

mouth are represented by a carrying tonnage of 2,041 tons.

In the meantime the market is fairly furnished with all the ordinary useful descriptions of wood; but as yet it is quite safe to say there is no appearance of a glut in the market. The Quebec arrivals have been comparatively moderate. Of lower port birch there has been rather a sparing supply at Glasgow this year, the yards at present being quite bare. There is an opening also for Tabasco mahogany, with prospect of fair prices being realized.

Imports of pitch pine have been considerable, but not up to last year's total at date; tonnage employed, say 1882, 33,000; 1883, 28,000 tons.

The amount of work on hand specially in shipbuilding is very large. Although housebuilding is still quiet with us, 1st quality Canadian deals of good dimensions would be a safe import, as the stock on hand is moderate, and the demand by machine makers and millwrights considerable, besides what is required by builders and for general joiner work.

LEITH.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of August 11, says:—The import list for the past week only contains four cargoes deals and battens two of which are from Archangel and consignments of wainscot and walnut. Other four of the Quebec fleet came into the Roads on Tuesday, but their cargoes are not passed at the Custom House at the time of writing.

On Tuesday last Messrs. Ferguson, Davidson & Co. offered for public competition their cargo of American goods ex Garibaldi. For the waxy pine not a single bid was forthcoming, notwithstanding its undoubtedly superior quality. This, taken in conjunction with the very few lots sold by Messrs. Wm. Thomson & Co., at their sale on the previous Tuesday, does not seem to give a very bright outlook in face of the unusually heavy shipments from Quebec to this port. Only 14d. was offered for the 3rd yellow pine deals, a price which the auctioneer did not deem fit to accept, although fully 1d. per foot above the same stuff bought on the previous Tuesday. A good portion of the deals, which are of very fine quality, were sold privately at the close of the sale at a substantial advance on the price offered at the sale.

On Tuesday first Messrs. Mitchell, Somerville & Co. will offer an assortment of prime deals and battens for public competition, while the following week Messrs. A. Garland & Roger will expose their Quebec cargo.

LONDON.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Aug. 11, says: Among the 66 timber and partly timber-laden ships reported in London between the 2nd and the 8th instant inclusive, 14 were from our North American colonies, a rather large importation thence in a single week; but there were 21 from Russia and Russian Finland. There were 31 steamships in the list, several with small parcels of staves, &c., and upon the whole the supply was varied and ample for the state of the demand. The abundance of steam vessels at present seeking employment is thought likely to keep freights for the chief timber depots from rising this year so early as they did last summer, but small handy sailing vessels, from 100 to 140 standards, are likely to be in demand for the outports, and will probably obtain some advance on the first open-water rates ere the present month expires.

LIVERPOOL.

The following appears in the *Timber Trades Journal* of August 11:—Since the auction sales held during the latter part of last week there has been little of moment to remark upon, as the import has still continued light, and the consumption has naturally been interfered with by the intervention of the holidays. We may, however, look forward for several arrivals, as a strong southwest breeze has sprung up, which will bring up many vessels now due, not only from Quebec but from other ports in the Dominion. Freights in St. John, N. B., fluctuate but little, and with a continuance of the low prices obtained for spruce deals on this side there is no disposition to charter; in fact, it is reported that several mills have shut down

rather than continue cutting at the prices now going at the ports in the United Kingdom.

On Thursday, the 2nd instant, Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay held one of their periodical auction sales of deals and whitewood. The catalogue was, however, somewhat more limited and unattractive than usual and owing to these causes, and probably to the influence of the holidays, neither the attendance of buyers, nor the competition for the goods submitted for sale, was equal to what was expected. About 3,600 pieces of the St. John, N. B., cargo were withdrawn, as the prices bid were not up to the brokers' limits; the other goods sold realized the following prices:—

