the annourcement of open water allows the new scason's traffic to begin.

That there will be a fair average demand by and by we see no reason to doubt. But any attempt to force our market now, by impationes on the part of our foreign friends, the shippers, would be likely to do serious mischief here, which must eventually recoil upon themselves.

VALUABLE INFORMATION REGAR-DING VERY HARDY WOODS.

The readers of the Canadian Horticulturist are aware that Mr. Chas. Gibb. of Abbettsford. Province of Quebec, spont last summer in visiting the horticultural establishments of Europe, and that in a special manner he investigated the fruits and trees of Russia in the hope that he might be able to find some very hardy varieties of good quality which could be introduced into Canada, that would be valuable acquisitions, particularly in Quebec, the Algema district of Ontario and in Manitoba. From his published notes and letters we here bring together some of the most valuable items of information, which strike us as being specially worthy of attention.

THE SCOTCH PINE, Pinus sylvestris. At the ancestral house of the Vilmorins, those well known seedsmen and nurserymen of France, he found a variety of this pine of great value, differing in its habit of growth from those that have been imported into this country hitherto, and well worthy of attention. Its habit of growth is upright and straight; the first plantation was large enough for masts of sloops and small schooners. There were plantations from the seed of those planted down to the third generation, and even the third generation of them were from 20 to 30 feet high and as straight as candles. This form of I'mus Sylvestris does not seed as abundantly nor does the seed germinate as certainly as that of the other forms which are comparatively of little or no value, hence the seed of commerce is that of the poorer sorts. This form of the Scotch pine should be imported and grown in this country that its valuable timber may become a source of national wealth.

THE WHITE POPLAR, Populus Alba, van crecta. This variety is nearly as erect in its habit of growth as the Lombardy poplar and is thought by Mr. Gibb to be very important both as a timber and an ornamental tree. Professor Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, who accompanied Mr. Gibb, says that the best forms of this white poplar would yet become our leading lumber tree for hundreds of economic uses. Already a very considerable demand has sprung up for such wood for purposes of paper Cuttings of this poplar have been making. ordered from Russia for trial at the Ontario Agricultural College.

THE WEETING BIRGH, Betula alba verrucosa scores to be a variety of drooping birch, with foliage like our common white birch, which Mr. Gibb thought to be specially desirable. He saw it growing upon the dry soil of the Petrovskoo groves of this birch formed the most attractive feature, presenting a channing vista of bright, translucent, white barked trunks,

THE ARLE. To his surprise, Mr. Gibb did not find what we call the Siberian Crab in Rusrin, savo in some betauleal collections. The apples that prove hardy in their colder sections are quite different races from these grown here or in Western Europe, and he has come to the conclusion that the kind of hardiness we require in an apple tree, that it may thrive in our extremes of hot summers and cold winters, is not to be found in occasional individuals of the races we have, but by introducing the races of North-eastern Russia which there grow in climate very similar to our own, There seems to be two of these races there, one of them known under the generic name of Anis, of which there are many varieties. This Anis apple he says is the leading apple of the Volga; that in latitude 55° North, in a climate of great extremes, 600 miles further north than Quebec, there are twelve villages where the peasants are growers of this race of apples in large quantities. Another race seems to be designated by the name of Antonoka. It is the leading apple of the vast prairie region that stretches from Tula to the south of Kharkof and from Kozlof to Kiev. He found this apple in latitude 54° north, about 480 miles further north than Quebec, regarded as their hardiest and most productive apple tree, noted for its length of life, average annual bearing and fruitfulness in old The Aport is the name of another family, to which the approgram here under the name of Alexander belongs. Arabka or Arabskoo is the name of yet another family, seemingly not quite as hardy as the two first mentioned, yet containing some members that are likely to prove valuable here.

THE PEAR. The wild pear he found planted in the public square at Simbrisk on the Volga, as an ornamental tree, where the soil is dry, the summer sua hot, the air excessively dry, and the winters very cold, because it maintained a dark green, glossy, healthy foliago better than any other. The pears were of two forms, one like a Bergamot in shape, small, and very variable in quality; the other pyriform, small and usually to astringent even for cooking The most hardy variety which he found vield. ing fruit that is catable, is the Tonkovietka next to it in endurance is the Bessemianka which is considred the best that ir grown in the soverer parts of Russia.

THE CHERRY. This also appears to consist chiefly of two families, the VL dimir and the Ostheim. Of these the most important is the Vladimir, which is probably so named from the district where it is most extensively grown, there being over 100 orchards, each containing 15,000 trees. The Ostheim is supposed to be a native of the Sierra Nevada mountains of Spain, much resembling the Vladimir in foliage and habit of growth.

The Plum. This fruit was found by Mr.

Gibb in Yladimir and Kazan, some red, some yellow, but most were blue, much resembling the prunes of Germany. He thinks some of these Russian plums may prove to be valuable for us. It is doubtful whether they are any morehardy than the Chickasaw plums of Northwest America, but they may be of better quality. Mr. Gibb mentions a dwarf variety of the Prunus Spinosa which is very ornamental when laden with its small blue fruit, and advises its introduction as an attractive plant for our

THE APRICOT. There is a variety of this fruit growing in castern Turkestan in great quantity, which though small in size is sweet and of fair quality. Also in the Province of Mantchuria here is yet another variety really good, which is brought in considerable quantity to the Pekin market. Mr. Gibb thinks we should give these a trial.

THE ROSE. Mr. Gibb learned that the Japneses Rosa Rugoen was perfectly hardy at St. Petersburg and Moscow, hence we may be sure that it will thrive in our climate. Both the single and double forms are beautiful.

FLORIDA FORESTS.

Col. Ben. Wait, of Grand Rapids, has been to Florida to prospect for pine, and has return-

the ferests of that state. He is a theroughly practical man, and would probably see more in a day among the pines, than would most men in a week's wanderings therein, because of the application of his strong common sense com. blued with practical business ideas in forming his conclusions. He was in this city last week. and in conversation with some of our newspaper and business men dropped some ideas which will doubtless prove of interest to many readers of the Gazette. The Col. is new one of the largest operators in pine lands in the Northwest, and has not made his late trip to Florida one of pleasure alone, but took occasion to make large purchases for himself and others. He recards the state as one of nature's own favorities, and having within its borders the germs of great wealth, an attraction peculiarly soductive to northern exterprise and northern capital; and particularly enticing to that class of Michigan lumbermen who, noting the rapid disappearance of our pine forests, are seeking new fields for the investment of capital. The Col. says that his experience with the people native to the state, was of a very pleasent nature, and he thoroughly appreciates the hespitality tendered on every hand during his stay in the "land of flowers," while he observes that the people are offering every inducement to good lumbermen to come and satisfy themselves of the reality that there are valuable forests awaiting the capital and energy of northern mea.

But a better idea of what the Col. really thinks of this state can best be given ou readers by the following extract from a letter written by him to the editor of the Gulf Stream, a paper published at Pensacola, Fig. The Col. says :- "I congratulate you on the beneficent course yourself and people are pursuing in inducing our best lumbermen to come and look for themselves through your valuable forests, and must say I have been most specially gratified during the few days I have been under your escort, riding through and bivouscking amid your noble pines. A pine tree is next to my wife in my love and esteem. I could become a hermit if I but had the pine as my shelter, my bulwark, my fortress, my protection, and your salubrious winds for my surroundings, singing their symphonious refrains through their long leaflets; and the succulent, sweet vam. delicious fish. oysters and fruits so freely diffused throughout your state, for my "reconstruction." The few days we were reaming I was more than pleased with the noble scenery the dense forests, the numerous lakelets; rapid watercourses, the beautifully clear limpid spring water, so lavishly distributed all around us. The 500,000 acres of timber you showed us belonging to the Pensacola and Atlantic railroad company, if taken as a sample of the whole two million tract can, by common sense and odinary good judgment, be developed into immonse wealth.

I came to Florida to see pine, and I am emphatic in saying I have seen it: and could I spare more time for that purpose, I could enjoy no greater satisfaction than spending months more in the occupation with the same band of jolly explorers.—Lumberman's Gazette.

Maine Lumber Industry.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- Representative Reid was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day opposing placing lumber on the free list. He said if the manufacture of immher was stricken down in Maine the entire timber land district, one-half the area of the state, would lose so large a portion of its value that the whole state would feel shocked severely. He said that all the tall about floods being caused by the destruction of forests, even i true elsewhere, had no application to Maine. There not even the growth of each year was cut, and the business was as regular as raising any other crop.

Special Agricultural Committee

A select committee of the Dominion House of Commons has been formed for the purpose of collecting information on agricultural matters in the Deminion. The following circular has been issued :-

SIR,-A special committee has been appointed by Parliament to consider what steps should be any prolonged check to the circulating medium. Park, near Moscow, in which the avenues and ed after a somewhat extended examination of taken to place the Department of Agriculture in a position to better promote and encourage the agricultural industries of the country. The committee being auxious to become possessed of the advice and experience of men engaged in the culture of the seil, as well as these devoted to the study of sciences having a practical bearing on agriculture, begs to solicit your cooperation, and to request that you will express your views on those of the following questions with which your feel prepared to deal. Enclosed is a printed envelope for reply, which the committee would be pleased to receive at as early a date as possible. Yours, &c.,

G. A. Gioault, Chairman of Committee.

Among the questions propounded are the

Would the importation of fruit tree scion and plants from Russia and other countries under climatic conditions similar to those of Canada, be of service to our fruit growers?

Would the establishment of an experimental farm or garden where verieties of foreign grain. fruits, troos, and fertilizers might be tested, and whence such seeds, plants, &c., might be distributed throughout the Dominion, be advisable?

Is there in your neighborhood sufficient standing timber to supply shade, fuel, and other domestic wants?

