

## BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the Board of trade, for the month of August, and for the first eight months of the year:—

MONTH ENDED 31ST AUG., 1882.

Timber (Heaven).	Quantity.	Value.
Load.	£.	
Russia.....	44,465	90,201
Sweden and Norway.....	67,044	106,576
Germany.....	28,110	53,271
United States.....	11,846	44,240
British India.....	911	8,804
British North America.....	48,032	223,627
Other Countries.....	23,972	32,425

Total.....225,830 659,300

Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).	Quantity.	Value.
Load.	£.	
Russia.....	219,673	623,053
Sweden and Norway.....	212,639	620,079
British North America.....	105,729	461,974
Other Countries.....	32,044	93,177

Total.....633,035 1,707,493

Staves, (all sizes).....	15,638	78,784
Mahogany (tons).....	1,714	15,783
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	855,665	2,296,783

EIGHT MONTHS ENDED 31ST AUG., 1882.

Timber (Heaven).	Quantity.	Value.
Load.	£.	
Russia.....	178,229	372,605
Sweden and Norway.....	325,095	607,062
Germany.....	176,329	323,309
United States.....	129,100	437,247
British India.....	30,572	384,250
British North America.....	125,095	659,419
Other Countries.....	238,470	301,065

Total.....1,271,600 2,251,617

Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).	Quantity.	Value.
Load.	£.	
Russia.....	671,631	1,631,540
Sweden and Norway.....	1,022,838	2,327,634
British North America.....	552,760	1,437,174
Other Countries.....	265,420	347,922

Total.....2,512,600 6,694,240

Staves (all sizes).....	70,478	330,954
Mahogany (tons).....	18,213	171,213
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	3,784,115	9,909,767

## QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c. measured and culled to Sept. 29:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Waney White Pine.....	1,068,008	2,280,531	2,201,705
White Pine.....	3,764,634	6,049,732	7,161,267
Rod Pine.....	948,679	1,850,635	1,329,262
Oak.....	1,235,443	2,630,105	1,052,977
Elm.....	894,694	998,078	635,205
Ash.....	230,506	392,877	243,301
Basswood.....	240	3,670	1,273
Butternut.....	627	2,991	2,585
Tamarack.....	22,413	24,332	12,445
Birch & Maple.....	555,874	151,742	208,282
Masts.....	4 pcs	25 pcs	33 pcs
Spars.....	23 pcs	1 pcs	61 pcs
Sid. Staves.....	16,431.5	363,72.29	320,23.29
W. I. Staves.....	260,00.22	343,13.3	1002,00.23
Bri. Staves.....			71,01.0

JAMES PATTON,  
Supervisor of Cullers.

Quebec, Sept. 29.

## TWO HUNDRED MILES OF PINE.

The Minnesota pine owners are likely to be deprived of the lumber monopoly along the Northern Pacific road. A boom is coming from the west as soon as the road is completed through. On the western slope of the Rocky mountains there is a vast forest of white and yellow pine, some Norway and a sprinkling of tamarack and cedar. H. W. Scott, the government commissioner, has traversed the region, and glows and gushes about the timber there like a true government official, but after making all due allowance for his federal proclivities, we must conclude that there is quite a neck o'

woods over on the western slope. The commissioner says:—

It is a wonderful region; all things considered. Going west after you cross the main range of the Rocky mountains, and passing 50 miles beyond, the great timber belt is reached. For a distance of two hundred miles the road runs through a grand forest of pine, cedar and tamarack. The pine is of three valuable varieties, and includes besides the white or cork pine, splendid Norway, and the genuine yellow pitch pine of the South. This pine timber in not the largest in circumference that I have ever seen—for trees of more than three feet in diameter are not frequent—but it will average in height of trunk and evenness of diameter to a great height better than any timber known to the forests of northern Wisconsin or Minnesota. Taking the length and evident soundness of the pine into consideration, I presume it will average, for sawing purposes, better in yield and quality than any body of that wood ever made accessible in this country. The great height and symmetry of the timber indicate that it has been of even and vigorous growth, and that it will, therefore, be of a very superior quality. Of course, for finishing purposes the yellow pitch pine has few equals among woods, and this will be a new resource for supply in that direction. The cedar, too, is of a superior growth and quality.

This valuable timber is on government land, excepting that included in the railroad grant. During the present season fires have raged in the woods, no doubt doing much damage. As soon as the railroad is completed mills will be put up along the line in this forest region and an immense output of lumber will be the result; and it will tend powerfully to put off the evil day of a timber famine that they are so much worried about over in Quebec and Saginaw.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

## FINE LAND FRAUDS.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—The public interest in the pine land frauds at Duluth, which has languished for a month or two, will be revived by the latest step of the commissioner of the general land office. It appears that the frauds have been going right along in spite of the crusade by the department, and that the commissioner finally despaired of stopping them by ordinary means. Even the change of officers at the Duluth land office did not stop fraudulent pre-emptions. Dishonest officers could facilitate frauds, but honest officers could not, it seems, prevent them. Finally the commissioner struck at the root of the difficulty by ordering the surveyor general to file no more township plots in the Duluth and St. Cloud districts. The land-grabbers make their selections from these plots and send their tools to file on the land selected. The prohibition of filing the plots will break up this practice, while it will not work serious injury to actual settlers who select their land after actual inspection of the ground itself. There will probably be a howl against the order, however, in the name of the poor settlers whose rights to public land are infringed.

## LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

We take from the *Timber Trades Journal* the following Comparative Table showing Stock of Timber and Deals in Liverpool on Sept. 31st, 1881 and 1882, and also the Consumption for the month of Aug., 1881 and 1882:—

	Stock, Aug. 31st, 1881.	Stock, Aug. 31st, 1882.	Consumption for the month of Aug. 1881.	Consumption for the month of Aug. 1882.
Quebec Square Pine.....	558,000 ft.	181,000 ft.	150,000 ft.	239,000 ft.
Waney Board.....	337,000 "	379,000 "		
St. John Pine.....	23,000 "	9,000 "	1,000 "	
Other Ports Pine.....	40,000 "	44,000 "	13,000 "	23,000 "
Red Pine.....	52,000 "	20,000 "	13,000 "	15,000 "
Pitch Pine, Heaven.....	774,000 "	903,000 "	188,000 "	162,000 "
Sawn.....	547,000 "	654,000 "	141,000 "	155,000 "
Planks.....	82,000 "	94,000 "	23,000 "	48,000 "
Dantzig, &c., Fir.....	112,000 "	47,000 "	13,000 "	13,000 "
Sweden and Norway Fir.....	6,000 "	7,000 "	2,000 "	
Oak, Canadian.....	494,000 "	254,000 "	67,000 "	165,000 "
" Baltic.....	114,000 "	94,000 "	32,000 "	31,000 "
Elm.....	76,000 "	48,000 "	7,000 "	72,000 "
Ash.....	60,000 "	48,000 "	23,000 "	26,000 "
Birch.....	25,000 "	19,000 "	8,000 "	9,000 "
East India Teak.....	150,000 "	62,000 "	55,000 "	38,000 "
Greenheart.....	37,000 "	48,000 "	6,000 "	3,000 "
N. B. & N. Spruce Deals.....	43,000 "	131,000 "	7,000 "	24,000 "
Pine.....	16,743 stds.	7,825 stds.	12,003 stds.	9,639 stds.
Quebec Pine & Spruce Deals.....	857 "	630 "		
Baltic Deals.....	9,742 "	4,095 "	3,277 "	2,447 "
Doards.....	3,921 "	3,253 "	1,216 "	1,584 "
Doards Flooring.....	177 "	347 "	65 "	73 "
	1,970 "	2,442 "	907 "	904 "

## BLACK WALNUTS.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have received many enquiries as to where black walnut nuts were to be got for sowing this fall, and hope you will be kind enough to insert this note, so as to let the public know that Mr. Wm. Ryans, of the Agricultural Warehouse, Montreal, has undertaken to procure the nuts from the West at a reasonable price for all those who would apply to him in time.

Those who wish to sow this fall ought to write to him at once. A bushel contains about four hundred nuts, more or less, so that people ordering a bushel or a fraction of a bushel will know how many nuts they will get. If possible, sow them at once where they are destined to grow, as the transplanting checks seriously the walnut by destroying the long tap roots. Prepare your ground carefully, the deeper and mellowier the better; sow the nuts as soon as you get them, about two inches deep, no more; four feet apart on every side; mark each nut with a picket to facilitate weeding. In the course of time, when they interfere with one another, you remove one row, and your trees will then stand eight feet apart, and owing to the close order in which they have been started will be long and straight.

If you have no ground ready for permanent planting sow them in nursery in a corner of your garden, in rows, eighteen inches apart each way and transplant permanently, at the end of the second summer. I tried, last fall, to plaster some of the nuts, as our farmers plaster their seed wheat, and found the result most satisfactory, in fact remarkably so, and would advise every one to try it with part of their nuts, and compare results.

Excuse this hasty letter; I think it contains the most necessary information for this fall's sowing, but will be very glad to send any additional information to anyone who may want it.

Believe me, yours truly,  
H. G. JOLY.

Point Platon, P. Q., Sept. 12th, 1882.

## ANCIENT TREES.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—Among the places of interest to lumbermen and others interested in trees is the square bounded by Pine, Spruce, Eighth and Ninth streets. Here is the Pennsylvania hospital, with ample grounds upon which are trees set out in ante-revolutionary days. Here are grand elms and gigantic sycamores. Some of the sycamores will scale well up to 3,000 feet—forest monarchs in the midst of a great city—primeval nature kissing the hand of art. Many varieties of trees can be seen in these extensive grounds, and they are so old that their genial shadows have refreshed many of the most notable men of the early days of the republic. Presidents have stood with uncovered heads beneath these branches, and the leaves quivered when the old bell rang out the first pean of freedom to America.

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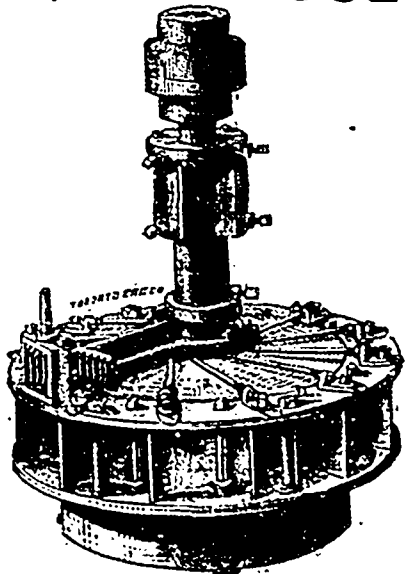
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