

CHICAGO.

MAY 4.—The *Northwestern Lumberman* says: The past week has been a lively one in the matter of receipts of lumber and shingles at this port.

As to the general condition of stocks, the daily digest of the Exchange for May 1 estimates the stock of lumber on hand at that time at only 55,000,000 feet in excess of that of the same date last year, a very small excess when compared with the enormous excess of the season in receipts.

On Friday of this week an effort was made by a yard dealer to have a price list meeting of the Exchange called for the object of making a reduction in prices. This movement had not resulted in anything definite when the *Lumberman* went to press. It however shows the feeling of a section of the yard trade in a manner that cannot be mistaken.

Receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week ending May 4, as reported by the *Lumberman's Exchange*—

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber.	Shingles.	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882.....53,897,000	18,346,000	42,579,000	27,810,000
1881.....41,413,000	16,927,000	32,921,000	20,585,000

Receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles from January 1, to and including May 4th:—

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber.	Shingles.	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882.....267,442,000	100,932,000	592,307,000	230,010,000
1881.....116,054,000	63,818,000	302,013,000	141,685,000

Inc. 151,388,000	37,114,000	229,694,000	88,325,000
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LAKE RECEIPTS TO MAY 4.			
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1882.....175,901,000	78,085,000
1881.....33,787,000	33,000,000

Increase.....	37,114,000	45,085,000
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STOCK ON HAND APRIL 1.		
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1882.	1881.	1880.
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Lumber.....279,324,000	322,491,234	203,452,581
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Shingles.....115,263,625	125,648,264	113,503,000
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Lath.....20,518,300	33,338,899	30,120,770
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Pickets.....3,802,011	1,539,064	849,238
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Cedar posts.....145,335	79,857	47,797
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OSWEGO, N.Y.

Three uppers.....	\$42 00@46 00
Pickets.....	32 00@36 00
Fine, common.....	20 00@25 00
Common.....	14 00@17 00
Culls.....	11 00@14 00
Mill run lots.....	18 00@22 00
Sidings, selected, 1 inch.....	33 00@40 00
1 1/2 inch.....	34 00@40 00
Mill run, 1x10, 13 to 16 feet.....	17 00@25 00
selected.....	25 00@35 00
Strips, 1 and 1 1/2 inch mill run.....	18 00@25 00
culls.....	12 00@15 00
1x6 selected for clapboards.....	25 00@40 00
Shingles, XXX, 18 inch, pine.....	4 00@ 4 30
XXX, 18 inch, cedar.....	3 00@ 3 50
Lath.....	1 60@ 2 25

BUFFALO.

We quote cargo lots:—	
Uppers.....	\$46 00@48 00
Common.....	18 00@19 00
Culls.....	13 00@14 00

TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—SAGINAW INSPECTION.	
Three uppers.....	\$43 00@48 00
Common.....	20 00@22 00
Culls.....	14 00@15 00

GLASGOW.

The *Timber Trades Journal*, of April 29th, says:—Two public sales of American timber and deals have been held during the week. At Messrs. Edmiston & Mitchell's sale on the 20th, the goods offered comprised the usual description of Canadian woods, and a derelict brig's cargo of spruce deals from Buctouche, N.B., sold without reserve. The attendance from city and country districts was very numerous, and the various lots were taken up with spirited bidding. The sale at Glasgow on the 25th of April, by Messrs. Geo. Gillespie & Co., as undernoted, was confined to deals only, chiefly first quality, and a good proportion of the catalogue was cleared out:—

Quebec 1st quality yellow pine deals	
12 ft. 12/13x3 2 7/8 d & 2 3/4 per c. ft.	
12 " 11x3 2 1/2 d "	
11 " 12/13x3 2 1/2 d "	
11 " 11x3 2 1/2 d "	
11 " 9x3 1 1/2 d "	
10 " 11x3 1 1/2 d "	
10 " 10x3 1 1/2 d "	
9 " 11x3 1 1/2 d "	
9 " 10x3 1 1/2 d "	
9 " 9x3 1 1/2 d "	
9 " 8x3 1 1/2 d "	
9 " 7x3 1 1/2 d "	
Do. 2nd quality yellow pine deals—	
12 ft. 9x3 1 1/2 d "	
12 " 8x3 1 1/2 d "	
12 " 7x3 1 1/2 d "	
9 " 11x3 1 1/2 d "	

LIVERPOOL.