Have any steps been taken to maintain this supply, or to roplant where it has failed?

Do your know of any attempts to introduce tree planting for timber purposes, what varieties and area were planted, what were the conditions of the soil, what have been the results, and to what do you ascribe the success or failure of those attempts?

LOOSE PULLEYS OR IDLERS.

The common practice of running a loose pulley on the shaft, as a waggen wheel rons on its axle, is one full of annoyances and is anything but a permanency in uso. A loose pulley, or an idlor pulloy, should have its separate shalt with its separate journals. The shalt upon which the fast pulley is fixed is of too small a diameter to act as the axle for a pulley which revolves rapidly, and the hub of the pulley is too short to stand the loverage strain of the broad rim, particularly when this strain is intensified by that of a long, heavy belt. The better practice, wherever it is feasible, is to mount the idler pulley on a short independent shaft with its own independent journals. One of these journals may turn in a projecting fortion of the hub of the fast pulley, so that the rims of the two pulleys may come together, or the idler may be supported by two boxes outside

the loose pulley.

With this arrangement there is no pulley turning on a shaft and "wabbling" from side to side by the unequal and changing pulley of the belt, making a wear that will ensure a rattling.

Another device is practiced by a first-class echanic, which is to substitute the turned hub f the fixed pulley as an axle for the loose pulley. The result of this method is to give a large bearing for the loose pulley hub. To accomplish this result the fast pulley is cast with the rim entirely on one side of the arms and the hub extending beyond the other side of the arms sufficient to receive the hub of the loose pulley its entire length, while the rim and hub of the loose pulley project from the same side of the arms of the loose pulley. This arrangement gives a very large bearing for the loose pulley hub-tho out-ide of the fini-hed fast pulley hub -and also saves the width of one pulley in the projecting end of the shaft, as it need come no further through the box than to receive the hub of the tight pulley.

In all cases it is a good plan to have the loose pulley slightly smaller in diameter than the tast pulley, to relieve the tension of the belt; and when the fast pulley is slightly larger, it will receive the belt and start the work more readily.-Scientific American.

Growing Basket Willow.

There are many little by productions, or what are generally so considered in relation to larger interests, that often bring to those engaged therein very substantial proceeds. A corres-

pondent of the Prairie Furmer classes the VULCAN IRON WORKS growing of basket willow as at present furnishing an example of this kind. The prices have been such as to afford good profit and the cultivation is very simple.

The cuttings, about nine inches long, are stuck down in the soft earth in slanting position leaving about two inches above ground. There is no Janger of their failing to grow. After this, the cultivation is no more than for corn. They will grow on any land, . They are grown on land so wet that it could not be plowed or cultivated, but dry ground is better. At prosent there is not enough grown in this country for consumption, and \$500,000 worth is importod each year. Peeled willow is now about \$100 ter ton. - Scientific American.

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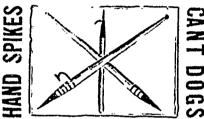
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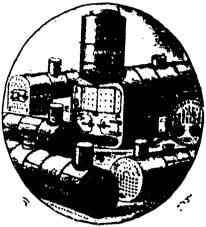
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The Canada Investment of Canada Ca

The Canada Lunderman is filed at the Offices of Messes. Sauger Deacon & Co., 164 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptious for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., MAR. 15, 1.34.

Ir is said that between Oso and Verona larger quantities of ties end timber are being taken out than in any previous year. Rathbun & Co. expect to buy 35,000 ties this spring.

Tuz cut of lumber on the St. Croix this sea son is not expected to exceed 40,000,000 feet where the average cut for several past seasons has been near[60,000,000. Lumbermen's wages accross the border are very low.

A GRAVENHUIST correspondent says that Mr. T. Tait has been making extensive improvements in his shingle mill. A new cylinder has been put in the engine giving it much more power, a second shingle machine has been set up and the mill generally thoroughly repaired. Mr. Tait has contracted to supply seven millions of shingles during the present year.

The second secon

Antificial cork is among the recent German inventions. The method of production consists in mixing powdered cork with starch and water, and kneading the mass while boiling het until it is thoroughly mixed. This substance is then poured into moulds for forming the articles, and afterwards dried at a very high temperature. The material is described as quite light and possessing non-conducting properties.

THE International Tub and Awning Co., Ottawa, whose advertisement appears in this issue, have lately begun to make an ingenious and uneful article in the shape of a canvass canoo, which can, without trouble, be folded into small compass. They are cheap and serviceable and likely to be much used during the coming season by sportsmen, tourists, lum-bermen and others. This company last year carried off five modals and twenty-six first prizes at the exhibitions held at Toronto, Halifax, and St. John, N. B. These were awarded for the excellence and completness of their camping outlits, tents, flags, ends, tables and general supplies for camps. They have just issued an attractive illustrated catalogue which is well worth sending for and may be had free, atod very rapidly, as only the water under the cargo, ex Lete, was offered, but only a portion 100.

PARTIES in Pictou, N. S., with a capital of \$18,000, have received at Ottawa letters patent to manufacture, operate, and sell, a ropo-serving machine. The Alma lumber and shipbuilding company of New Brunswick have deposited the plans of their proposed works.

A QUEBEO correspondent says that it is rumoured that an English company is on the ove of purchasing the whole of Mr. Lamon tagno's timber limits at Escoumains. These limits comprise the intermediate region between the Bergeronnes and Sault au Mouton Rivers. They are said to be worth about \$150,000.

POSSIBILITIES OF LAND GULTURE

A remarkable illustration of what may be done with ten acres of land only has been furnished by a fruit planter named Dillon, of Woodland, Cal. Six years ago he planted five acros with Muscatel grapes, since which he has added two more acros. He has also planted one acre with prunes, nectarines and peaches. From the five acres first mentioned his gross returns last year were \$1,200. Last year he planted three-fourths of an acre in boots, which yielded 35 tons. By the aid of these and a little bran or sorts he kept a span of horses and two cows seven months, besides which he sold \$30 worth of beets. One of the cows yields from ten pounds to eleven pounds of butter per week, besides the milk which the planter's small family uses. By the side of his fencing Dillon further planted twenty walnut trees, which have borne fruit for two years. From the wood cut from these trees this year in the trimmings he made a little over three cords of stove wood. Gum trees planted six years ago, and some of them twolve inches in diameter, will make when cut in wood from onefourth and one-half a cord of wood per tree. In the condition in which he now h his fruits and vines, this enterprising grower on a small scale states that he can make a living for himself and Jamily and lay by from \$800 to \$1,000 annually. His family consists of his wife and one child It is evident that Mr. Dillon of Woodlend, Cal. does not allow anything within his reach to lie idle or unutilized

AUTOMATIC DAM.

It has long been a question as to how a dam for rivers, so as to secure slack water for navigation, can be constructed. A dam was built across the Ohio river, below Pittsburg, object, called the Davis with that Island dam. Other dams similar to that one have been constructed by the government. The Davis Island dam was of French invention.

Since the dam referred to has been constructed, Mr. John Du Bois, of Du Bois, Pa., has been building dams on an entirely different plan. Comparing his invention with the Davis Island construction Mr. Du Bois says:

"While this is put up and let down by mechanical power, mine is put up and let down by the water itself. All the labor that is required to put it up or down is the closing of one set of wicket-gates and the opening of another, which will not take a man over five minutes. A dam 120 feet in length was put down and up seven and one half feet under nine feet of water in presence of Col. Merrill, Col. Craighill and Capt. Pratt, and many others at different times in less than ten minutes. The dam is perfectly automatic. It will commence going down when the water gots up to the hight set for it, and continues to do so as long as the water continues to rize until it is clear down. It will continue rising as soon as the water falls below the height set for it, and continues to fall until it is up. When properly built it will romain firm on a mud, sand or gravel foundation, provided care is taken to prevent it from undermining by the reaction of the water below the dam. automatic arrangement and operation of the dam prevents a heavy body of water passing over it at any great elevation, and consequently there is but little danger of reaction below the dam. Another advantage is gained by this device. When the streams are too low to navigate on natural water, only the difference between natural and navigable water has to be locked. Locks of large dimensions can be operlock gate or the dam constituting the gate is required to bodrawn out through the wicket gates, allowing the water in the lock to pass over the dam as it is going down. Water let in a lock in this manner causes less commetion than letting it through wicket gates under a high head. A lock may have any number of dams across it, so that a single craft can be passed without loss of water, or a whole tow can be passed, saving much time and loss of water.

All the dams can be let down and form a chute The rapidity with which a dam can be put up or down depends on the size of the wicket gates utod. Whenever the natural water is sufficiently high for navigation the dam will be down, leaving the river entirely unobstructed for the passage of craft, and migrating fish thas ascend the rivers during the spring flood to deposit their oggs for the next annual crop of fish. Shad are the most numerous and profitable, but the dams on the Sasquehanna have entirely prevented their ascent. Much thought and mency has been expended to provide a way to pass them over, but it is a failure as vet. When a number of dams are crected for slackwatering a stream they can be put down so they will create an artificial flood for descending navigation. They can be used in that way to break up and carry away the ice when forming.'

Mr. Du Bois wants the government to furnish him means to build such a dam in the Alleghany river, the government to furnish him the money as the work progresses. The French government has offered to send an engineer to inspect adam of the kind whenever Mr. Du Bois shall put one in that shall work satisfactorily in a large river, If it answers the purpose, the French government will pay for it liberally.-Northwestern Lumberman,

ATISTRALIA.

We take the following from the Monthly circular of Mesers. Lord & Huges, timber brokers, of Melbourne, dated 16th of January,

Our last advice was on 19th ultimo, since which the season's holidays prevented all business at auction, until 8th inst., when the usual sales commenced, since which large offerings of the principal descriptions of timber have been made, with considerable sales.

