

QUEBEC.

Since the opening of navigation over eight hundred vessels have entered at the Custom House.

The market continues firm. Last week's transactions were—Liverpool, all timber, 25s. Greenock, timber, 25s. and 26s. Plymouth, timber, 25s. Limerick, timber, 23s., deals, 70s. London, deals, 65s., nominal.

Steamship freights—Liverpool—a parcel of deals, 60s.

The Morning Chronicle reports that in timber, deals and staves, the market continues firm. There have been few transactions during the week. Some small parcels, for immediate shipment, have changed hands. A quantity of elm of 45 feet average, was sold at 23 cents per foot.

Deals—Few sales have taken place during the week, and both pine and spruce are in demand.

Staves—Are scarce. A parcel of pipe was sold at something above £80.

The sale of Crown Land timber limits, which took place on the 16th inst., realized about \$280,000. All the lots offered, except a few in the lower St. Lawrence, were sold at an advance in the upset price. There was brisk competition for the berths on the Upper Ottawa, Block A. The attendance was large.

Among those present were Hon. Senator Skedd, Messrs. Jas. G. Ross, (President of the Quebec Bank,) J. Gouin, James McLaron (President of the Ottawa Bank), James Poupore, M. P., Moore, McLaughlin, Thistle, Thomas Smith, W. C. Edwards, David Moore, King Church, E. Fitch, J. Bowen, W. Brodie, Col. Forsyth, Smith Lynch, Campbell, Edwards, Fitzpatrick, Ward Higginson, Henderson. The Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Tache, announced the particulars and conditions of the sale, when Mr. Lemoine proceeded to roll the different lots by auction. The limits which brought the highest prices are those in the Ottawa District.

In the first range, Upper Ottawa Agency, limit No. 4, 3 1/2 miles, was sold to E. Fitch for \$260, the upset price \$75; No. 5, 6 1/2 miles, was sold to James Conolly for \$240, upset price \$100; No. 6, 3 1/2 miles, was sold to W. C. Edwards for \$220, upset price \$100; No. 7, 1 1/2 miles, was sold to Mr. Lynch for \$236, upset price \$100; No. 8, 1 1/2 miles, was sold to Mr. Lynch for \$190, upset price \$100; No. 9, 2 1/2 miles, was sold to Mr. Lynch for \$165, upset price \$75; No. 10, 4 1/2 miles, was sold to Mr. Fitzpatrick for \$85, upset price \$75; No. 11, 4 1/2 miles, sold to Mr. Fitzpatrick for \$92, upset price \$50; No. 12, 3 1/2 miles, sold to Mr. Lynch for \$79, upset price \$50. In the second range Mr. Fitzpatrick purchased limit No. 4, 40 square miles, for \$80, upset price \$75; No. 2, to Mr. Ward, at \$325, upset price 75; No. 3, to Mr. Ward at \$345, upset price \$60; No. 4, to Mr. Moore, for \$310, upset price \$100; No. 5, to Mr. Edwards, for \$300, upset price \$100; No. 6, limit was bought by Mr. Fitzpatrick for \$290, upset price \$100; No. 7, limit by Mr. Jas. Conolly for \$190, upset price \$100; No. 8, by Mr. Thistle, for \$86, upset price \$75; No. 9, by Mr. Moore, for \$80, upset price \$75; No. 10, 11, and 12 limits were sold to Mr. Campbell, for the upset price of \$60, \$60, and \$50. The whole of the limits in the third range, Block A, were sold as follows:—No. 1, to Mr. Thistle for 100, being the upset price; No. 2, to Mr. Campbell for \$80, upset price \$75; No. 3, to Mr. James Conolly for \$100, upset price \$60; No. 4, to the same, for \$105, upset price \$75. The other numbers—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 were sold to Mr. Campbell at prices which were fully 20 per cent in advance of the upset price. The limit in Litchfield of six miles was sold to Mr. W. C. Edwards for \$115, upset price \$100. In the Lower Ottawa Agency Letter A was sold to Mr. Henderson for \$105, upset price \$30; Letter B to Mr. Higginson for \$55, upset price \$50. The other lots were principally to the Montigny, Rimouski, Granville, and Saguenay agencies, and brought somewhat lower prices.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLEN'S OFFICE.

Comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c., measured and culled to date:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Waney White Pine	1,816,640	1,444,000	2,099,454
White Pine	7,917,708	2,607,729	3,878,612
Red Pine	1,359,768	741,499	1,017,000
Oak	1,610,223	828,407	1,639,141
Elm	177,683	318,074	932,784
Ash	36,607	47,101	237,142
Basewood	923	280	303
Butternut	39	70	646
Tamarac	29,306	9,991	30,803
Birch and Maple	189,416	121,224	676,464
Masts and Bowsprits	93 pcs	60 pcs	4 pcs
Spars	42 pcs	20 pcs	23 pcs
Std Staves	299 3 1/8	171 5 3/7	620 2 1/4
W 1 Staves	664 1 3/9	169 2 2/20	417 5 3/10
Brl. Staves			

WM. QUINN,
Supervisor.

