

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

An account of the wood imports into the United Kingdom during the month ended June 30th, 1881, and in the six months ended June 30th, 1881.

MONTH ENDED 30TH JUNE.

	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Timber (Heaven).	Loads.	£
Russia	34,823	60,709
Sweden and Norway	62,630	74,418
Germany	20,430	64,102
British North America	6,793	23,414
Other Countries	48,811	139,200
Total	102,487	365,000

Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed.)	Loads.	£
Russia	52,282	104,758
Sweden and Norway	74,060	180,170
Germany	74,593	170,780
British North America	50,383	160,183
Total	251,323	621,000

Timber (all sizes)	7,429	38,004
Timber (tons)	1,923	10,461
Total of Heven and Sawn	418,810	937,800

SIX MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE.

Timber (Heaven).	Loads.	£
Russia	62,131	127,710
Sweden and Norway	249,403	304,882
Germany	92,033	293,680
British North America	11,018	45,902
Other Countries	294,427	865,943
Total	709,002	1,607,761

Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed.)	Loads.	£
Russia	87,688	181,009
Sweden and Norway	275,014	657,838
Germany	127,450	303,913
British North America	104,303	431,543
Total	685,026	1,774,333

Timber (all sizes)	42,328	217,843
Timber (tons)	10,187	140,131
Total of Heven and Sawn	1,394,023	3,172,084

WESTERN SUPPLIES.

The Northwestern Lumberman, of the 23rd July, gives what it believes to be a tolerable exact estimate of the relative supply of lumber stock at the points named on the 1st of July, as follows:—

LUMBER ON HAND JULY 1.

District.	1881.	1880.
Mississippi Valley	708,117,063	596,723,202
Lake Michigan	687,741,329	684,340,410
Mich. and Lake Erie	654,800,000	497,930,000
Scattered points	59,030,000	62,000,000
Total	1,909,689,202	1,741,004,162

The Lumberman then goes on to say:—It may surprise a good many to find that the Mississippi district, which includes nearly all the interior Wisconsin points, with the exception of Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, shows an increase of 111,397,761 feet over the amount in pile at the same date last year. There is no real reason, however, why it should. It will be remembered, we presume, that the inventory taken on the first of January revealed the fact that there was then an excess in the stock as compared with that of the preceding year of 168,560,272 feet. It is true that the trade of this year has been larger than it was in 1880, but is it not also true that the production has been greater? We think it is unquestionably. The mills were somewhat fewer in starting, but they escaped the reduction in their cut that was occasioned last year by the rebate, and no one will dispute that the time at the beginning of the season is not so valuable, and does not represent the same reduction in the product, as the same amount taken from after the mills are fairly under way. Moreover, the mills this year have all been operated up to their capacity, and with the capacity materially greater than it was over before, and with the supply fully equal to it, we are justified in assuming that the net result up to the first instant of the way of lumber manufactured was considerably larger than it was a year ago, or, indeed, than it ever was before. On this ground we think the increase, large as it is, is susceptible of a simple and reasonable explanation. The fact that it is no greater becomes, when we consider it in the light of these circumstances, the best kind of evidence of a trade that has been going forward any precedent lumberman can fire beyond. With an increased supply to begin the season with of 168,560,272 feet, and an increased production of an indefinite, but presumably very large amount, a difference in the stock July 1 of only 111,397,761 feet is remarkable, and proves beyond question that the demand for lumber for the first six months of the year was the greatest ever known.

The difference in the quantity of lumber

manufactured this year and last was probably greater in the Mississippi valley than on Lake Michigan—though there has been some increase in the latter also—which accounts for the showing which a comparison of the totals in the last named district makes. In this, the total stock on hand is approximately the same as it was a year ago. We have here still stronger evidence of what the trade has been this season; for there was 94,173,492 feet more lumber on hand to begin with than was available in 1880, and the production, taking the Chicago receipts as a criterion, was up to the middle of the year about sixteen per cent. greater than last season. If the business in this city may be regarded as fairly representing the trade of the whole district, which is not an unfair assumption, since the bulk of all the lumber produced therein reaches the consumer through the Chicago yards, we may say that the difference in the sales of the two years amounts to fully the percentage just named.

The increase in the total stock on hand is 168,654,671 feet. This is apparently large, though really very small, being in fact a gain of only a little more than ten per cent.

It is worth noticing that the percentage of increase in the stock, as compared with last year, was twenty-two and a fraction, January 1, or more than double what it was on the first of July. This is sufficient proof that the excess in the supply is not what it should be.