Oregon is lower, sales being made at £0 7s. 6d. to £8 15s., at which prices three cargoes were disposed of at the one sale. Baltic deals main tained their price, but flooring is lower. American shelving, ceiling and clear pine, ox Empire, were all cleared off, fully sustaining last prices. Kauri pine is in excessive supply, and lower rates have had to be accepted. cargo of Canadian spruce, ex Augusta, was offered on the 11th inst., but nearly all was passed in, the bidding not being up to importora' viows.

Deliveries from the yards continue heavy, and the trade all seem to be doing a good busi-

The arrivals have been-Drumlanric and Kamifiord, from Drammen, Helene, Elecktra, and Einar Thambarskelver, from Frederickstad, Juno and Erato, frem Christiana, with flooring; Sidney, from Geffe, Andrea Wilhelmina, from Skelleftes, and Java, from Soderham, with deals; Mesper from Port Gamble, with Oregon, laths, and pickets; Geraldine, from Saggenay, with spruce deals flooring and pickets; Empire, from Boston with clear pine, white pine shelving, T. & G. ceiling, spruce deals, laths, plaster and slates; Sobraon, Drumburten, Firth of Clyde, A.dborough, Crown of Scot-land, Bothwell Castle, Port Jackson, and Westmeath, from Great Britain, Melbourne, from Marseilles, and Adreas, from Hamburg, with flooring, slates, lead, galvanised iron and cement; Palace, Peerless, and Jules Marie, from Kaipara, with Kauri pino; Lady Franklin, from Ballina, Konoowarr, and Nemesis, from Sydney, with cedar.

RED DEALS.-Imports: 868 standards, 2,896 ieces from the Baltic. The arrivals have been Sidney, from Goffe; Andrea Withelmina, from Skelleften: Java from Soderham: and Linar Thambarskelver, from Frederickstadt. The only sale by auction since our last report took place on the 11th inst, when the balance of sold-MARMA brand, 0x3, realising 54d, to 53d., and MB &l. to 5 1-16d.

SPRUCE DEALS,-Imports: 23,551 pieces. The arrivals have been-Geraldine, from Saguenay; and Empire, from Boston. On the 11th inst., the cargo ox Augusta, was offered at auction, but only about 1,200 pieces were sold, 11x3 realizing 3td. per foot of 0x3. The small parcel, ex Empire, was also sold on same

OREGON TIMBER.-Imports: 750,429 feet super. The only arrival since our last has been Hosper, from Port Gamble. On the 8th inst. the cargoes ox Thes. R. Foster, Melrose, and L. B. Gilchrist,-amounting in all to upwards of 2,500,000 feet-were offered at auction, coulting in the clearance of the whole at prices ranging from £6 15s. to £6 7s. 6J.—average, About £6 10s.

LUMBER.-Imports: Clear pine, 120,287 feet super; white pine shelving, 281.629 feet super. Those lines arrived in the Empire from Boston, and were sold by auction on 11th inst., Michigan clear pine, 11 in. to 3 in., realizing £17 24. 6d. to £17; 11 in., £17 2s. 6d. to £15; white pine shelving (Peabody brand,) £13 7s. 6d. to £13 5a.; other brands, £13 5a. to £12 2a. 6d.; T. and G. Coiling, £10 12a. 6d. to £10 10a.

PITCH PINE.—Imports: Nil. Auction sales.

REDWOOD .- Imports: Nil. Auction sales. -Nil.

FLOORING AND WEATHERBOARDS.-Imports: 10,013,040 feet lineal, from United Kingdom and Norway; 360,075 feet lineal from Canada. The arrivals have been Drumlanrig, Helene, Elecktra, Drumburton, Firth of Clygo, and Aldborough, from Great Britain. Sales by auction have been confined to portions of cargoes ox Eduard and Bertha, from the Baltic. and portions ex Augusta, from Canada, and Firth of Clyde, from London; the following being prices realised :- Red, 6x11 10s. 6d. to 10s. 3d.; 6x7, 9s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.; 6x7, 6s. to fe. 9d.; 6x1, 4s. 9d.; 4 out weatherboards, Gs. 6d. White, 6x13, 9s. to 8s. 6d.: 6x3, 7s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; 6x3, 5s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; 6x3, 4s. 6d.; 4-out weathercoards, 6s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.

KAUBI PINE.-Imports: 685,728 feet super. The arrivals have been Palace, Peerless, and Jules Maria, from Kaipara. The cargo, ex Jules Marie, and portions ex Palace were sold by auction on the 8th inst., hewn logs realising 12a, 9d. to 10s. 3d.; flitches, 14s. to 12s. 9d. All the flooring, ex I 'ace was sold, Gxli realising 10s. to 9s. 9d.; 6x1, 8s. 3d.; 4x11, 10s.; 4x11, 9s. 3d.; 4x11, 9s.; 4x1, 6s. 6d.

CEDAR. - Imports: 262,032 foot super. The arrivals have been-Lady Franklin, from Ballina; Nemosis and Konoowarra, from Syd ney. The cargo, ex Lady Franklin, was offered at auction on 11th inst., when the boards only were sold; 41s. being the best offer for logs, they were withdrawn.

RED AND WHITE PINE (Colonial.)-Imports: Nil. Auction sales.-Nil.

Doors.-Imports: Nil. Auction sales.-Nil. LATHS AND PICKETS .- Imports: Laths, 4,-634 bundles; Pickets, 2,409 bundles. Sales by auction have been made of Oregon Laths, 41feet, at 37s. to 35s. 9d.; spruce, 41-feet, 35s. 3d., showing a decline on last month's quotations.

SLATES .-- Imports: 37,800 pieces. This line arrived in Empire, from Boston. There have been no sales by auction during the month. Auction ales.—Nil.

PLASTER.—Imports: 300 barrels. No business has been done by auction since my last report. Auction sales .- Nil.

CEMENT,-Imports: 5,150 barrels. We have no sales by auction to report this month. Shipments to arrive are very light. Private sales have been made during the month of parcels on arrival at up to 15s. 6d. for principal brands, and there are no stocks now in first hands. Auction sales.-Nil.

GALVANIZED IRON. - Imports: 830 tons. The only sale of auction since our last has been a line of Rabbit brand, 26-gauge, damaged-all faults-at £17 10s. Sales privately have been very light, and but little business has been doing. Orb has had sales at up to £70 10s.; other brands, £19 10s. to £20.

Palinos. - Auction sales. - 11th January - Ex Corinna, 30,000 5-feet palings, at 6s. 3d. per

LIST OF PATENTS.

The fellowing list of patents upon improvements in wood-working machinery, granted by the United States Patent office, March 4, 1884, is specially reported to the UANADA LUMBER-MAN by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of Amer ican and foreign patents, No. 617 Seventh St N. W., Washington, D. C. :-

291,434.—Box-making and covering machine -0. H. Manneck & W. Wille, Brooklyn, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

294,671,-Clutch friction-J. K. Proctor, assignor to J. Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

291,601 .- Lathe, (turning)-II. W. Farley, Oswego, Ill.

203,389.-Mortising machine-E. J. Hum Phroys, Millbury, Mass.

204,724.—Plane, rounder.—H. P. Cope, assigner of one half to J. H. Bissell, Detroit, Michian.

291,718, -Saw buck B. R. Baker, Northfield,

294,346,-Saw dipping machine-E. C. At kins, Indianapolis, Ind.

294.452,-Saw machine band-W. H. Dodge, Mishawaka, Ind.

204,442-Saw mill circular-W. P. Clark, Belmont, N. Y.

492,692,-Saw mill dog-W. H. Suyder, Waynesborough, Pa.

294,710 and 294,711.-W. M. Wilkin, East Saginaw, Mich.

294,439.—Saw swaging machino-P. B. Charboneau, assignor of two thirds to H. A. Fraser & J. B. Barber, Bay City, Mich.

291,672.—Shaft coupling friction—J. K. Proctor & I. W. Huckins, assignors to J. Smith Woolen Machine Co., Philadelphia. Pa.

294,676.—Wood preserving,—W. W. Robinson, Ripon, assignor of one-half to G. N. Lyman, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Winter's Cut on Lake St. Clair.

It is estimated that about five million feet of cuttonwood, sycamore, basswood and elm has been cut this winter in Essox county along the shore of Lake St. Clair for manufacturing into hoops and heading. It will be rafted next summer to Detroit and Trenton mills.

FACT STRANGER THAN FICTION—It is a fact that Alonzo Howe, of Tweed, had a fever sore that afflicted him for thirty-five years. Six bottles of Burdook Blood Bitters cured him, which he considers almost a miracle, it was but the natural result of the remody restoring pure blood and perfect secretion.

A FAVORITE EVERYWIPPER WILLIAM

A FAVORITE EVERYWHERE.—Wherever introduced Hagyard's Yellow Olifads friends. It is the old reliable household remedy for external and internal use in all aches, pains, lameness and soroness of the fiesh. A. L. Geen, a prominent druggist officioliville, says: "It is a great favorite here, and has a good sale."

WANTED.

15 RED CEDAR POSTS.

10 Feet Long, at least 5 inches thick. Address, giving price, S., Review Office, Peterborough

FOR SALE.

SAW MILL, STOCK and Limits,

Situated at Tobermory, Co. Bruce Locomotive Type. about 70 Horse

Stock on hand, Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Feet Dry Lumber, Eight Hundred Thousand Pine and Codar Eningles, Four Hundred Cords Wood, Ten Thousand Five Hundred Picces Paving, Two Thousand Foct Pine in the Log, Cedar Timber for 750,000 Shirgles, Saw Mill Capacity 20,000 feet per day. Docks, Buildings, Horses, Waggrons, Sleighs, Supplies, &c., Eighteen Hundred Acros Land, timbered with Pine, Oak, Cedar, Black Birch, Basswood and Maple, enough to run the Mill ten years. Everything in first-class order and new. The whole amounts to \$10,500, figured at cost. The Property will be sold at a Bargain. For further particulars apply to

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Building & Bridge Timber Sawn to Order.

