

## TAKING CARE OF THE TIMBER.

One of the most hopeful attendants upon the development of the lumber industry of the future is found in the fact that through a persistent and intelligent presentation of the actual resources of the forests, and of the yearly and increasing demand which is made upon them, such as has been the mission of journals devoted to this interest during the last decade, the wastefulness which so prominently marked the earlier operations in the forests, is well nigh overcome, and an intelligent appreciation of the value of standing timber has taken its place.

Even after the value of timber began to be realized, and its owners began to look for some benefit from it, the wastefulness which took place was, from the standpoint of the present day, simply appalling. Fifteen, nay ten, years ago it was a well nigh universal custom for the operator in the woods to select only such trees as gave promise of yielding a proportion, at least, of the better grades of lumber, leaving all of twelve or fourteen inches diameter, and all which were not pretty nearly first-class in appearance, to stand the chance of destruction from fire, or at least, looking upon them as of so little value that when the best timber was taken, the land was allowed to go back to the State in default of the payment of taxes. In 1868 two partners in settling their business and dividing resources, differed as to the value of one lot of 400 acres, which had been stripped of its valuable pine, after the manner then customary. They agreed to mark upon a paper what each considered it worth, and what each would either give or take. One marked \$300, the other \$500. In order to arrive at a settlement, the proposition to divide the difference was accepted, and the purchaser, after holding the land for a few years, sold nearly \$20,000 worth of pine from it. Both were keen, shrewd lumbermen, who thought they knew the value of each stick of pine which they owned—and they did, at its then existing value—but neither had as yet comprehended the fact that a tree of less than fourteen inches diameter had any value. It was this view of the case which led to estimates only ten years ago which, if correct, would have exhausted the pine of Michigan before this season, instead of giving it a lease of several years still longer continuance. This state of things is now happily at an end. The value of standing timber is fully realized, not only by the lumberman, but by the farmer, and we venture the prediction that but few localities, and but few pioneers in settlement, can now be found in the land who do not have an eye both to their own financial benefit and the demands of the future in the conservation of the timber growth. Not all of them will have patience to await the coming of the saw-mill to their neighborhood, or of the speculator who is seeking for timber, but in a large degree the wasteful destruction of trees is a thing of the past, both in hardwoods and pine growths, and the smaller sizes of timber are being utilized, until in the so-called pine districts even the smallest trees are in some manner prepared for market and public use. Could but some means now be devised to prevent the wastefulness and destruction caused by forest fires, the balance of the timber now remaining in the country might well be said to be in a fair way to contribute in its entirety to the nation's growth and advantage.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

It is a fact well-known by dealers in hardwoods that there is a large amount of fine walnut in Indian Territory, and many dealers unmindful of the law governing its exportation, are doing a thriving business in securing it. A few days ago several mills located on Cherokee territory were seized by authority of the chief of the Cherokee nation. Among the mills was one belonging to Junk & Huff, who have been operating for several years, and who have shipped their lumber largely here and to Indianapolis. They have been working under a permit of a half-breed named Wheeler, son of Judge Wheeler, of Fort Smith, Ark., but the Cherokee council denies that Wheeler has any right to give such a permit, and when the firm refused to pay the required royalty, the seizure was made. A large lot of lumber was also taken possession of.

## THE LUMBER TRADE OF NORWAY.

The following figures are taken from a report recently published by the directors of the Lumber Association of Christiania, and forwarded to the Government by Mr. Gerhard Gade United States consul.

During 1880 the lumber firms marked 2,224,740 logs, which, with only a loss of three per cent., were floated down the Glommer river to their destination, and delivered to their owners or at their mills. The result proved much better than was anticipated in the spring and summer, which are usually dry seasons. Timber floating was considered successful in almost all the Norwegian rivers, as of the \$150,000 logs destined for floating throughout the country, only eight per cent. remained in the rivers. Sweden was not so fortunate. In the rivers emptying into the Gulf of Bothnia, only 6,000,000 logs out of 10,680,000 old and new ones reached their destination.

By calculating the average price in 1880 of the logs delivered for floating in the Glommer river, from reports of more than 12,000,000 we find that the gross value of a log was about \$2.45. The forest owners of the district received \$5,450,613 for their products. If we deduct the producer's expenses for cutting, gathering, transporting and floating the logs in the tributaries to the Glommer river, estimated at \$1,614,000 the net profit in 1880 for the forest owners was \$1,005,600, or about \$1.80 a log.

Norway exported in 1880 an aggregate quantity of 894,816 register tons of lumber. England took sixty-seven per cent of it, and France eleven per cent. By comparing the foregoing figures with those of the export lists in previous years, we observe that Norway has only in the favorable years 1871 up to 1876, excepting 1875, exported larger quantities than in 1880. The export of planed wood is always on the increase, and amounted in 1880 to more than a fifth part of the whole export. That article increased from 96,445 tons in 1870 to 193,654 tons in 1880. Sawed timber declined from 428,553 tons in 1870 to 245,548 in 1880. Square timber and other hewn timber declined from 169,743 to 100,351 tons. Spars, mining timber and pit-props rose from 100,552 to 295,616 tons, and staves from 19,631 to 40,061 tons.

