

tract more or less broken by ridges of hardwood and mixed green timber separated by swamp valleys in which the prevailing timber is tamarack. In the uplands where maple, beech, and birch predominate the land is stony in many places to such a degree as to render cultivation impossible.

The timber is very mixed and mainly consists of hemlock, spruce, tamarack, white birch, poplar, balsam, etc., mostly under average size. There is but little pine scattered over this part, although tamarack and spruce of fair dimensions are occasionally seen.

It may be worthy of remark here that although the country for miles north, east, south, and, I believe, west of this township, has been lumbered over for thirty years or more, not one stick has yet been cut in it for that purpose.

The township also is singularly free of fallen timber. Excepting along the north shore of Long Lake on the south boundary, and for a distance of about half a mile east of it no evidence of fire or fallen timber to any extent was met with on the survey.

SPRUCE AT LIVERPOOL.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Feb. 10 says: Our Liverpool correspondent, referring to the article of spruce deals at his port, last week, wrote:—"The consumption for this month has been nearly four and a quarter times as great as that of last year. From this it might be inferred that the case-making and building trades were in a most flourishing condition, but he would be a bold man who would assert this to be the fact; but if we look a little further we shall find that much of this excess is attributable to the increased imports, which are 1,150 standards in excess of last January, and this has been forced by auction at low prices, in addition to the ordinary consumption through private sales." Another factor which has operated to increase the recent consumption of spruce deals, or rather to draw from Liverpool for consumption inland, was that when spruce deals were selling at over £8, as they were some three months ago, inland buyers relied as much as possible upon their stocks, and bought only what they actually required for immediate use, and which their stocks would not supply them with. Consequently, stocks inland became seriously reduced, and on the arrival of the new cargoes, which were offered at moderate figures, the opportunity for re-stocking was made use of. Whether, when stocks are made up to the average, the present rate of consumption of spruce will continue appears to be doubtful.

MIRAMICHI PINE DEALS.

The following letter appears in the *London Timber Trades Journal*:

SIR, The paragraph in a colonial contemporary directing attention to the remark which appeared in this *Journal* some time back anent the rapid decay of Miramichi pine deals when standing in the pile, has induced me to seek for the cause which produces the effect. That Miramichi deals do decay more rapidly than Quebec deals is certain. It would appear that the wood possesses constituents which encourage or provide for fermentation, for when the deals are piled with any insufficiency of air space fungus almost immediately forms. Dry rot in any case attacks Miramichi deals that are kept long in stock, and this fact makes holders always anxious to quit them.

The cause of the rapid decay is unquestionably of a chemical nature, and I should say it is the presence of vegetable acids peculiar to the material which gives to the wood this unfortunate character.

My observations, I should add, have not been made in London, for I have no experience of the wood trade there.

HEMLOCK BARK.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says that the tanners of this country are periodically treated to prophetic warnings that the time is not far distant when they must seek some other tanning agent than hemlock bark, as the forests are becoming rapidly denuded. This hue and cry of short supply is not confined to bark alone. The reminders are quite as persistent that as

there has been no epidemic in South America during the past year, all must run short of nips for upper leather. Forebodings of scarcity of hides and of bark have been so often repeated that they would receive little heed now, even if there were any ground for them. The bark supply shows no sign of diminution. Dealers did for awhile scare consumers into putting up prices from \$9 to \$13 per cord in Woburn and Peabody and other tanning towns in Massachusetts, but that at the present time work in such a lively way that the tracks at the large distributing points were crowded to excess to accommodate the heavy shipments, and hundreds of cars incumber the side tracks. The market has weakened; contracts have been closed for large quantities at \$11.50 per cord, and the tendency is still downward. In the meantime, with high-priced hides and bark, and low-priced leather, the tanners are having a bad siege of it. There may come a period when bark will be a scarce article, but it is too far in the future to have any place in our present calculations.

THE ENGLISH TRADE.

Messrs. James Smith & Co's. circular says:—For the year now opening much will depend on the action of the trade on this side, as well as on the demand from the Continent, the Colonies, and the United States, all of which are now becoming very large consumers; and as the cost of production of timber is everywhere becoming enhanced, through scarcity of men, higher wages and cost of provisions, and longer distances to haul the logs, prices generally may be considered much too low, and without firmness and caution in buying and shipping no good result can be looked for this season to shippers or receivers. As regards the freight market, the class of wood vessels, usually brought into this trade is fast disappearing by loss, and is not being replaced, except by steamers, which are, so far, not so convenient and workable as sailing vessels, and the rates for which cannot be so reliably calculated, being more susceptible to severe fluctuations. There is no doubt that the various ports will soon have to meet this great change, as the present dock system is far from being applicable to steam carrying for the wood trade. Rates are slightly firmer than last spring.

HEMLOCK IN THE STATES.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—There is a firm feeling that there will be a decided decline in Pennsylvania hemlock lumber this season. The facilities for getting it have never been so large as they will be this year. Railroads have been constructed recently that tap extensive hemlock forests, and will give outlets that heretofore have been closed. One thing is in favor of the manufacturers of hemlock lumber—it can be produced cheaply under favorable conditions. Stumpage can be bought very low, and the price is made still lower when the sale of the bark obtained from the trees is taken in consideration. If a man has a mill with plenty of hemlock surrounding it, and can load the lumber on cars right in his mill yard, many dollars per thousand are not required to give him a good profit. We hear of efforts to sell at from \$2 to \$3 per thousand under prices of a year ago. Possibly, however, the flood in the Susquehanna will change the aspect of things somewhat.