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber by the Cargo,

#5 Steam Saw Mills, Box Factory and Yards -342 to 390 William St., and 139 St. Constant St., Montreal, Steam Saw Mills, L'Assomption, P.Q. P. O. Box 804.

TO LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having largely extended their raceway at Lakefield, 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

LAREFIELD, NT.

FOR SALE.

Power, Lowmoor Fire Boxes, Steel Barrels. APPLY.

Canadian Locomotive & Engine Co., Limited, Kingston, Ont.

irch, Basswood and Maple, enough to run the years. Everything in first-class order and the years. Everything in first-class order and the whole amounts to \$216,500, figured at cost, reperty will be sold at a Bargain. For further are apply to

ITLAND & RIKON, Owen Sound,

Or S. C. KANADY & CO., Toronto.

Torms free. Hallett Book Co., Portland Maine.

THE INTERNATIONAL

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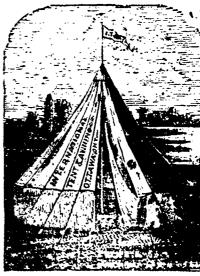


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A. G. FORGIE, MANAGER.

184 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

AND AS A BUILDING TIMBER.

Fre, when so much interest is being AÎL. manifested in the merits of the poplar when used for building purposes, it may be profitable to consider shortly in our columns the cost of producing the various items required in housebuilding, and compare it with the foreign timber which has so successfully of late years competed with our home produce. Before going into figures, some of its properties may be generally stated as helping in arriving at a proper comparison with other woods.

In the case of flooring it has been a matter of surprise that poplar has decreased to such an extent in popularity. It is most essential in all kinds of wood for flooring that it should oo thoroughly seasoned, but especially is this so in the case of poplar, which shrinks in the drying to a very great extent; but when once thoroughly dry it will not warp or twist, as is the case with some foreign battens, and it is with the greatest difficulty that dry poplar will ignite-in fact, by itself it will rarely make a fire even after being lighted up by some other combustible, but will gradually die out. Poplar, when seasoned, has also in the eyes of every well regulated housekeeper another very important property, which is its nice white color for flooring, and the closeness that the grain has acquired in the drying makes its white color easily retained by scouring, which color it retains for many years, being very unlike the foreign wood, which soon becomes musty and dirty, which no amount of acouring can take out. It may be judged how much poplar shrinks in the drying, and how fine the grain must necessarily become, that thoroughly seasoned only weighs about one half what the green timber weighs.

It may here be stated that according to eminent authorities its tenacity is from 6,000 to 7,000, comparing very favorable with other woods generally used in house construction,

It should not be forgotten that poplar, when need in a damp building, is very liable to go to decay, but poplar is certainly not an exceptional wood in this respect, as all woods are liable, more or less, to decay when exposed to dampness.

A very important feature in poplar, when comparing its cost as a building wood, is its lightness. When this quality can be combined with moderate strength, as it is in poplar, its value in house construction is much enhanced. Its lightness acts advantageously in two ways first, as regards the cost of carriage; and secondly, effecting the desirable object of not overburdening a house with heavy-weighted timber. The average weight of seasoned poplar is about eighty cubic feet to a ton, which is considerably lighter than Norwegian whitewood. Of course its heavy weight when in a green state necessitates its being converted and seasoned as near as possible to its place of growth, otherwise extra carriage on double the weight adds very materially to its cost, and when competing with foreign battens it requires every economy to be exercised.

The great length to which poplar grows, and carrying with it its girth, enable the saw-miller to procure extreme length mitable for joists, beams and rafters, and its parallel growth enables the conversion to be done with smallest percentage of waste, which is one of the principal considerations in producing scantlings. When converting poplar into the various items for housebuilding, so many are these sizes that only a very little study is required to utilize the

When cutting up a poplar tree into sizes suitable for building material, there need be very little waste, as the flooring board sizes being as thin as from 1 in. and upwards, by breadths from 6 in. to 7 in., and lengths being no great object, the thickh slabs may all be utilized, as recommended above. It effects a considerable saving to have the timber converted at a saw mill as near as possible to the place where it has grown. It is well to have the tree crosscut in suitable lengths from 12 feet and upwards, joists, raiters, &c., being wanted in such various lengths, and the oftener a poplar tree is crosscut, the more profitable does it cut up. The average amount of over-measure in fairly well-grown poplar is about 25 per cent.; vegetables, strawberries, tomatoes, cucumbers

of this there is thrown of an entire waste when cutting thick sizes one-half, but in the case of building sizes, which are of such a variety, the amount of slab waste with careful study should not be more than five per cent. : this leaves a clear gain of 20 per cent., or one-fifth of its value. No doubt, in the case of so cheap a wood as poplar, this does not amount to more than 1d. to 14d. per foot, as the cartage from the woods and other labor expenses have to be paid on the 1-girth measure. The cost of sawing up poplar into such sizes as are required in building, running from Gx1 for flooring up to 10x8 for joists, averages upon the whole, as near as may be reckened, somewhere about 3d- per foot cube on the converted sizes.

The whole of the scantling should be immediately piled up for drying, and in the course of six months they will have dried sufficiently as to have reduced the weight so far as to permit their being covered by rail or othewise at a weight of from 70 to 80 feet to a ton; and poplar being a wood which is produced in almost every part of the country, it is unnecessary to send it off from any particular spot to an extreme distance. In the case of the flooring boards they should be thoroughly seasoned before being planed, which, if done, will enable them to put up a much smoother surface than foreign battens; they must not, however, be planed in a green state, as its then fibrous nature prevents the irons from leaving a nice surface, and the shrinkage in seasoning, after being planed, causes it to get very rough. There are no other expenses connected with the coversion of poplar, and it will thus be seen that with careful cutting up all sorts of scantling can be produced at a cheaper price than what even foreign white battens can be delivered to any inland town; we have therefore a superior wood, in every respect cheaper, ready to hand and this fact only requires to be known and brought prominently befor the attention of architects and builders by our English timber merchants.

From the various reports of poplar sales we gather that standing timber can be purchased at 6d. per foot and under, which with 4d. added for labour and cartage, and 8d. for sawing, deducting in in over-measure, makes the price such that the poplar as a building timber can successfully compete with the foreign importations. Were the fact of its great superiority in so many respects as a building timber studied more by those interested, we certainly should not find this useful tree from time to time reported as unsaleable, and its rapid growth enables a continuous supply to be forthcoming.

We hope to see ahealthy interest taken in this subject, and by its being brought out prominently before the builders very soon to see the poplar taking the place in the market that its qualities demand. It is certainly not a wood that will ever command the price of such tim ber as larch or hardwoods, but by its more generally use we hope to see the same reasonable competition for it that there is for those other home-grown timbers, so that our own country's produce may be all utilized so far as we are possessed of it.—Timber Trades Journal.

LUMBERMEN RAISING ORANGES.

A correspondent of the Lumber Trades Jour al says :- Tarpon Springs, Fla., January 25, 1884, I have bought myself a place here and expect to build a house as soon as I can, that is, something temporary for the present. Regarding the amount nedessary to get an orange grove, I would say that anywhere from two to tro norce of land, properly tonded to and brought to bearing, will may a man an average of \$500 per acre each year. To do this and see that it is done proporly, requires one's attention and some outlay of money. Land can be bought in desirable locations from \$25 to \$90 per acre (that is, at present.) Yesterday I bought 50 acres water front, at \$10, and marsh land, which I expect to drain at \$10 per acre. Back a ways equally good land will soll for from \$8 to \$15; of course this is for the bare land, covered pines; clearing costs from \$15 to \$40 an acre. If one comes to this country and wants to make it profitable from the first, he must go into something that can be realized on, such as vogotables, etc. All such as northern

grow here all winter, and can be sent north at exorbitant figures. At the same time one can set out a grove and have it a nucleus for a bank account, which it certainly would be after coming into bearing. I would not advise anyone to come to this country unless he could give some time to it, and personal attention. This is the new part of Florida, and the best, climate grand and healthy, and chances of a rise in property are among the best in the state. For anyone troubled with throat or lung complants, this is the country. Florida in ton years will be the greatest resort in this or any other country. I have had all the lumbering I want, and propose to still make money, and take life comfortable and easy in the garden of the world.

CIRCULAR SAW NOTES.

Extra thin saws require more teeth than thick

For light cross cutting, the pendulum or wing-saw is bost.

Caro must be taken with inserted-toothee circulars to have the guides clear the teeth.

Any circular saw should belance perfectly in ny position before and after toothing.

the mandrel is a tight fit when cold, it will be apt to spring the saw when it is heat-

Saws over 86 inches in diameter should, where possible, have three bearings for the spindles.

By the use of inserted teeth, circular may be enlarged from one to two inches effective diam-

Railway sleepers are best sawed by feeding them on an endless chair with loose dogs gripping the end of the timber.

The "gang circular," consisting of several disks on one arbor separated by collars, was patented in England by Sayner & Greenwood, about 1825.

Clamping several circular saws together on one arbor, without any distance pieces, for use in rasping dye woods, etc., was invented by Sayner & Greenwood.

Such machines are beter in hardwood than in soft, as in soft wood the power consumed by rotating cutters is much loss excessive, and the cutters de cleaner work.

Emerson makes circular saws to 54 inches diameter, as thin as to 12 gage at the rim, 11 at the centre; 66 to 62 inches in diameter to 10 gauge at the rim and 9 at the centre.