Among foreign markets, England ranks first, with an increased importation since 1879 of 156,498 tons; of this, 32,745 tons were planed lumber, 37,504 tons hewed timber, and 85,580 tons spars, mining timber, props, etc. Next to England comes France, with an increase from 1879 of 26,567 tons, 4,335 tons of which were planed timber, 17,968 sawed, 2,639 square timber, and 1,739 staves. This country imported in 1870 only 7,869 tons planed timber from Norway, but in 1880 the importation reached 19,963 tons.

Germany declined considerably on account of the protective tariff, which was carried into force on October 1, 1879. The export in 1880 was only 36,203 tons to 59,962 in 1879, a difference of 23,559 tons, which fell chiefly on planed lumber; the reduction in that export being 23,303 tons. The new market which the Norwegian planing works have found in Holland promises well. The duty on planed boards, which formerly made shipments to that country impossible, was taken off in 1879. The planed timber imported into Holland before 1880 passed for the greater part to Germany, but that, of course, came to an end on October 1, 1879. We may therefore calculate that the 19,852 tons exported in 1880 to Holland remained in that country. In regard to Australia we can give no accurate figures, as much lumber from Norway reaches there via England. The direct export in 1880 was a good deal larger than the average export since 1870, which was 7,799 tons. The export to Africa is rapidly increasing; in 1870, 823 tons; in 1879, 3,803 tons, and in 1880, 7,647 tons. As long as the duties in Spain continue unchanged, that country will be of no importance for the lumber trade of Norway.

We have received the numbers and money to the American standard, so that they may be understood by our readers.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

In consequence of the demand for long timber in the Chicago market, lumbermen about Menominee, Mich., intend putting in a large number of long logs the coming season.

## LUMBER INDUSTRY OF PUGET SOUND.

None but those who have been on the ground can have an adequate conception of the extent of the lumbering business of the Puget Sound district, Washington Territory. The sound, a magnificent arm of the sea, reaches down from near the northwestern limit of the territory, nearly to its western middle, affording extended facilities of navigation, its numerous bays, like insinuating fingers, feeling into the territory all along shore, as if inviting, and even clutching after the commerce of the country. Around this stretch and spread of navigable waters grow the finest forests in the world, of pine, fir, spruce and redwood, the enormous growths of which are a natural wonder. Since the settlement of the Pacific coast the lumber business of Puget Sound has been gradually developed, under the stimulus of California and Chinese trade, until it has become an industry of leading proportions. Numerous mills, of first-class appointment and capacity, cluster about the indentations of the sound, many of the lumbering points constituting towns of themselves. In these towns are stores, carrying stocks of merchandise of from \$40,000 to \$100,000. The lumber companies own lines of ships, and frequently from four to ten vessels can be seen simultaneously loading at the dock of a single mill. Many of these mills have attached to them from twenty to fifty dwellings, and the population of a single village sometimes numbers 600 or 600 persons. A single company owns three of these immense milling establishments, with four mills capable of cutting 500,000 feet of lumber a day, together with four powerful tug boats, a score of ships, and timber lands estimated at 200,000 acres.

The leading mills at the sound are those at Ports Gamble, Ludlow, Blakely, Madison and Discovery, Seabeck, Utsalady and Tacoma besides which there are smaller mills at now Tacoma and Seattle. The daily capacity of the larger mills, when driven, is about as follows:

	FEET.
Port Gamble.....	200,000
Seabeck.....	80,000
Discovery.....	70,000
Madison.....	100,000
Blakely.....	100,000
Tacoma.....	90,000
Utsalady.....	75,000
Ludlow, when completed.....	225,000
Total.....	940,000

The smaller mills about Seattle, the principal lumbering point of the district, will aggregate a daily cut of 150,000 feet, making the total diurnal product of the mills about Puget Sound nearly 1,100,000 feet. The cut of the mills during the year ending June, 1881, was 200,000,000 feet. Of the lumber product of this region 25,000,000 feet a year is shipped to foreign countries, 25,000,000 used at home, and 150,000,000 sent to California.

This great industry had its beginning thirty years ago, in a little water-power mill erected in Thurston county by James McAllister. The capacity of this mill was 1,000 feet per day. The first steam saw-mill was erected by H. L. Yosler, in Seattle, in 1853, and had a daily capacity of 80,000 or 10,000 feet.