And in its issue of the 30th ult. the Lumberman has the following with regard to the

LOG SUPPLY:

District.	Secured.	Doubtful.	Hung up.
Mississippi Valley	1,899,000,500	180,000,000	116,000,000
Lake Superior	150,000,000	19,000,000	
Lake Michigan	1,505,500,000	111,000,000	40,000,000
Eastern Michigan	1,705,750,000	138,500,000	32,000,000
Wolf River	115,000,000	16,000,000	10,000,000
Total	5,735,450,000	466,000,000	198,000,000

The most noticeable feature of the foregoing statement is the smallness of the amount of logs hung up. According to the footings in the last table, there are only 198,000,000 feet of logs in all the streams enumerated, and only 466,000,000 feet that are regarded as doubtful. It is in respect to these two items that the Lumberman is inclined to question the accuracy of the reports, though it may be that the situation is exactly as they represent it to be. At all events, we shall not be very much surprised if at the end of the season it is reported that more logs are still back in the streams than the above tables show.

Absence of Trees on Prairies.

A curious and interesting explanation of the absence of trees on the great western prairies was given at the meeting of the Academy of National Sciences by Mr. Thomas Meehan. Numberless theories have been advanced by the students in natural history why the great feeding grounds of the buffalo should be without vegetation, the principle on which is supported by distinguished authors as being that of climatic influences. Mr. Meehan's theory is that the absence of trees is due to artificial causes altogether. Taught by their necessities, the early Indians made it a practice annually to fire the high grass of the prairies, which had the effect of making the growth more luxuriant and consequently more inviting to the vast herds of buffalo, on which the aborigines depended chiefly for sustenance. It has been conclusively settled that no vegetation, save the hardy prairie grass, will appear on ground over which fire has swept until another season, so that the yearly prairie fires extended the area of the plateau until they became almost measureless. Mr. Meehan cited several instances where trees have grown when the firing has been discontinued.

ZOPESA.—A healthy man never thinks of his stomach. The dyspeptic thinks of nothing else. Indigestion is a constant reminder. The wise man who finds himself suffering will spend a few cents for a bottle of Zopesa, from Brazil, the new and remarkable compound for cleansing and toning the system, for assisting the Digestive apparatus and the Liver to properly perform their duties in assimilating food. Get a 10 cent sample of Zopesa, the new remedy, of your druggist. A few doses will surprise you.

A POSITIVE FACT.—It is now established beyond controversy that DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY is the most perfect cure for all forms of bowel complaints, including cholera morbus, dysentery, colic, cholera infantum, nausea, canker of the stomach and bowels, piles, etc. Beware of opiates and poisoning drugs, that only check for a time and produce inflammation. WILD STRAWBERRY is safe and certain in its effects.

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SINGLE OVEN STOVE

Top surface contains six 10-inch holes, with ample room between, and one oven 16 x 21 x 20.

DOUBLE OVEN STOVE

The Double Oven has a top surface containing twelve 10-inch pot holes, with two ovens, each 10 x 21 x 20. One fire-box of suitable size for area to be heated. Below will be found Testimonials from some of the leading Lumbermen, who have used my Wrought Iron Cook Stoves since I commenced manufacturing them. They are the names of gentlemen who are well known and reliable, and will carry more weight than any recommendation of my own could do.

The Best Stove I have ever Used.

PETERBOROUGH, May 31, 1880.
ADAM HALL, Esq., Peterborough. Dear Sir,—I have used your Wrought Iron Cooking Stove in our lumbering operations since its introduction here, and have no hesitation in saying that I prefer it to any other. For durability, economy and efficiency, where a large number of men are employed, it is the best stove I have ever used. You can, with confidence, offer it to hotels, boarding houses and lumbermen.
Yours truly, THOS. GEO. HAZLITT.

The Stove for Lumbermen.

PETERBOROUGH, June 1st, 1880.
ADAM HALL, Esq., Peterborough. My Dear Sir,—We have used your Wrought Iron Cooking Stove and find it is very satisfactory for lumber operations, especially so on drives. We can recommend it highly.
Yours truly, IRWIN & BOYD.

Gives the Greatest Satisfaction.

PETERBOROUGH, June 3rd, 1880.
A. HALL, Peterborough. Dear Sir,—I have had the Wrought Iron Cook Stove, purchased from you, in constant use ever since last fall, and it gives the greatest satisfaction in every respect. I can recommend them highly to any one who is in the lumber business.
Very truly yours, GEO. HILLIARD, M.P.

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