In order to prevent wearing out the guides of a circular it will be well to hold the end of a new oil stone against the disk where the guards touch it; this will polish and furnish a track.

The greener the timber the greater the friction of the saw against the wood, and the greater the advantage of the opening wheel or revolving wedge.

For cutting double tenons entirely with saws there must be two flat saws to cut the outer faces or sides, and a wabble or drunken saw to cut out the stock between the inside faces.

It is well to fit ewing cross cuts with an automatic stop-gauge to cut any length of board, and moving out of the way as the saw

advances to let the last boards cut full at once out of the way.

The advantage of having separate pedeatals for bearings of circular saw mills is that they can be essily taken off for repair or renewal. The disadvantage is that they are somewhat less rigid.

The double two high circular saw was patented in Great Britain in 1824 by Sayner & Green. wood; the original machine having the cant resting on the horizontal rollers and fed by vertical ones.

Where large quantities of heavy logs are to be cross cut, there should be at the entrance to the mill a large sunken circular which can be brought up through the floor so as to cut the log on the ground.

Circular saws are used to cut heavy rough tenons—one cut being made parallel to the wood and another perpendicular to the plane of this cut, to form the shoulder. Generally there are two disks on one arbor, with a distance piece or collar to regulate the thickness of the tenon, while the shoulders are cut by two smaller saws cutting in the same plane, and their bearings working in slides, so that the cut shall be no deeper than is required to meet the cut of the saws forming the face. - Southern Lumberman.

National School of Forestry.

It is intended by the promoters of the exhibtion, which it is proposed to hold in Edinburgh, Scotland, next summer to make it the starting point of a national School of Forestry, an institution much needed in Great Britain. At present students have to go to schools on the continent for instruction, while there is ample scope for study at home.

THE Hallowell (Maine) Granite Company arecutting the drum for the Yorktown monument. It is one of the largest stones ever "in the slings" in this country. It now weighs fortyfive tons, and when cut will weigh about 25 tons. It is to be nine feet and six inches in diameter, and eight feet and 'm inches high. The derrick to be used at Yorktown, in creeting. this monument, is now being constructed in Boston. The mast, a single stick, will be 102 feet long, with a boom 98 feet in length. They were cut in Oregon, and brought around Cape-

A. CONTEMPORARY states that the achievement of Sir John Lubbock in teaching a dog to read printed words has been eclipsed by Professor Hagar of the state normal school at Salem. By the exercise of marvellous patience and skill. the latter has succeeded in doing what has hitherto been regarded as a scientific impossibility. He has taught a woman to drive a nail.

A VERY-superior article of cedar shingles are being manufactured in Wahjamega, Tuscola county, Michigan. It is said they are worth \$1 per thousand more than pine shingles, will last much longer, and as there is millions of cedar in Northern Michigan, the production of cedar shingles is doubtless destined to become an extensive industry.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

We take from the Timber Trades Journal the following Comparative Table showing Stock of Timber and Deals in Liverpool on Jan. 20th, 1883 and 1884, and also the Communition for the month of Jan. 1883 and 1884 :-

Stock, Ja 188		Stock, Jan. 26th 1884.	for the month of Jan. 1888.	for the month of Jan., 1884.
185 Cuthic Square Plan. 253, Wanny Board 245, St. John Pine 3, Other Ports Pine 47, Rod Pine 58, Pitch Pine, hewn 624, Sawn 622, Planks 00, Dantzic, &c., Fir 46, Sweden and Norwy Fir 21, Oak, Canadian and American 304, " Planks 105, " Baltic 34, Elm 43, Ash 5, Birch 68, East India Teak 13, Greenhoart 123, N. B. & N. S. Spruco Deals 20, " Pine 1.	5. Color Color	1884- 344,000 " 85,000 " 85,000 " 85,000 " 85,000 " 127,000 " 127,000 " 127,000 " 14,000 " 14,000 " 14,000 " 15,000 "	7,000 44 43,000 4 19,000 4 7,000 4 43,000 4 57,000	Jan., 1884. 99,000 ft. 00,000 ft. 7,000 ft. 8,000 ft. 70,000 ft. 70,000 ft. 70,000 ft. 8,000 ft. 118,000 ft. 00,000 ft. 14,000 ft. 00,000 ft. 14,000 ft. 00,000 ft. 14,000 ft.
Baltic Red Deals, do	161 " 165 "	4,920 " 91 " 4,061 "	184 44 39 44 844 44	155 to 14-44 180-4

LIST OF PATENTS.

The following list of patents upon improvements in wood-working machinery, granted by the United States Parent office, Feb. 20, 1884, is specially reported to the Canada Lumbers-MAN by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 017 Seventh St.,

N. W., Washington, D. C. .-291,296, -Chuck lathe-D. F. & L. C. Whiton, West Stratford, Conn.

294,007,—Cutter head for wood-working machines—S. Osburn, Davonport, Iowa.

201,007. Mortiso deaner S. Van Auken, Oswogo, N. Y.

294,001. Planing machine twend, - E. Benjamin, South Evanston, Ill.

294,096, - Saw (Jrag), G. Valentine, Monticello, Ill.

294.164, San handle M I. True, Batavia, N. Y.

291,221, Saw mill (circular) J. B. Correll & J. Mil er, La Otto, Ind.

204,208, Saw mill feed, mechanism S. Dickson, Marcy, Ohio.

294,073, Saw mill refuse conceper, W. J. Perkins, Grand Rapids, Mich. 291,251, - Saw swage J. M. J. La Otto,

291,255,-Screw (wood)-S. Montgowery, Now York, N. Y.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the Board of Trade, for the month of Jan, 1884.

MONIN WARNED STREET SYN	1504.	
Tunber (Hewn).	Quantity. Loads.	Value. £.
Russia	2,203	5,109
Sweden and Norway	. 18,031	29,731
Ge many	. 6,459	14,453
United States	. 0,773	30,306
British India	2,070	30,031
Uritish North America	3,570	17,650
Other Countries	. 42,700	40,082
Total Timber (Saum or Split, Planed or Dressed).	81,783	174,3:2
Russia	7,838	13,364
Sweden and Norway	27,960	62,005
British North America	. 8,629	19,803
Other Countries	. 12,000	44,557
Total	. 56,153	130,729
Staves, (all sizes)	. 6,007	24,860
Mahogany (tons)		68,857
Total of Hewn and Sawn		814,041

THE MANAGEMENT OF BAND-SAWS.

Mr. M. Powis Bale, author of "Saw Mills, Their Arrangement and Management," thus writes to the Timber Trades Journal on the subject of band saws :-

"I quite agree with the remark of your cor-respondent "Subscriber," that band saws with gullet touth are less liable to break than saws with the roots running to an angle, as the tracture in the blade is found almost invariably to commence at the point of this angle, Owing, however, to small gullet teeth being more troublesome to sharpen, the angle teeth are, perhaps, more generally employed.

I have had many hundreds of band saws

brazed after the following plan, with very setisfactory results:-Take each end of the blade and file down a taper on the opposite sides of the saw of about three teeth points, so that when the two ends of the saw are made to overlap each other the joint, when cleaned off, will be of the same thickness as the rest of the blade. Secure the overlapping ends of the saw well together by small hand vices, and tie them with fine iron wire. Over this bind tightly with brass wire the full length of the overlap; moisten the joint with water, and cover it with powdered borax. Either take a large pair of tongs and make them red hot, or place the saw in a small forgo fire made of charcoal, and keep it there till the brans is well melted; let the saw cool gradually, and file the joint to the same gauge as the rest of the blade, and finish it with emery cloth. If this oper-tion is well performed the joint wil. be scarcely distinguishable. Care must be taken that when brazed the overlapping ends of the saw press

should, however, not be much difficulty about

As regards the number of tooth points to the inch no hard and fast rive can be last down; for roll wood a few weth will be mutherent, but for enning hardwood the teeth should be made shorter, more upright, and with at least one third more points to the inch than for soft. For weads of a woolly fibre, such as Lugish popier, the teeth of the saw should be deeper than usual, and of course space and set, to effect a clearance and overcome its clinging properties. To provent breakages and produce good sawing, care should be taken that the gauge, width, toothing, sharpening, and setting of the saw are uniform throughout.

Employing Boys Under 16 in Enctories

A bill is now before the senate at Albany to protent the employment of boys in factories under 10 years of ago. Among the provisions of the bil is one making it a misdemeanor for any person having the custo by or employment. of minors to permit their lives or health to be endangered, or morals to become deprayed.

The semitors opposed to the bill - Messis Titus, Fassett, Esty, Thacher, and McCarthyheld that the bill was unwi-o and impractable; that it would prevent the employment of boys in all factories, and would cause a good deal of misery among a number of families throughout the State. Then to hold owners of factories responsible for the accidents physically or morally to which boys are hable was thought an unreasonable doctrire. Senator Fassett asked whether the owner of a factory who was away at home, leaving his factory in charge of a superintendent could be he'd responsible for what might happen to a boy there employed? Senator Gilbert admitted that in his absence the owner was not responsible. Where he held owners responsible was when they wilfully caused or permitted the minor's life or limb to be endangered.

Senator Gilbert has a queer idea of the internal workings of a factory. He evidently thinks sthat a mill owner would take delight in hiring mall boys and placing them in some dangerous place to be chewed up by a machine. If the senator is much exercised about the factory boys morals, let him introduce a bill to abolish some of the dime nevel publishing houses in Now York city, and every superintendent in the land will thank him sincorely. The bright small Loy in a modern factory of to-day is one of the most independent and happy members of the manufacturing fraternity, and is in little danger of being hart either physically or morally .- Cotton, Wood and I on,

At the last annual meeting of the Western Canadian Loan and Saving Company, the per tion of the report referring to the Winnipes business, after culogising the local manager, Mr. F. B. Ross, for the able conduct of the company's affairs here, concludes with the statement: "I may further add that the directors have every reason to feel satisfied with the business done in the Prairie Province." Such statements are strong proofs of the advantages offered in Manitoba for investing capitalists.—Winnipeg Commercial.