Great as has been the increase of the past, its volume is small compared to what may be expected in the future. The expansive and towering forests about Puget Sound are but just touched by industry, and the lumber interests of that region are yet to feel the energy of the Northern Pacific traffic. The future of the lumber business of Washington Territory can be seen as in a glass, but not darkly.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

## YOUNG'S POINT.

THE DRIVES.—Another large sawlog drive belonging to Irwin and Boyd will pass through here this week en route to their mills at Nassau. The last gang of men belonging to Mr. Hazlitt's drive were well behaved in every respect.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY cures all forms of bowel complaints in infants or adults. The most safe, pleasant and perfect remedy known. Purely vegetable and free from opiates or poisonous drugs.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING with a cold do not fail to try HAYWARD'S PECTORAL BALM: it is daily relieving its hundreds throughout our Dominion. It is pleasant and palatable.

## THE ENGLISH MARKET.

Robert Coltart & Co's Wood Circular and Prices Current, dated Liverpool, 2nd August, says:—

A better tone has been noticeable in the wood market during the past month, and in some articles an advance has taken place, more especially in spruce deals, in which the decline in value has been arrested and much better rates obtained. In consequence of the excitement in Canada, chiefly as regards white pine, imports are now holding Quebec goods firmly. The import has been moderate, and if the present steady consumption continues, a more healthy feeling will doubtless soon be established, but there is still no room for increased supplies.

COLONIAL WOODS.—For yellow pine there has been a fair demand, and the new arrivals have gone well into consumption. Of waney boards, parcel of 2nd quality, 17½-inch average, has been sold at 2s. 1½d. per foot, and 2nd quality, 17-inch average, at 2s. per foot. Of square pine, a parcel of A quality, 15½-inch average, has been sold at 2s. 3½d. per foot, and a parcel of prime deck plank wood at 2s. 2½d. per foot. Of red pine the sales have been by retail only. Ash of prime quality and good size is inquired for. There are no sales of elm to report. For oak the demand still continues dull, and there is no improvement in the consumption; the sales have been by private only. Wagon scantlings continue to arrive too freely, and sales are difficult to make; a parcel of prime quality realized 2s. 4d. per foot. The consumption of birch continues on a limited scale, and the stock is more than sufficient; 973 logs ex-Arabia, from St. John, N.B., realized prices ranging from 14d. to 2s. 2d. per foot, averaging 16½d. per foot. Of black walnut several parcels have been sold during the month at prices ranging from 4s. to 5s. per foot. The consumption of N. B. and N. S. spruce deals continues good, and the stock now consists of 17,380 standards against 24,051 standards at the same time last year. Early in the month sales of St. John were made at £6 5s. per standard, but have since advanced to £6 10s., and the latest sales are reported at £6 15s. per standard. By auction several cargoes of St. John have been sold at an average of £6 10s. 5d. to £6 11s. 5d. per standard; Farsboro' at £6 11s. 9d. per standard, and Bucotouche at £6 8s. 9d. per standard, ex quay. Dalhousie pine deals realized £11 per standard for 1st quality, £8 2s. 6d. per standard for 2nd quality, and £6 15s. per standard for 3rd quality. Of Quebec pine deals the stock consists of 8,657 standards against 5,218 standards at the same time last year, and the consumption 2,661 standards against 1,798 standards. At auction 1st quality realized from £19 to £22 per standard for 3×11 and wider, and by private, 3rd quality, are reported sold at £8 10s. per standard. Quebec merchantable pipe staves are selling at from £75 to £80 per mille, and punchoon at about £21 per mille.

## PRICES—FROM BRITISH AMERICA.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Yellow Pine Timber—						
Quebec, per cubic foot	0	1	2	0	2	2
"Waney Board	0	2	0	0	2	6
St. John's, 18 inches						
average.....	0	1	8	0	2	0
Other ports.....	0	1	2	0	1	5
Red Pine, Quebec.....	0	1	2	0	1	7
Oak.....	0	2	8	0	2	11
Elm.....	0	1	8	0	2	0
Ash.....	0	1	6	0	2	0
Birch—						
St. John.....	0	1	2	0	1	5
Quebec.....	0	1	5	0	1	7
Nova Scotia.....	0	1	0	0	1	1
Spars—						
Spruce.....	0	0	10	0	0	0
Deals—						
Quebec and Michigan						
pine, 1st quality, per						
stand.....	19	0	9	20	10	0
2nd quality, per stand-						
ard.....	13	10	0	14	0	0
3rd quality, per stand-						
ard.....	8	5	0	8	15	0
Planks, Spruce, St. John	6	15	0	5	15	0
Nova Scotia, etc.....	6	5	0	6	10	0
Staves, Quebec Mer-						
chantable Pipe per M. 75	0	0	0	50	0	0
Quebec culls, per M. 50	0	0	0	57	10	0
West India Merchant-						
able Pipe, per M. 20	0	0	0	21	0	0
West India culls, per M. 15	0	0	0	10	0	0
Oars, Ash, per running						
foot.....	0	0	2½	0	0	3
Handpikes, Hickory,						
per dozen.....	0	18	0	0	18	0
Lathwood, per fathom,						
4 feet.....	4	0	0	4	10	0

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