Quebec, 22nd Oct., 1880.

NEW BRUNSWICK ITEMS.

Our St. John's correspondent supplies the following statement of operations on the St. John River and tributaries:

Mr. A. F. Randolph is estimated to take out this winter about 20 million. The principal operators for him are, W. F. F. ; 5 million; Coulter & Hagorman, 2; G. J. Baird, 4; Beringe Bros., 2; E. Brooks, 1; C. Clayton, 1; Grantham Hopkins, 1; Harroy Lawrence, 1/2 million. The balance will be obtained in smaller lots.

Mr. W. H. Murray, 27 millions. Mr. Robt. Connors will take out for him 13 million, F. Moore, 5, J. McKoon, 2; W. H. Culliffe, 4.

Messrs. Miller & Woodman, 17 million. The principal operators for this firm are, James Hays, 8 million; Hammond & Watson, 1, and J. Yerxa, 2 million.

Mr. Alex. Barnhill, 3 million, by Mr. West.

Messrs. Hayford & Stetson, 2 million cedar for shingles, and 6 million spruce logs.

G. B. Dunn, & Son, 10 million.

Mr. Jewett will take out by Jarvis Hayward, 6 million, and by W. S. Stephens, 3 million.

Mr. Robert Aiken will cut 2 million for Mr. Cushing.

Mr. Hale's cut is estimated at 4 million. Mr. Layton also 4 million.

Mr. A. Gibson will take out 40 million, all by contract.

Messrs. R. & H. Stewart, per Mr. Richards, 20 million.

MANITOULIN ISLAND.

The latest news from this island is, that lumbering goes on actively, the following parties being at work in the woods taking out logs:

Robert and J. Henry are hard at work at Mudge Bay. They have two camps started, and will take out about one million and a half.

The Providence Bay Co. are operating on the south side of the island. They will also take out about one million and a half feet.

Mr Howard, of Mademoya Lake (steam mill) is taking out a small quantity for local purposes.

Sandford Mills, on Lake Manitou, are also taking out a supply for local use.

The mill at Gore Bay will get out enough for local supply.

The Toronto Lumber Co., Michael's Bay, (R. A. Lyon, manager), are the heaviest operators. They will take out about five million feet this winter. They have three camps under way at present. The location of these mills is central and convenient for shipping to any point, either south or west. Their business last season is said to have amounted to over \$70,000. The lumbering business has tended largely to settle up the island, which has increased in population 15,000 during the past eight years.

A large business is done from the island in cedar ties, for the Chicago market—200,000 will be taken out this winter at the south side of the island, and a large quantity of cedar paving timber, being pieces eight long and not less than five inches at the top.

THE UPPER ST. JOHN.

From Arrostook, on the upper waters of the St. John river, we learn that operations in getting out logs will be largely increased this winter. An exchange says,—"The demand for lumber in the United States and other markets, is much improved, and operators feel encouraged to proceed. Where

last year one individual cut 2,000,000 ft. of logs, this year five or six operators will cut from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 ft. This increases the demand for labour and causes a rise in price; it will result in enlarged prices for hay, oats and etc., in Arrostook. Those persons that are hiring men here now pay \$5 more per month for labour than they did last year. Pork is an article largely consumed in the woods. Operators are buying pork now at the present high prices, which have been put on the article by the recent "corner" brought about by speculators. The fact will of course increase the cost of getting out the lumber above that of last season. Spruce deals are now selling in St. John for \$12, and an extra quality brings \$12.25, where last year the prices were \$7 to \$8 and even lower. The present high rating of deals is owing to the fact of large numbers of vessels being at St. John wanting freights. There are now no logs for sale, as the surplus logs are in first hands.

NIPISSING DISTRICT.

Lumbering operations are going on briskly both on the north and south shores of Lake Nipissing, and preparations are being made by A. P. Cockburn, Esq., to build a steamer for the purpose of towing, as well as for passenger traffic. The new steamer, to be named the *Intercean* is designed by Mr. Chaffoy, of Toronto. She will be provided with double engines and a twin screw, and will be of about 150 horse power. The equipments will all be first class, as Mr. Cockburn has had experience in building several steamers. Some of the fittings have already been sent out. The heavier portions of the machinery will arrive by the first through train of the Canada Central Railway, which is expected to reach the east end of Lake Nipissing by July next, by which time the hull of the new steamer is also expected to be ready. Mr. Cockburn was out at Lake Nipissing lately, and has chosen where the steamboat landing wharf will be. The *Intercean* will run up Sturgeon River as far as the first falls, and French River to Chaudiere. Mr. Cockburn deserves great credit for his pioneer enterprise. The engines and machinery will likely be furnished by Mr. Doty, of Toronto, as the improved engine he put in last season in the steamer *Rosseau* has given good satisfaction.

Tree Planting and Raising.