AMERICUS, Ga., Recorder: A remarkable cedar-tree is reported as growing in the negro cemetery. From appearance it was planted in a large pitcher at the head of a negro's grave about ten years ago. It burst the bottom out of the pitcher and rooted into the earth. The pitcher still encircles the bottom of the cedar, and is without a crack. The tree fills the Litchor completely, and is about eight or ten feet high. It must have grown from within the pitcher, as it could never have got there other-

On Thirty Days Trial.

The Volinie Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltme Boils and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (voung or old) who are afflicted with well together.

To seeme the steady and even working of the saw blr ie, it is very important that the brazing is neatly done; after a little practice there days trail is allowed.

National Manufacturing Co.

160 Sparks Street, Ottawa,

MANUFACIURELS OF



TENTS! Camp Furniture and Hosiery.

JUR GOODS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Four Gold and Silver Medals and Thirty-two First Prizes at the Toronto and Guelph Exhibitions, 1883.

ETHighest Awards at Sydney, New South Wales: Exhibition



Lumbermen's Tents

A SPECIALTY!

At Prices Lower than ever before.

EAVY SOCKS

Our own make, and at Prices Very Low!

SHANTY BLANKETS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Liberal Discount to Large Buyers. Send for Catalogue.

National Manufacturing Co.

160 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

P. Q. BOX 345

Market Reports.

TORONTO. From Gur Own Corresponden

MARCH 10,-Continued snow and frost is keeping building operations at a standatill, and dealers are asking the question, if it is pos. sible that this winter will over have an ending. Numerous building contracts have been commenced, and it was fondly hoped that the businoss of the season would go steadily on, wheels had commenced to rumble over our streets, but the sleighing is better than at any time during the winter, and the appearance of our streets at present is that of midwinter, and from the outlook at time of writing this letter, our bay may not be open for navigation before the beginning of May. This state of things naturally makes our lumber dealers feel somewhat impatient. During the past winters building has progress od continually during the cutire season, but during the present winter it became next to impossible to work at outside contracts. This state of trade has led to considerable competition for the filling of such small bills as were offering, and a consequent cutting on prices; so much so that for the present I feel justified in altering my former quotations, although I am firmly of the opinion that present prices will not remain for any length of time. Retail men have had herses and munidle for a good portion of this tedious winter, and therefore feel like doing business for a very small margin of profit sconer than to be entirely idle, hence the cutting on previous rates.

The railway companies dependent on the lumber traffic as their main stay are also feeling the effects of our long winter and have been holding out inducements to shippers, for month's shipments, at a considerable reduction on standing rates. This, however, has not been taken advantage of to any great extent, whoissale men did not feel like making shipments to dull or nearly stagnant market. Liberality on a more extended scale will have to be adopted by the railway companies, otherwise, after long severe winters like the present, the water routes will, on the opening of navigation, absorb a large part of what would otherwise become part of their traffic. If a distiller, or the owner of a grist mill, desire their cars of grain shunted it is done at once and no charge made, but the unfortunate lumberman, if he requires his car of lumber moved 50 rods westward, must pay for the service. Such is the treatment received by these men who deserve the most liberal treatment at the hands of those companies whose lines have been fostered and enriched nearly malely by the lumbermen.

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MONTREAL

From Our Own Correspondent.

March 8.—Some little stir has been caused here by the action of the House Committee, who reported favorably to Congress upon the Morrison Tariff-Bill, which provides that after the lat of July the following articles shall be placed on the free list, viz. Timber, nawn boards, hube for wneels, staves, idekets, laths, clapboards, etc. At present spruce imported from Canada into the United States has to pay a duty of \$1 per 1,000 feet and pine \$2 per 1,000.

will have the effect of raising the value and increasing the demand of the coarser grades in Canada, as our market will be much nearer and more convenient than the Michigan. Business here is still quiet, but prices are certainly not weakening and they may be a iffening a little. It is reported that owing to the large quantity of snow on the Ottawa, especially on the north side, a large proportion of the logs cannot be hauled to the streams, and if such is the case they cannot be brought down this year. We repeat our late quotations :

Pine. 1st quality, # M	835	00@40	00
P no. 2nd " \$3 M			
Pine, shipping culls, W M			
Pine, 4th quality deals, D M	11	00@19	2 00
Pine, mill culls, WM	ĩõ	00/019	00
Spruce, & M	10	00/015	00
Hemlock, & M		00x410	
Ash, run of log culls out, WM			
Bass, " " 3 M	17	000290	00
Oak, 20 M	40	00/050	00
Walnut VM	66	00 100	00
Cherry, & M	ñ	00/0/80	00
Butternut 20 M	35	000310	ŎŎ
Butternut, V M Birch, V M	20	00/225	ຄວ
Hard Maple, W M	05	00430	00
Lath, PM	~	KAVA S	ňň
Shingles, 1st, VM	3	0000 0	ññ
Shingles, 2nd, WM	ŏ	60% 3	m
	-	way v	~

CORDWOOD.

The recent cold weather has caused quite a brisk demand for wood and large quantities are being brought in by the G. T.R. from townships where there is plenty cut, and waiting for cars to bring it to the city. The C. P. R. supplies are very limited. We have no change to make in our quotations which are ex cartage at the

П	ranway station.		
ı	Long Maple	7	Ô
١,	Long Birch	ż	Ò
1	Long Maple	Ġ	5
1	Tamarack	5	5

WINNIPEG.

"Business in the lumber line," says the Commercial of March 4, "is still in a very slow state, its volume for the week being very light. As there are heavy building contracts to be commenced as soon as spring opens up, it may be considered that the trade is at the darkest hour before the dawn. Quotations are: Pine lumber, 1st, cor non boards, dressed....

Pine number, 1st, co: non boards, aressed	\$20 50
do, 2nd, dr vod	25 50
do, 2nd, dr veddo, 1st dressed rough	26 50
do, 2nd do.	25 50
Sheating, rough	25 00
Timber 18 feet and under	24 00
do, over 16 feet, for each additional 2 fee	ot. J 00
Dimension and joists 13 feet and under	24 00
do, do, over 16 feet for each	100
Fencing	
2 and 3 in. battens	30 00
A. stock boards, all widths	50 00
B. do. • do. C. * do. do. D. do. do.	45 00
C. * do. do	. 40 00
D. do. do	35 00
1st cicar, 1, 13, 14, and 2 inch	ເວ ເວ
2nd do. do. dv	56 00
Window and door casings	50 00
Base beards dressed	50 00 i
lst biga flooring, siding and celling	40 00
and do co do	35 00
Srd do. do. do	30 00
and da. da. da. And da. da. da. Linch split sidiug, dressed	30 001
Spruce lumber—timber 10 feet and under	22 00
do. over 16 feet for each addition	:al
21cet	100
Dimension and joists, 16 feet and under	23 00
do do over 15 feet, for each a	4.
ditional 2 feet	1.00
Boards	22 00
Boards	23 00
XX 4hing)@	5251
Star A shingles	. 5 25
Wahingles	5 00
E do	. 4 50
shingles do.	. 4 50

OTTAWA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARCH S.—The severe snow storms that have so frequently occurred this winter militated greatly against the taking out of lumber in the shanties on the upper Ottawa. The storms have been almost unprecedented in their severity. All communication between the molatou parts up north and the settlements and villages has been for long periods altogether cut off. Jobbers and others have experienced the greatest difficulty in forwarding supplies to the scane of operations. Unc or two shanties have been broken up. The total output will not be, it is generally estimated, as large as last season.

Danger is apprehended from the high water that will likely follow the thawing season.

THE BUDGET.

Vory little reference was made in Sir Leonard Tilley's Budget speech to the lumbering indus-try. The Finance Minister in the commencement of his speech stated that "Owing to the deprodation in the value of lumber, which is duty of \$1 per 1,000 feet and pine \$2 per 1,000, one of our principal exports, owing to over in a way that causes some impatience on the the general state of trade. House building is Should this bill be sanctioned by Congress it trading in certain branches of the Dominion as part of holders of heavy stocks. The indice brisk, and property appears to sell at remun-

well as over imports, we have a depression at the present time, etc."

NO CHANGE.

In the House of Commons a few days ago the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, in reply to a member, stated that the Government would not this year change the excise duty on spruce and pine logs.

DEPRESSION AT ALGOMA MILLS.

Reports have been received here of a serious depression existing among the residents at Algoma Mills. The condition of things is described as distressing. The mills being shut down, the employees are in straightened circumstances owing to their being little other work. The large number of families that were enticed there by inducements in regard to railway work are said to be next door to starving, and those who are fortunate enough to have sufficient money to take them away are leaving the place. There is no work for anybody, and able bodied men are chopping wood in the bush for their board and clothes.