St. John, N. B., spruce deals—

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10 to 24 ft	3x11	7 15 0	to	7 17 6
12 " 15 "	3x11	7 10 0	"	7 12 6
9 " 11 "	3x11	7 5 0		
16 " 26 "	3x9	7 5 0	"	7 7 6
12 " 15 "	3x9	7 2 6		
9 " 11 "	3x9	7 5 0		
10 " 25 "	3x7	6 17 6	"	7 0 0
12 " 15 "	3x7	7 0 0		
9 " 11 "	3x7	6 15 0		
9 " 20 "	3x15	7 5 0		
9 " 21 "	3x14	7 2 6		
9 " 23 "	3x13	7 5 0		
9 " 25 "	3x12	7 5 0		
9 " 25 "	3x10	7 2 6		
10 " 23 "	3x8	7 0 0		
12 " 15 "	3x8	6 17 0	"	7 0 0
Deal ends—		5 15 0		

Shediac spruce deals—

16 to 19 ft	3x11	7 7 6
12 " 15 "	3x11	7 7 6
16 " 25 "	3x9	7 7 6
12 " 15 "	3x9	7 0 0
9 " 11 "	3x9	7 2 6
16 " 27 "	3x7	6 15 0
12 " 15 "	3x7	6 15 0
9 " 11 "	3x7	6 12 6
9 " 27 "	2½x7	6 12 6
9 " 10 "	3x13	7 5 0
9 " 20 "	3x12	7 5 0
9 " 25 "	3x10	7 2 6
9 " 27 "	3x8	6 15 0
9 " 26 "	3x6	6 15 0
9 " 27 "	2½x6	6 12 6
Deal ends—		6 10 0

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the Board of Trade, for the month of July, and for the first seven months of the year:—

Timber (Heaven).	Quantity.	Value.
Russia.....	63,048	116,657
Sweden and Norway.....	54,868	94,935
Germany.....	100,763	100,763
United States.....	18,783	69,799
British India.....	1,738	25,766
British North America.....	49,192	230,182
Other Countries.....	24,341	33,334
Total.....	247,816	671,216
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).		
Russia.....	219,719	499,756
Sweden and Norway.....	305,666	679,215
British North America.....	201,672	506,990
Other Countries.....	33,546	118,390
Total.....	760,603	1,803,350
Staves, (all sizes).....	16,454	71,263
Mahogany (tons).....	5,178	54,966
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	1,013,304	2,474,666

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED 31ST JULY, 1883.

Timber (Heaven).		
Russia.....	124,241	247,083
Sweden and Norway.....	329,770	614,978
Germany.....	171,776	474,207
United States.....	74,548	252,845
British India.....	32,637	459,807
British North America.....	69,644	270,644
Other Countries.....	219,912	311,239
Total.....	1,021,727	2,560,803
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).		
Russia.....	333,500	763,491
Sweden and Norway.....	813,091	1,866,263
British North America.....	392,711	891,317
Other Countries.....	303,671	666,235
Total.....	1,718,573	4,190,306
Staves (all sizes).....	63,967	274,121
Mahogany (tons).....	26,496	372,233
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	2,740,300	6,751,109

THE COMING TIMBER.

There seems to be no denial of the statement that hemlock will succeed pine lumber in the early future, and the Muskegon mill men should

JONES & SON, Wholesale Lumber & Timber Dealers 39 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Oak, 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.

keep their eyes on the hemlock timbers on the Muskegon rivers and tributaries. Throughout most portions of the North-west hemlock is abundant. It can be bought for a song almost. The price of hemlock at ten cents a thousand is nothing, when compared with pine that will produce nothing but coarse lumber at \$3 per thousand, and plenty of it has been sold at that. There are a very few manufacturers in Michigan who mix their hemlock with their pine dimension, and get the same price for it. Others make \$1 per 1,000 difference. Hemlock dimension is certainly as good as Norway, and the latter sells on the cargo market here at not more than 50 cents less than white pine, and often not so much difference as that is made. Hemlock, at present prices, is a good investment, much better than pine, the way they have been booming the latter in certain sections.—*Muskegon News.*

CENSUS FIGURES.