Those who are interested in forestry will be glad to know that many of the seeds of valuable timber and ornamental trees ripen during the months of September and October, amongst these may be mentioned the horse chestnut, the birch, the ash, the oak, the butternut, the black walnut and the sweet chestnut. It will be well, therefore, for those contemplating the rearing of a large quantity of these from seed to be on the look out during the present month for suitable trees to gather seeds from. The seed should be planted so soon as obtained, and for that purpose ground ought to be at once prepared to receive the nuts and seeds. The planting should be made in rows of a sufficient distance apart to admit of the hoe being used between them, and the soil should be made rich and light by being well and deeply worked. A generous treatment of the soil for the seed-bed cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

Trees of medium age should be selected to gather seeds from as those taken from trees which are too young often prove barren, whilst those from trees of a mature age frequently furnish plants of weakly growth. Nuts and seeds such as ash often refuse to germinate until the second year, so that all hope should not be lost if the first season's crop should not prove a success. So soon as the leaves have fallen and the wood is well ripened, cuttings may be made of the various kinds of willows and poplars, these should be made about eighteen inches long of the present year's shoots, and inserted one foot in the ground. The great success in growing all cuttings is to have the earth firmly deposited at the base of them, and for this purpose the trench in which they are set should be only partially filled and the soil pressed down with a suitable instrument, and then filled up tightly, a piece of slat or board six or eight inches wide and two inches thick, sawn squarely across one end and tapered to a handle at the other makes a handy implement for setting all kinds of cuttings. The cuttings should be planted

from six inches to a foot apart, in rows, so as to allow the hoe or cultivator to pass freely between them from two to three feet between the rows would be found a suitable distance both for cuttings and seeds. It would be well if more attention were given to nut bearing trees, amongst which are some of the best for timber, and the handsome for shade and ornamental purposes, and the fact of their bearing nuts should be no detriment to their being cultivated. Who cannot recall the days of his youth when he sat over the winter evening fire cracking his nuts and chaffing his girl? But the nut bearing trees are getting scarcer as the evenings grow longer, and now there are fewer nuts to crack than formerly; but there is no reason why the rising generation should not have quite as much innocent amusement as their fathers had before them, if only a little judicious forethought was exercised. Most of the nut bearing trees grow rapidly. The writer has seen a growth of six feet made by a black walnut since last spring, and a growth of this length is no unusual sight on young butternut trees. The writer has some young plants of this variety, the nuts of which he planted seven years ago. The trees had catkins on them this spring but did not bear. He has no doubt they will be productive next year. These trees have been twice and three times transplanted, and for the last few years have been growing in a heavy lawn sod, so that although the soil was good the experiment was not on the whole favourable to the rapid growth of the young trees. The wild sweet chestnut, whose fruit though small is of excellent quality, is a very rapid grower where soil and climate are congenial, and will stand the winters very well along the St. Lawrence river front as far east as Cornwall, and is very suitable for planting all over the western peninsula as far north as Owen Sound. The timber of this tree cannot be excelled for furniture, and is chiefly used as bed-room sets. It has a fresh light and neat appearance when oiled and varnished, which brings out its large open grain, and its peculiar rich yellow hue gives it a cheerful appearance. A firm in Detroit manufactures from this wood very largely.

We would recommend the raising of all nut bearing trees from the seed, and transplanting them to their permanent position when from four to six feet high, as these trees are not considered as a rule so easily removed as the seed bearing varieties. Although we know of some set out at 10 to 12 feet high with very great success, but they had been root pruned and re-set before. We believe any one wishing to obtain nuts of the black walnut, or young trees, may get an almost unlimited quantity at a trifling cost from Chief Johnson of the Six Nation Indian reserve at Brantford. This is now the right time in the year to secure nuts, which should be planted as soon as obtained. It would be well for our experimental farm to produce a couple of bushels for planting, in order to show the general public how readily they can be grown, and with what rapidity the denudation of our forests can be restored. The variety, date of planting, etc., should be kept on a stake at the end of the row so that visitors could see at a glance the progress made from time to time.—*National*.

Horse-Meat as Food.

From the Parisian.

Some very interesting statistics have been published by the society for promoting the use of horse-flesh and the flesh of asses and mules as food, showing how steadily the consumption of these articles of diet has been increasing in Paris and the Provinces since the foundation of the society in 1866. The weight has increased from 171,300 pounds in 1866, to 1,982,620 pounds in 1879. In the principal cities of the Provinces the consumption of horse-flesh may be considered to have fairly taken root. At Marseilles, in 1870 there were 599 horses eaten; 1,031 in 1875 and 1,233 in 1878. At Nancy, 165 in 1873, over 350 in 1876, and 705 in 1878; at Rheims 591 in 1874, 423 in 1876, and 834 in 1878; at Lyons 1,839 in 1873, and 1,313 in 1875. In both the latter cases some difficulties had been thrown in the way by the town authorities, as was the case recently at Chalons-sur-Marne, where the Mayor fixed the price of horse-flesh at a higher rate than that of beef. The average price of horse meat is from 25 to 30 cents per pound. Each horse furnishes about 200 kilogrammes (400 weight) of meat, which is capable of being prepared in many by no means unappetizing ways. Such as *pot-au-feu* boiled, roast, hashed, haricot, jugged, flet, &c.