

every inclination to give the timber a chance, as the consignment went off fast, many cabinet-makers being among the purchasers. The wood is of a dark red color, and is very heavy, seeming to have a great deal of water in it, which, perhaps, accounts for the difficulty with which it is said to burn. An unsaleable portion of the consignment seemed to be a large quantity of shingles for roofing purposes, 2s. 6d. per bundle being the highest offer.

LIVERPOOL.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept. 22, says: The importation of all kinds of wood goods continues to be far beyond the wants of the trade, and until there is a very marked improvement in the general business of this district, no relief from the present state of depression need be looked for, unless shippers can stop the present glut of supplies which are at present being put upon the market.

This is especially the case with Canadian, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotian goods, such as deals and birch timber, which have come forward far too freely; and, further, they have been pressed upon the market by means of auction sales, so that prices have been reduced to a point below which they apparently cannot further go.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER SALES.

On 14th Sept. Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay held one of their periodical auction sales of spruce deals, birch timber, &c., at which there was a fair attendance of buyers; and although a fair amount of competition was shown, prices were a shade lower than previous sales.

On Wednesday, Messrs. Farnworth & Jerdine offered a cargo of Dalhousie spruce deals, birch, spruce, and pine timber, and although there was a good attendance of the local trade present nothing excepting the spruce deals was sold, all the timber being withdrawn owing to want of bidding.

Immediately afterwards Messrs. James Smith & Co. offered a good assortment of various descriptions of deals, timber, &c., consisting of St. John, N. B., spruce deals, Quebec pine deals, and other goods, but with the exception of three lots of Bay of Islands, Newfoundland pine little else was sold.

The sale was one of the poorest this firm has ever experienced, and the buyers present evidently had got their supplies, and were apparently only there to watch proceedings.

NORWAY.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept. 15, says: Last week we called attention to the necessity there was, if the markets here were to recover, for the shippers abroad to curtail their production, and in respect of Norway we seem to see something like a moderate cutting for next year and the following one, but the full effect of which will probably not be felt till 1885. A correspondent who has recently been spending some time in Norway visiting the various mills, and whose *bona fides* we have no reason to doubt, informs us that the log floatage to Drammen will this year be considerably less than was anticipated. The annual floatage to Drammen is 180,000 to 200,000 dozen logs, but this year there will be only 50,000 to 60,000 dozen, less than a third of the ordinary supplies.

From the Glommen and the other great tributary streams the floatage, we understand, will be much the same as last year, viz., about 250,000 to 300,000 dozen logs.

The trees in this part of Norway—in fact, pretty generally throughout the country—are bought of the small peasant proprietors, and these latter are just now unusually stubborn in insisting on former prices, while the buyers on their side show equal obstinacy in declining to purchase except at lower figures than previously paid; as a consequence of this business at the annual trade fairs was positively nil.

The same correspondent tells us that, from what he gathered during his stay, the traders in Norway have the impression that no speedy improvement in the great markets of England, &c., is to be expected, and, acting on this conviction, they (the mill-owners) are by no means anxious to purchase large quantities, except at reduced prices; so that it stands to reason, if this state of things continues, the production

for the forthcoming year must necessarily be very much curtailed. It is said that the present prices obtainable in the markets of the United Kingdom barely cover cost, which we can fully believe, and hence there is no real inducement to continue trading except on the most confined scale.

It is easy to understand how disagreeable it is to a large producer who has been accustomed to employ hundreds of hands in his mills, cutting thousands of standards of deals, to bring his establishment down to an all-round reduced scale, and no doubt it is this disinclination to acknowledge that they have been working at a loss which keeps many of these large mills working full time when really they ought to be curtailing their output in every possible way.

With regard to the attitude of the peasantry who have timber to sell, and who, when they wanted money, had to resort to the fairs to raise it by disposing of their trees to the manufacturers, a great alteration has taken place; the branch banks now established in the interior, especially in the Valley of the Glommen, from whence two-thirds of the timber is supplied, have come to the assistance of the small forest owner, and he can at a pinch raise money on the timbers as it grows, without the necessity of going to town at all. Formerly men of this class were entirely dependent on the Christiania merchants, to whom they looked to put them in funds when they needed it. If the peasant can maintain this independent attitude, it is evident the Norwegian timber trade must meet with an interruption.

Whether the same condition of things exists in the neighboring country of Sweden our correspondent does not say, but doubtless the position is not materially different in respect to the prime cost of growing wood.

RAFTS ARRIVED.

The *Chronicle* gives the following list of rafts, etc., arrived at Quebec:

Sept. 27.—Stokes & Kelly, walnut Bowen's Cove.

J. R. Booth, white pine, &c., St. Lawrence Docks.

Grant & Miller, white pine, &c., Cap Rouge.

D. Moore, (2), white pine, &c., Cap Rouge.

British Canadian Timber Co., white pine, &c., St. Lawrence Docks.

J. R. Booth, white pine, &c., Cap Rouge.

Jos. Bolduc, deals, Bridgewater cove.

F. B. Howard, deals, Lake St. Joseph.

J. B. Grier, white pine, &c., Cap Rouge.

Our 4.—Jas Reed, deals, Mill cove.

Stokes & Son, staves, Dobell's cove.

Muir Bros, staves, Bowen's (Sillery).

Estate of late John Bonfield, white pine, St. Lawrence Docks.

Fraser & McCoosh, white pine, St. Lawrence Docks.

Simon Wile, staves, Union cove.

Flatt & Bradley, staves, St. Michael's cove.

J. Cockburn, white pine, &c., Cap Rouge.

Muir Bros., oak, &c., Bowen's (Sillery).

MONTREAL.

The *Gazette* says:—The wet weather of the past few days has been a great drawback to the local trade, as buyers will not operate when stocks show to disadvantage, consequently a very limited business has been done during the week both in hard and soft woods. There has, however, been an active enquiry for laths at the late advance, sales being reported at \$1.70 per 1,000, and some dealers find great difficulty in satisfying the demand. Advice from Ottawa state that a good demand exists for pine, which is moving out pretty freely by barge. There is still a brisk movement of deals to British ports, and rates are quoted at 65s to 67s Gd.

Falling Leaves.

"There is something inexpressibly touching in the fallen leaves," sighs an esteemed author. There is, there is, indeed. It's when you slip on one of the articles on a wet morning, and touch the unsympathetic pavement. But there is in reality touching language—language uttered from the heart, yes, from the depths of the soul, in the many thousands of testimonials and letters (unsolicited) that come from those who once were sufferers from lung diseases, asthma and consumption, and who have used N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, and have been restored to their wonted health and activity.



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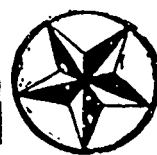
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