ALBANY. Onotations at the wards are as follows :-

ŀ	Quotations at the yards are as ionows :
	Pine, clear, \$1 M\$55 00@60 00
3	Pine, fourths
ı	Pine, selects
1	Pine, good box 22 00@23 00
1	Pine, 10-in, plank, each
J	Pine, 10-in. plank, culls, each 00 23@00 25
ľ	Pine boards, 10-in
١	Pine, 10-in. boards, culls
ı	Pine, 10-in. boards, 16 ft., \$ M 23 00@32 00
1	Pine, 19-in. boards, 16 ft
ı	Pine, 12-in. boards, 13 ft
ı	Pine, 13 in. siding, select
1	Pine, 11-in. siding, common
ı	Pine, 1-in. siding, select
	Dine fuch siding semmen
ı	Pine, inch siding, common
ł	Spruce, boards, cach
Į	Spruce, plank, 14 in., each
i	Spruce, plank, 2-in., each
I	Spruce, wall strips, each
ı	Hemlock, boards, each
1	Hemlock, joist, 4x6, each
ł	Hemlock, joist, 21x1, each
1	Hemlock, wall strips, 2x4; each 00 00@00 11
1	Ash, good, & M 40 39348 00
ì	Ash, second quality, 3 M 25 330 00
ł	Cherry, good, \$2 \(\text{\figures}\)
ł	Cherry, common, VM
ļ	Oak, good, W M
ı	Cak, accord quality, \$2 M
Į	Basswood, # 11 25 00@30 00
ı	Hickory, \$ 11 40 00@40 00
ł	Maple, Canada, # M 23 00@50 00
ı	Maple, American, per M 20 00@23 00
ı	Chestnut, \$\Pmu M
ı	Shingles, shared, pine, \$\mathbb{M} \text{M} \text{ 0 00@ 6 50}
l	2nd quality 0 00% 5 00 cxtra, sawed, pine 0.004 4 20
Į	extra, sawed, pine 0 00to 4 00
ł	Cicar, 0 00g 3 30
ı	" codar, mixed 0 00@ 3 50
l	- 000M, AAA 0 00D 1 00
ί	nemice U UJQ 2 50
Ī	Lath, hem lock, \$ M 0 00@ 2 75
ı	Lath, spruce, " 0 00@ 3 00

BUFFALO.

We quote cargo lots:		
Uprocre	00/248	00
Common 18	00/422	00
Calls		
	004470	~

CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of March, 8. says :- The general condition of the lumber trade, East, West and South, does not vary in any marked degree from that of last week. The principal movement has been west of the lakes, and that mainly from this city to Nebrasks, under the stimulus of the low freight rate, which was declared off, and a rate of 35 cents a kundred substituted on March 5. On this account it is expected that the movement westward from this market will fall off for the few day to come, though the increasing building activity of the season will doubtless insure a fair trade at this point from this time onward. Since St. Paul and Minneapolis now have the same rate as that from this city to Missouri river points, it may be anticipated that the demand on stocks at these places will increase. Interior points in Wisconsin report a fair trade. On the whole the condition west of Lake Michigan is improving, ac far as the actual demand is concerned. The promising outlook for building improvements in this city, St. Paul. Minneapolis and other large cities of the Northwest, together with prospect of considerable railroad building, a large immigration and improvement in Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska, ive encouragement to expect a large consump tion of lumber. There is no reason why the same may not be expected in the Kast, though the lateness of the season in that section of the country is processinating the revival of demand

tions of a heavy consumption of lumber at New York and contiguous points are as obvious as they were last year. The same is true of Boston and New England; though it is probably true that, on account of a certain degree of depres-sion in eastern manufacturing the demand for lumber in New England may not be as strong

as it was last year.

Receipts of lumber, shingles, etc., for the week ending March 6, as reforted by the Lumberman's Exchange :-

RECEIPTS.
Lumber. Shingles.

,	1884	4,393,000	80,000
	1883	1,933,1)	2,792,000
	PROM JANUARY 1, 1884, TO MA	RC11 A 1854	KCLUBIVE.
		RECEI	TE.
1		Le .mber.	Shingles.
1	1884	3'4889,000	3,449,000
ľ	1883	70,248,000	14 989 000
Į		1 3,220,000	14,852,000
1	Increase	10 141 000	
1	Dannaga	12,141,000	
1	Decrease		11,402,000
ı	STOCK ON LIANS	PRB. 1.	
1	1894.	1883.	1892.
ı	Lumber583,223,906	600,572,673	471,850,108
1		273,964,760	200,800,847
ı	Lath 52,566,998	65.176.314	-vv,ov3,011
ı	Pickets 1,516,939		46,601,923
ı	Pickets 1,516,999	8,044,790	3,082,823
ı	Codar posts 453,435	87,260	183,469

BOSTON.

Cotton, Wool and Iron of March 8, saya: Business is moving along quietly, as the weather is still unfavorable for entering upon outside operations. Prices seem to be quite steadily maintained on most kinds of desirable pine lumber. Southern pine is quiet and unchanged. Hardwoods are having a very fair call at steady prices for desirable lets of walnut, ash and cherry.

CANADA PINE

Selects, Dressed	8 00/250 0	ð
Shelving, Dressed, late	U UV 910 V	n
dd dd Gnde	T MARK A	a
Drossed Shippers 2	7 00/22/20 0	Ω
DIUSSON DOX: ***** T	หณะพากณ	n
Sheathing, 1st quality	2 00@45 0	0
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TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—SAGINAW			
Three uppersCommon	18	002124	m

GLASGOW.

The Timber Trades Journal, of Feb. 23 says: An auction sale of log timber and pine and spruce deals tooklplace at Greenock on the 18th There was a good average, attendance, and transactions were to a fair extent, about 400 loga belng disposed of, and several parçois

There is a public rale to note at Glasgowisince last writing, Arrivals of wood goods at Clyde ports continue very light; there have been no cargo imports during the week, only a few parcels of cak planks and staves per steamer Lin-

While referring to arrivals per steamers it may be noted that for some time past there was no import of States walnut logs, parcels of which usually keep dropping in protty frequently, and. recent deliveries from the yards here have reduced the stock to a low point. There is some inquiry also for square whitewood logs of good lengths and about 18 and 24 in. square.

The stock of deals has undergone considerable diminution since the beginning of the year The deliveries in January last from Yorkhill Yards Glasgow, amounted to 72,006, pieces, as against 63,959 pieces in both of log timber and deal, have also been going on actively of late.

TYNE.

The Timber Trades Journal of Feb. 23 says: In American goods' stocks arellarge-much too large for the prospect. This remark applies to all except yellow pine deals, which are become ing scarce, and are held very firmly at advanced rates. Of pit-props and mining tumber tine stock is still much too heavy, and prices do not improve. The Gothenburg steamers are bringing forward good large parcels of pit-props, which keep the stock still too large. These boats appose to find abundant employment, though at the low rate of 15s. per standard freight it cannot be a very profiteble trade to

There is so far little improvement to note in the general state of trade. House building is orativo prices almost as quickly as creeted. In shipbuilding the gloom overthe trade appears to deepen rather than otherwise. Few orders for new ships are in the market, and with the present ruinously low rates of interest upon steamers capital is not likely to be invested to any great extent in this trade.

LONDON.

The Timber Trades Journal of Feb. 23, says ; The heavy stocks of the past three years are still bearing on the market, and till there is a general clearance we can hardly expect the out look to brighten. The article be it what it may has to come to market nowadays at a mere nominal cost to induce business, and the competition in most trades has been so sharp that there are very few commodities that will afford a good honest working profit. "It is a long lane that has no turning," says the proverb, and as we have been traversing the long iano for some considerable time, we may not unnaturally look for the turning point, and, even should the lane be longer than we expected, the end of it must be reached some day.

There is one thing can be safely said in connection with the recent sale, that if prices did not show any signs of advancing they were certainly not any weaker of we except flooring, which is so far satisfactory, still, with the small quantity of Swedish deals submitted, the prices realized for the few lots sold were not encouraging.

All the efforts of the shippers in the Baltic as to limiting the cutting, about which there has been so much said, have up to the present produced little effect on this market, and f.o.b. offers are looked at with little desire on the part of merchants to close with them.

The agents here that have been around the coast trying to place goods have nearly all the same story to tell, and very little encouragement is given to prosecute long journeys without a great deal of discretionary power as to prices.

In the absence of sales it is useless quoting these, but we believe these are much the same as were mentioned in a former number.

If trade does not revive shortly we may look for considerable modifications at the shipping ports before the month of March is over.

There can hardly be a doubt but that the employment of steamers as carriers in the wood trade has greatly assisted in its present disorganization, and importers need not now be quite so anxious about purchasing early as they used to be when vessels were more difficult to obtain and the voyages occupied more time. Hence we must not lay too much stress upon the fact of February slipping away and hardly any business closed. It would be more satisfactory to record great sales of f.o.w. goods, but with assistance of steamers the quays could now be as fully occupied in March as they would have been under the old style of importing, had all the buying been done in December and January.

In trying to account for the unparalleled dulness of trade, we can only arrive at the conclusion that all of us have been going too fast, and must now draw roin a bit to recover from the heavy strain of provious seasons. Building operations that were so active ten or a dozen years ago had led to an increased consumption of timber, which in the shape of heavy importations has almost reached a chronic stage, from which it is difficult to extricate ourselves.

The supplies now do not harmonize as much as formerly with the state of demand, and keep pouring in as if the stream would never cease. Yards are glutted, and every channel apparently choked; but still the goods are forced on the market, however unwiting it is to bear the burden.

It is all very well to compare the present, or rather the past, season's imports with others that have gone before, and any it was after all only an average one; but without we take account of the different states of activity in which the building and other trades were at those different periods the comparison is manifestly unfair. Should we import to London this year considerably less than what we did last, supposing the uses for the stuff to have further diminished, the effect on the market would be much the same as if the supply should be greater than

other seasons, but with plenty of channels open for its employment.

We cannot help calling attention to the very small compass the 3x9 and 3x11 Swedish deals now in stock are reduced to in all qualities.

Referring to Messrs. Churchill & Sim's catalogue of next week's sale, we note there are only 12,000 Swedish regular deals and battens without reserve, and 50,000 with reserve, both together making up about a decent-sized steamer's cargo.

At the Baltic this week there were only about 30,000 pieces of Swedish deals without reserve; such aquantity of Gulf of Bothma deals in the public sales at this time of year is almost without pre-edent. In contrast to the present time the sales of last year stand out very boldly, and early in March last at one public auction about a million pieces of Swedish deals and battens were forced on the market. This year, however, there are not likely to be such sales, as there is not the quantity of goods in first hands to supply them.