Breaking Up.

It has been stated in several newspapers that the camps on some of the streams were breaking up, with a probability that all work would come to a standstill. Such stories are usually very fishy, and should be so considered. A force that has been obliged to quit creates a great commotion on reaching a settlement. Because these particular men and teams are out of the woods, of course everybody else is breaking camp and will be right down. It's a rare season when there is not more or less breaking up before spring. When the hauling is hard and the expenses run up unexpectedly, it is as natural for the small jobber to get weary and fall by the wayside as for water to run down hill. Occasionally the principal will advance funds to keep the fainting man on his feet—this depends somewhat on what kind of a heart the

principal has, and how he looks at the case financially. To help the man along he may consider will be cheapest in the end. There are others who stop work, not for the lack of money, but because if they work at all they are obliged to spend too much of their time among treacherous swamps.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

Great Tree Planting Contract.

By directions of Sir Henry Loch, K. G., Her Majesty's Commissioner of Woods and Forests, a large extent of Crown land in the Isle of Man is about to be planted with forest and ornamental trees. About 500 acres are now being so planted on the mountain called Archalagan, where cabins have been erected by the contractors for the accommodation of the men. Messrs. Little and Ballantyne, Knowsfield Nurseries, Carlisle, have been entrusted with the contract (one of the largest of the kind ever entered into in Great Britain), and already the first instalment of a quarter of a million of young trees has been shipped from the Carlisle nurseries for the work.

Spruce Gum.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—The loggers of Maine are far removed from society, but they do not neglect to put in their spare minutes in a way that tends to make the ladies happy. They gather all the spruce gum they handily can. Every spruce tree is not productive of gum, but when one is felled that is, the loggers profit by it. Occasionally a live Yankee, with a stock of socks, mittens, etc., wanders up through the woods, and swaps his goods for the gum that the men may have secured. The gum in the woods brings from 30 to 45 cents a pound, and is worth \$1 in Portland. In this city it is worth, at retail, \$2 per pound.

LUMBER

Shingles, Doors, Sash, Flooring, &c.,
WANTED,

STATE QUANTITIES AND PRICE TO
SHORE & DAVIS,
Head Office, 514 Maine Street, Winnipeg, Man.

McCracken, Gall & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LUMBER MERCHANTS
And MANUFACTURERS,

227 Dealers in WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, CHERRY, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK, WHITEWOOD, and all kinds of Hardwood and Pine Lumber. PICTURE BACKING, HOLLY, EBONY, LIGNUM-VITÆ, RED CEDAR, &c., American and French VENEERS.

Orders for Lumber and all kinds of Factory Work promptly attended to. Lumber Kiln dried to order.

Yard, Cor. Wellington & Strachan Aves.
FACTORY - Corner Soho and Phoebe Streets.
OFFICE - 39 Adelaide Street East, (First Floor, nearly opposite the Post Office.

15 TORONTO, ONT. 17



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Newcastle Harbour Works," will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 14th MARCH, next, inclusively, for the execution of

Works at Newcastle Harbour, ONTARIO.

according to a plan and specification to be seen on application at the office of the Town Clerk, Newcastle, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. H. ENNIS
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 19th Feb., 1883.

FOR SALE!

The MURRAY BAY LIMITS

COMPRISING ABOUT

330 SQUARE MILES.

These limits control the whole territory on the Murray River. The limits are very valuable, heavily timbered with Spruce and Pine, interspersed with valuable hardwoods, Poplar and White Birch. Apply to

D. C. THOMSON,
QUEBEC.

MINNESOTA PINE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS A TRACT OF

8,000 ACRES

OF PINE LANDS, in St. Louis County, Minnesota, carefully selected and estimated to cut FORTY MILLION FEET, well located on good driving stream, tributary to Duluth.

A. MCALL,

Lumber Merchant, Simcoe, Ont.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1883, for the delivery of the usual Indian Supplies, duty paid, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c.

Forms of tender and full particulars relative to the Supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned or to the Indian Superintendent, Winnipeg. Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque of a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. on the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent. on the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to do the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

[No newspaper to insert without special authority from this Department through the Queen's Printer.]

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent
General of Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th Jan., 1883.

PUBLIC NOTICE

J TRADE MARKS. **TESTED**

Granted according to Act of Parliament and Registered in England, Germany, Canada and the United States.

And Beam Engine Marks.

It having come to the knowledge of Messrs. Thomas Jowitt & Sons, of Scotia Works, Sheffield, in the County of York, Merchants and Manufacturers, that several manufacturers and merchants in Sheffield and in various parts of the Dominion of Canada, are

pirating the above mentioned marks of **J** and

"Beam Engine," which are the exclusive property of the said Thomas Jowitt & Sons, and which trade marks have been duly registered in the Trade Marks Registry of London, and the latter of which has been duly granted to Albert Alsop Jowitt, of the said firm of Thomas Jowitt & Sons, by the Cutlers Company of Sheffield, aforesaid, NOW NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted against anyone trading in Goods of Steel or of Steel and Iron combined, whether with or without a cutting edge, which Goods bear either of the above marks, unless such Goods are of the manufacture of THOMAS JOWITT & SONS.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1882.

YOUNG WILSON & Co.,
EAST PARADE,

Solicitors to the said SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS