

AUSTRALIA.

The monthly circular of Messrs. Lord & Hughes, dated Melbourne, June 27th, says:—
Since our last circular on 30th ult. public sales have been fewer in number, but the offerings of nearly all descriptions have been ample for all requirements, as the trade are well stocked, and do not care to purchase largely during stock taking.

We have to report a slightly better feeling in Baltic deals and flooring and in Oregon timber, American lumber remaining at about the same price as at close of last month; but care has to be taken by importers not to press sales more than is required.

Trade from the yards continues fairly active, but a slight falling off in demand must be reported, as building operations at this, our mid winter season, are not as vigorous as they were.

RED DEALS.—Imports: Nil. Sales by auction have been cargoes ex New Zealand and Sumaride, balance ex Gevalia, and small lines ex G. P. Harbitz and Wm Le Lacheur; W crown R 9x4 realizing 6d., 9x3, 6d.; R R R 9x4, 4 15-16d., 11x3, 5d. to 5 5-16d., 9x3, 4 75-16d. to 4 1/2d.; D D D 11x3, 5d. to 5d., 9x4, 4 13-16d. to 4 1/2d., 9x3, 4 1/2d. to 4d.

SPRUCE DEALS.—Imports: Nil. The cargo ex Obed Baxter was all sold by auction on 23rd inst., with exception of about 1,000 pieces 9x3; 11x3 realised 4 1/2d., 9x3, 3 5-16d. to 3d., 7x3, 3d. to 2 1/2d., 8x3, 3d. to 2 13-16d.

OREGON TIMBER.—Imports: 338,126 feet super. This parcel arrived per Nellie May, from Port Townsend, and has not yet been offered at auction. The cargoes, ex Malay and Magne, were disposed of at auction on 23rd inst., and that ex Cowlitz, on 2nd inst., at prices ranging from £3 2s. 6d. down to £3 10s.

LUMBER.—Imports: Clear pine, 194,431 feet super; white pine shelving, 173,274 feet super. These lines arrived per Great Admiral, from New York, and were submitted at auction on the 16th inst., white pine shelving realizing £10 to £12 6s.; dressed clear pine, £13 to £13 2s. 6d. The carpenter's clear pine and undressed ceiling and shelving were withdrawn for lack of competition.

PITCH PINE.—Imports: 10,406 feet super. This parcel arrived per Talisman, and was sold by auction on 23rd inst., at £5 12s. 6d. per 1,000 feet super.

REDWOOD.—Imports: Nil.

FLOORING AND WEATHERBOARDS.—Imports: 1,742,400 feet lineal. The arrivals have been—Salamis, from London; Skelmorlie, and Blairgowrie, from Glasgow. Sales by auction have been ex G. P. Harbitz, Skelmorlie, Magne, Loch Long, Java, Thor, Erato, and Augusta, at following prices:—Red, 6x1 1/2, at 10s. 6d. to 10s. 3d.; 6x3, at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 3d.; 6x2 1/2, at 6s. 9d.; 6x2, at 7s.; 6x1 1/2, at 6s.; 4-out weatherboards, at 6s. White, 6x1 1/2, at 9s. 6d.; 6x3, at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.; 6x2 1/2, at 6s. 9d. to 7s. 1d.; 6x2, at 6s. 9d. to 7s. 1d.; 6x1 1/2, at 6s. 9d. to 6s.; 6x1, at 6s. 6d.; 4-out weatherboards, at 6s. to 6s. 3d. By the foregoing it will be noticed 6x3 lining has advanced considerably in price.

KAURI PINE.—Imports: 200,000 feet super. The only arrival has been Malay, from Manakau. Sales by auction have been confined to fitches, or Louise, at 11s., and various lines from wrecked cargo, or Robin Hood. Logs are slow of sale, in consequence of large stocks now in hand.

CEGAR.—Imports: 168,300 feet super. Sales by auction have been of usual descriptions. Logs, or steamers, at prices regulated according to size and quality.

DOORS.—Imports: 125.

LATHS AND PICKETS.—Imports: Lath, 852 bundles; pickets, 106 bundles. Laths are in plentiful supply.

SLATES.—Imports: 221,919 pieces. These arrived per Wallace town and Westgate, from Liverpool, and Great Admiral from New York. The parcel of Blue Bangor American slates, or latter vessel, was sold publicly on 16th inst., 20x10 realizing £9 5s., 24x12, £13 10s.

PLASTER.—Imports: 500 barrels. There is no change to report in the market for plaster, and no sales privately have come under our notice.

CREM.—Imports: 7,065 barrels. The market for this description of building material

has undergone no change since of last. Sales privately have been reported of Gostling's and Knight, Boyan & Co.'s, at 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d.; outside brands, at 12s.

EXPLANATION.—Red deals and spruce deals are sold at per foot of 9x3; T. and G. flooring at per 100 feet running; Oregon timber, Redwood, clear pine, shelving, ceiling, per 1,000 ft. super; Kauri pine and cedar logs at per 100 ft. super; laths, pickets and slates at per 1,000 pieces. Shorts are all lengths under 12 ft.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Theoretically, Nova Scotians are clever men; practically some of them are not. We have within this province resources, which, if properly developed, would greatly increase the wealth of our people. They are allowed to be idle, because our capitalists lack the practical knowledge which is required to ensure the success of a new enterprise. In the early days of gold mining in this province many of our moneyed men were bitten; to-day these mines, under the management of skilled men, are paying well. There is no country in the world better adapted for the manufacture of the sulphite wood fibre than in this province. We have the requisite minerals in abundance, with an almost inexhaustible supply of the wood required, and these with cheap fuel should enable us to successfully compete with the world in this new and growing industry. Our lumbermen are year by year forced to go further back from the lakes and water courses to obtain suitable timber, thus enhancing the cost of production to no inconsiderable extent; but they are leaving behind them the small and younger growth of timber which is admirably adapted for making wood fibre, and as the land is capable of producing a new growth within twelve or fifteen years, the supply of raw material should be unlimited. We have it on good authority that the average annual yield from our forests is about 125 million feet, board measure, which if sold at a profit of \$2.00 per thousand feet, would realize \$250,000 to the manufacturers. If an equal amount of wood were manufactured into wood fibre, it would produce 90,000 tons, which would net after paying all expenses \$20 per ton, total profits being \$1,800,000. The wood fibre when manufactured would probably sell at \$60 per ton, which upon the above quality would be \$5,400,000 which would be distributed among our lumbermen, miners, quarry men, farmers, millers, ship and real estate owners. The lime stone and pyrites required in the manufacture of wood fibre are found in large deposits in this province, and as there is no fear of glutting the market, the industry is one which could not fail to prove remunerative. There are in Norway 50 pulp mills which produced in 1884, 150,000 tons of pulp. In Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, there are 60 ground wood pulp mills and 80 chemical fibre works, of which latter 60 are producing sulphite fibre. Despite this enormous production the price of pulp and fibre has not fallen materially, notwithstanding the depression of the last few years. The sulphite wood fibre can be produced at one third of the cost of esparto and straw pulps, which are very largely used, and the rapidity with which sulphite wood fibre has been adopted for all grades of paper up to the finest, proves that must fill "a long felt want," and fill it well. England and France consume yearly 315,000 tons of esparto pulp. Wood makes a better pulp, and will in time replace that material. It will thus be seen that we have in this province natural products, which if properly combined and skillfully manufactured would produce a remarkable product, and that 90 per cent, of the receipts from its sale would find its way into the pockets of our own people. We have the capital and the material required for this industry, but we lack men possessing sufficient practical knowledge to ensure its success. Why do not some of our young Nova Scotians visit the German or Norwegian mills, which would fit them to engage in this enterprise. One year's experience in a large mill would be sufficient to enable them to acquire a thorough knowledge of the business, and this knowledge might prove advantageous both to themselves and to the country at large.—*Halifax Critic.*

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

We take from the *Timber Trades Journal* the following Comparative Table showing Stock of Timber and Deals in Liverpool on Aug. 1st 1884 and 1883, and also the Consumption for the month of July 1884 and 1883:—

	Stock, Aug. 1st 1884.	Stock, Aug. 1st 1883.	Consumption for the month of July 1884.	Consumption for the month of July 1883.
Quebec Square Pine.....	410,000 ft.	320,000 ft.	305,000 ft.	96,000 ft.
" Waney Board.....	380,000 "	311,000 "		
St. John Pine.....	22,000 "	33,000 "	00,000 "	25,000 "
Other Ports Pine.....	63,000 "	44,000 "	29,000 "	0,000 "
Red Pine.....	69,000 "	28,000 "	3,000 "	0,000 "
Pitch Pine, hewn.....	061,000 "	090,000 "	847,000 "	116,000 "
" Sawn.....	479,000 "	514,000 "	127,000 "	78,000 "
Planks.....	64,000 "	70,000 "	41,000 "	32,000 "
Dantia, &c., Fir.....	59,000 "	03,000 "	17,000 "	0,000 "
Sweden and Norway Fir.....	07,000 "	40,000 "	00,000 "	0,000 "
Oak, Canadian and American.....	299,000 "	245,000 "	78,000 "	43,000 "
" Planks.....	265,000 "	189,000 "	129,000 "	40,000 "
" Baltic.....	12,000 "	0,000 "	0,000 "	5,000 "
Elm.....	38,000 "	39,000 "	31,000 "	10,000 "
Ash.....	29,000 "	23,000 "	8,000 "	0,000 "
Birch.....	63,000 "	69,000 "	01,000 "	70,000 "
East India Teak.....	29,000 "	89,000 "	12,000 "	3,000 "
Greenheart.....	87,000 "	05,000 "	18,000 "	3,000 "
N. B. & N. S. Spruce Deals.....	21,578 stds.	11,022 stds.	18,070 stds.	8,473 stds.
" Pine.....	1,200 "	157 "		
Quebec Pine & Spruce Deals.....	8,123 "	4,195 "	3,140 "	2,083 "
Baltic Red Deals, &c.....	3,273 "	2,615 "	401 "	503 "
Baltic Boards.....	20 "	68 "	20 "	10 "
" prepared Flooring.....	3,386 "	2,767 "	900 "	978 "

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the Board of Trade, for the month of July 1885, and also for the 7 months ending July, 1885:

	Quantity.	Value.
MONTH ENDED 31st JULY 1885.		
<i>Timber (Hewn).</i>		
Russia.....	43,298	73,705
Sweden and Norway.....	57,510	83,982
Germany.....	40,300	70,940
United States.....	14,955	50,233
British India.....	4,260	51,238
British North America.....	41,768	186,012
Other Countries.....	34,870	48,184
Total.....	230,920	578,304
<i>Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).</i>		
Russia.....	191,872	407,233
Sweden and Norway.....	230,650	675,216
British North America.....	167,090	382,262
Other Countries.....	29,042	78,383
Total.....	618,654	1,443,099
Staves, (all sizes).....	16,775	58,671
Mahogany (tons).....	3,196	31,905
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	895,750	2,016,403
SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31st 1885.		
<i>Timber (Hewn).</i>		
Russia.....	115,396	215,650
Sweden and Norway.....	311,717	433,133
Germany.....	156,667	435,126
United States.....	16,205	339,440
British India.....	23,652	313,072
British North America.....	51,432	219,934
Other Countries.....	238,328	331,405
Total.....	1,023,847	2,176,760
<i>Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).</i>		
Russia.....	443,194	918,237
Sweden and Norway.....	898,970	1,837,528
British North America.....	255,814	624,236
Other Countries.....	214,233	635,671
Total.....	1,812,211	4,065,932
Staves (all sizes).....	61,892	272,014
Mahogany (tons).....	35,138	311,971
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	2,641,638	6,353,692

LAKE WINNIPEG TIMBER.

Mr. J. S. Mundy, a leading lumber manufacturer of Williamsport, Pa., and pine land and mill owner in Wisconsin, was a recent caller at the office of the *Lumberman*. In June, 1884, he was in Manitoba, and made an exploration of the Lake Winnipeg region, with the object of gaining some knowledge of its timber resource.

Mr. Mundy had a peculiar experience with the climate of Manitoba to start with. When he left Williamsport with the object of penetrating far down towards Hudson's Bay, he thought that since he was to dare the land of perpetual ice and snow, he would take along an ample outfit of winter underclothing. Accordingly his baggage bulged with such bodily comforts as thick flannels and woolen hosiery. At Winnipeg he was surprised to find, that instead of a rigorous air and frost every night, the locality was actually sweltering under a scorching sun that would do credit to Khar-toum, with the difference in favor of Winnipeg that there the orb of day hung like a ball of fire over the landscape for 18 or 20 hours out of the 23, while at Khar-toum the sun rises and sets with decent seasonableness. For four days

while Mr. Mundy was at Winnipeg—and it was only June, remember the mercury stood in the vicinity of 100 degrees, and there was scarcely a breath of wind to relieve the intense heat. Our traveller thought of the cool breezes of the South, and longed to get away from the torrid north.

He saw two men digging a trench under a sidewalk, probably for gas or water pipes. They had pick axes, and were actually pecking up the frosty earth as if it were soft rock. He asked them how deep the frost was at that spot, and they replied that it was probably nine feet. "How can you ever raise a crop in this country, with the frost as deep as that?" asked the tenderfoot. "O, that is easy enough," replied the Winnipeggers. "You see, when the spring opens and the snow is gone, our summer comes in a hurry, and begins business just as you feel it to day. In four or five days after the snow is off, the harrows are put to work and seed is immediately sown. The grain comes up quickly under the warm sun, and the growth soon covers the ground. Afterwards there is but little rain, but plenty of sun, which continues to melt the frost underneath the grain roots. The moisture thus freed nourishes the plant and it grows apace. Thus a short season of favorable conditions matures the grain in fine condition."

Mr. Mundy chartered a tug, and ran north on Lake Winnipeg to Fisher river, 120 miles. As he was about to start on his voyage of discovery, from Selkirk, at the head of the lake, he found a missionary, who had paddled in, all the way from Fisher river, in a canoe. Mr. Mundy offered this missionary a passage back on the tug, with his feed to boot, which was accepted as a special providence, the canoe being towed behind the tug. He proved to be a man of keen intelligence, and possessed of wide and accurate knowledge about the region to be visited. For many years this missionary had lived, travelled and labored as a moral teacher among the Indians, covering hundreds of miles in his journeyings, which were mostly made in his trusty birchen craft. He had explored vast districts at the lower end of the lake, probably never before trod by foot of white man.

Mr. Mundy was grievously disappointed when he got out upon the great lake. Instead of a bracing breeze, dancing waves, and a cooling temperature, he was disgusted to find a continuance of the same dead calm that was experienced on the land, while the sun blazed on through the days that seemed to never end. To make the voyage more disagreeable, whenever the tug ran near the shore a swarm of black flies, each apparently as big as a hazenut, sweep aboard the craft, evidently intent on making a meal of the crew at one fell swoop. When the black flies got tired vast herds of immense mosquitoes came abroad to clean up the fragments of the repast. All the way to Fisher river and back, 240 miles, there was the same dead calm, scorching sun, black flies and mosquitoes, and endless days.

But Mr. Mundy went to Fisher river, and in that neighborhood saw a large area of excellent spruce timber that is to become the future supply for the mills of Manitoba. The spruce is not large, but it is smooth and straight, and