The following comparison of forest products in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is taken from the Dominion census return:—

	1881.	1871.
	Cubic Feet.	
Square white pine.....	17,358,245	55,236,421
Square red pine.....	2,871,323	1,954,372
Square oak.....	5,734,042	3,302,613
Tamarac.....	4,585,563	5,695,063
Birch and maple.....	4,294,916	1,939,357
Elm.....	3,092,224	1,832,634
Walnut.....	808,350	220,570
Hickory.....	356,428	197,837
All other timber.....	47,045,450	20,290,264
Total.....	83,876,467	69,670,471
Of logs the output was, in the two years:—		
	1881.	1871.
Pine logs.....	21,501,123	12,416,408
Other logs.....	23,055,706	9,316,587
Masts, spars, &c.....	191,078	121,655
Tanbark, cords.....	396,239	162,521
Firewood, cords.....	10,493,155	8,713,653

Increased Speed Between New York and Liverpool.

After many sleepy years of slow boat employment the Cunard Company now begins to show hopeful signs of wakefulness to enterprise and appreciation of the public wants. During the past year it has put into service two new and splendid steamers, the *Servia* and *Aurania*, which are almost equal in speed to some of the fast boats long used on rival lines. The company has now made a contract with Messrs. John Elder & Company, of Glasgow, for the building of two additional steamers of a character and power far in excess of anything that hitherto been devised for the Atlantic mail and passenger service.

They are to be vessels of 8,000 tons burden, and are to have engines of 13,000 horse power indicated, their dimensions being 500 feet long by 75 feet in breadth of beam, by 40 feet in depth of hold; and what is perhaps the most striking fact of all is, that they are to be guaranteed to steam at the rate of nineteen knot per

hour, thus crossing the Atlantic, between Liverpool and New York, in less than six days. These two ships are to cost three millions of dollars.—*Scientific American.*

QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c. measured and culled to Aug. 10:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Waxy White Pine.....	1,170,677	1,051,023	1,521,408
White Pine.....	3,765,810	3,750,505	2,028,558
Red Pine.....	711,465	601,601	162,362
Oak.....	1,739,040	730,657	1,151,250
Elm.....	856,081	489,540	246,255
Ash.....	289,893	180,173	178,705
Basewood.....	3,350	593	1,320
Butternut.....	1,087	2,004	959
Tamarac.....	9,163	2,601	4,692
Birch & Maple.....	127,710	272,417	137,060
Masts.....	— pcs	33 pcs	— pcs
Spars.....	— pcs	33 pcs	— pcs
Std. Staves.....	150.3 0.14	237.3 2.15	429.7 2.9
W. I. Staves.....	301.0 0.25	604.1 0.0	372.0 3.9
Bri. Staves.....	10.0 3.4	87.1 1.27

Quebec, Aug. 10.

JAMES PATTON,
Supervisor of Cullers.

LAKE WINNIPEGUSIS.

Mr. McLean, of Toronto, a capitalist widely known in financial circles, has been prospecting among the timber limits at the northwest end of Lake Winnipegosis during the past month. He believes that the timber on the slopes of the Porcupine hills is unequalled in any other part of the Northwest, and is not surpassed on the whole continent. There is an abundance of trees measuring from 4 to 8 feet in circumference, and some of them measure 18 or 20 feet. The scenery in some parts is spoken very highly of by Mr. McLean. He was particularly charmed with the portion of the Red Deer river between Red Deer Lake and Lake Winnipegosis. The river is about two hundred yards wide and studded with small islands, which Mr. McLean describes as perfectly fairy-like. Salt springs are to be found here and there, marked by the peculiar greenness and luxuriance of the surrounding vegetation. At the mouth of the Red Deer river there are some springs from which Mr. McLean manufactured a quantity of excellent salt. He mentioned the vicinity of Deep Rock river and Salt river as other places where he had found salt springs. Ducks, geese, and gulls, as well as pelicans, abound on Lake Winnipegosis at its northwest end. What particularly struck Mr. McLean was the immense size of the pelicans. Some of them, he says, measured nine feet between the extremities of the wings, while others would not have been less than nineteen feet.—*Winnipeg Sun.*

Manufacturing Spoils.

The spool factory at Piccadilly, eight miles from Sarnia, N. B., employs fifty hands. Twelve cords of wood per day are used, and spools of all sizes are made. The factory is turning out now about 19,000 gross per month, but it is equal to 17,000 gross per month, if necessary. Clark & Co., of Paisley, and other English thread manufacturers, are supplied.