The present small stock for public sale and the increase in the deliveries must, we think, have a favorable effect on prices sooner or later. Altogether Messrs. Churchill & Sim's catalogue for next week is the smallest the firm have issued for some and the smallest the firm have

LIVERPOOL

The Timber Trades Journal of Feb. 23, says: The condition of our trade continous without any alteration from the lethargic condition in which it has been for some weeks past. Buyers seem at present to be inclined to buy only for their most pressing wants, and are not disposed to buy even at the low prices now ruling; hence a large portion of the consumptive demand par takes greatly of a retail character.

Spruce deals are, perhaps, a little firmer, and as the shipments for the immediate future appear to be within a moderate compass, there is some reason for prices looking up; much, how-over, will depend upon the state of the treight market. Pitch pine timber especially sawn wood seems to be sent forward to Liverpool without much regard to its natural wants or to the present state of its stocks, and 16 is, therefore, no matter for surprise that a very strong disinclination to contract for future deliveres should be shown by merchants who have for some years past done a large amount of business in this way. On the other hand, for cargees sent here on consignment the prices offered by private treaty are usually so low that the consignoe is left with no alternative but to submit the cargoes to public competition, in order to place himself upon a firm basis with the shipper; hence the frequency with which we have cargo after cargo put up for sale by public auction. Such was the case with the cargo sold last week; though after all it is questionable whether any substantial gain was made beyond what could have been got by private treaty.

Suit Against a Lumber Company.

MONTIGEAL, March G.—The Scottish American
Assurance Company, through Messrs. Tait and
Abbotts, has entered suit for \$195,000 against
the British Canadian Lumber and Timber
Company for advances made by plaintiff.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your, rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain and cutting teath? If so, send at once and get n bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Sootbing 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 diarrhoese, regulates the shomach and bowers, cures wind coile, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the wholosystem Mrs. Winslow's Sootbing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the persecuption of one of the oldest and best female burses and physicians is the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world Price 25, cents a bottle.

A Double Benefit.—James Aloore, a prominent resident of Learnington, writes that be cured himself of Despepsia of a year's duration by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and lwo bottles cured his wife who had been for years a auffert from the discuse. He conscientiously recommends it to all suffering from similar treubles.

The Improved CLIMAX Sash Lock

MANUFACTURED BY MILLER BROS., GUELPH.

Holds the Sash in any position so that it a anot be moved either up or down, can be put on by anyone, only requiring two screws.

AGENTS FOR CANADA:-

1.21

RAE & WATSON, 22 Church Street, TORONTO, Ont.

JONES & SON, Wholesale Lumber & Timber Dealers

39 Broadway, NEW YORK.

for next work is the smallest the firm have loak, Ash, Cherry, Black Walnut, Poplar, Butternut

And all other Kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

White and Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber.

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

J.S. MAYO

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

MACHINE OILS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

9 Common Street, Montreal.

AMERICAN LUBRICATING OILS A SPECIALTY.

As I carry the LARGEST and BEST assorted Stock of OILS in the Dominion, I am prepared to fill all orders Promptly and at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CRUSHED BY THE CARS.—A little son of John Spinks, Toronto, had his foot crushed by a G. T.R. Express train some time ago. Two doctors attended him without bonefit, and amputation was proposed, but Hagyard's Yellow Oll was tried, which give prompt relief and effected a speedy cure, even removing all stiffness of the joint.

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Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purpative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of works in Children or Adults.

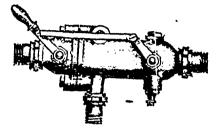
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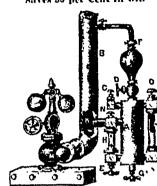
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For Holding Logs upon a Saw Mill Carriage while being Sawed into Lumber.

HUGH GHSON, ESQ., - Your Patent Excelsior Mill logs give entire satisfaction, and is certainly up to your recommendation. They are the best Mill log in the market. I am very much pleased with them.

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HUGH GIBSON,—Sm,—The Dogs I bought of you give satisfaction They beat any Dog that I ever saw for ripping or edging lumber or carriages. They are just the thing for scantling. I would not take 820 for them to-day and have to wait for another pair to come from you, because I believe they make two dollars a day for me.

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Will always find a Large Stock of

In every Size and Weight, and

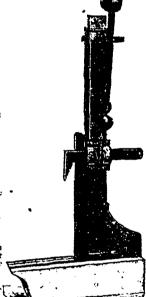
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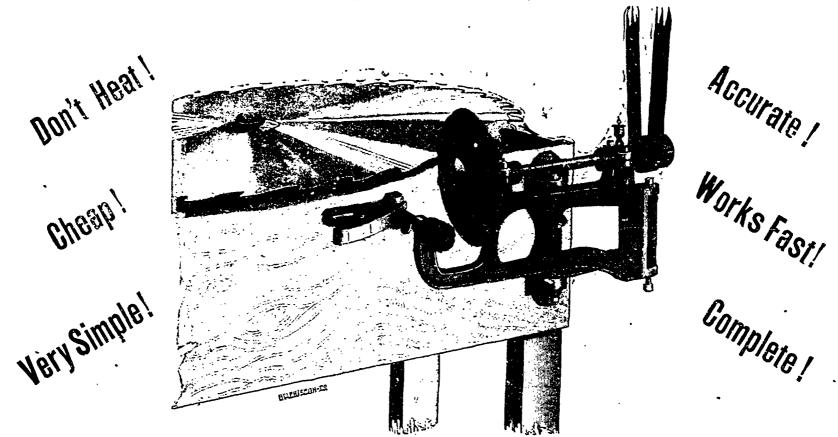
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SAMPLE ORDER WILL HAVE OUR BEST ATTENTION.



ROGERS' PATENT SAW GUMMER and SHARPENER

The Handiest Machine for these purposes ever Invented.



Lumbering Season, 1884

Saw Mill Owners in providing for the season of 1884, ought not to lose sight of ROGERS' SAW GUMMER for it will save them more money in proportion to the amount invested than any other machine.

Only \$30, including Emery Wheel; Table and Countershaft, \$10 extra.

A few of ROGERS' SAW GUMMERS were put on the market last season, and we quote some of the commendations received:

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"Your machine is all I expected."

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"I have given it a good trial, and am well pleased with it.
"I find it is one of the indispensables in a saw mill."

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ROBT. R. WEIR, Orillia, writes :-

"It works like a charm, and is very accurate in its work."

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"The Rogers' Saw Gummer purchased from you gives
"good satisfaction," it cannot be beat."

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 "We are well pleased with the Gummer,"
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 "I have the Gummer running and it is giving good "satisfaction."

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Hart Emery Wheel Company, Limited - Hamilton, Ont.

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Examine the field, count the cost, and you will at once decide that the CANADA LUMBERMAN is the

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GENERAL MACHINERY SAW MILL

We make a Specialty of Heavy Saw Mill Machinery.

OUR SAW MILL ENGINES are made Strong, Neat, and Durable, knowing well the ever varying strain they are subjected to in driving a Saw Mill.

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OUR HEAVY SINGLE CIRCULAR SAW RIG, Complete, with or without Top Saw, Rack, Rope, or our Improved Steam Feed (Patent applied for), is acknowledged by our leading lumbermen to be a first-class article, got up in the best manner possible, and furnished with Headblocks and Dogs to suit our Customers. We also manufacture a lighter Circular Rig for the smaller class of mills (or where there are two circulars required in the same mill), which is exceedingly smart in its movements, and supplies a long felt want in this direction.

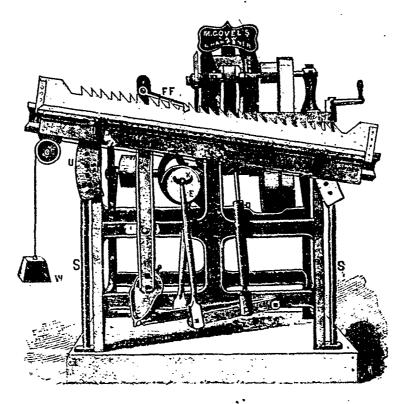
OUR PATENT TWIN CIRCULAR RIG with Rack. Rope, or our Improved Steam Feed (Patent applied for), is now the favourite Machine for Slabbing Logs, and is acknowledged by all to be the smartest and the best Machine for this purpose in the market.

• OUR IRON FRAME OSCILLATING. SLABBING and STOCK GANGS are fitted up with the most improved Machinery, which for Strength, Class of Workmanship and Design cannot be excelled

OUR DOUBLE EDGER is the best, most useful and most substantial article of the kind in the Market, which is proven by the number we are called upon to supply; we put on any desirable number of saws on the Spindle; they can be arranged to suit the work especially required to be done We also furnish them with one or two Guages for sawing Scantling or re-sawing Lumber.

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Our most improved LOG CAN-TERS for Turning Logs on Carriage. We also furnis 1 them with Weirs' Patent Incline Attachment for rolling logs from Skids on to Carriage.



We still continue to manufacture THE

Scovell Saw Sharpener

with all the latest improvements, which Machine has only to be known to be appreciated.

We also manufacture LATH MACHINES, LATH BOLT-ERS, LUMBER TRIMMERS, LUMBER MARKERS, SLASH TABLES, TIMBER CANT-ERS, LOG DECK CANTERS, SHINGLE MACHINES, KNOT SAWS, DRAG SAWS, SHINGLE JOINTERS, BOLT-ERS, WATER WHEELS, and a variety of the best kinds of Wrought Iron Refuse and Sawdust Carrier Chain (that can be relied on to do their work). Everything required in a firstclass Saw Mill.