The *Timber Trades Journal*, of April 29th, says:—There was a little more animation shown in our market during the past week, and an increase in the number of orders is apparent from the busier aspect of the carriers and railway wharves. No doubt much of this is to be attributed to the recent auction sales, where spruce deals and pitch pine timber have been forced off at low prices, especially the latter, as will be seen from the details given below.

The quantity of spruce deals now remaining in first hands is very small, and with the firm attitude maintained abroad by shippers prices should advance, provided the freight market should improve from its present low condition, to which it has fallen by the quantity of steam tonnage driven into this trade.

On the 21st of April Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay offered one cargo of spruce deals and two parcels of birch, together with other goods, but with the exception of the spruce deals very little changed hands, the buyers being chiefly local dealers. The prices realized were:—

St. John, N.B., spruce deals—	
23 to 27 ft. 3x11 8 12 0	
20 " 21 " 3x11 8 10 0	
16 " 3x11 8 10 0	
15 " 3x11 8 7 0	
14 " 3x11 8 6 0	
13 " 3x11 8 6 0	
12 " 3x11 8 6 0	
9 to 11 " 3x11 8 2 0	8 7 6
20 " 3x9 8 2 0	
16 " 3x9 8 2 0	
15 " 3x9 8 5 0	
13 " 3x9 8 0 0	
12 " 3x9 7 17 6	
23 to 25 " 3x7 7 7 6	
21 " 22 " 3x7 7 6 3	7 7 6
20 " 3x7 7 7 6	
19 " 3x7 7 7 6	
18 " 3x7 7 7 6	
17 " 3x7 7 7 6	
13 & 14 " 3x7 7 6 3	

St. John birch—

17 to 18 in. deep 2 1/2 d per foot.	
16 " 17 d "	
14 1/2 to 16 " 16 d "	
15 1/2 " 15 d "	
13 to 16 1/2 " 14 1/2 d "	

THE WILLOW AS A TIMBER TREE.

We quote the following from a paper by Mr. N. H. Eggleston in the *Popular Science Monthly* for May:—

There are some trees which are deserving of more attention than has yet been given them in this country. The willows, for instance, have seldom been cultivated in a large way; and yet there are few trees so easily grown, or which will pay better for cultivation. They adapt themselves to a wide range of soil and climate. They grow on high ground and on gravelly soils not less than by the sides of streams, where we most commonly find them. They are of rapid growth and yield a large return. The osier-willow is specially useful, we know, for the manufacture of baskets, chairs, and other furniture, and we import it to the extent of \$5,000,000 annually, when we might produce it easily in almost any part of our country. We hardly think of the willow as a timber tree or for the production of lumber, but only as yielding a cheap, poor sort of fuel. But in England the wood is greatly prized for many purposes. While it is light it is also tough; it does not break into splinters. Hardly any wood is so good, therefore, for the linings of carts and wagons used in drawing stone or other rough and heavy articles. It makes excellent charcoal, especially for the manufacture of gunpowder. It bears exposure to the weather, and boards made of it are very serviceable for fences. Some species of it are admirable for use as a live fence or hedge. On account of its comparative incombustibility, the willow is eminently useful for the floors of buildings designed to be fire-proof. It grows to a large size and furnishes a great amount of lumber. There is a white willow growing in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, which at four feet from the ground measures twenty-two feet in circumference and extends its branches 50 feet in every direction. Tradition says it was brought from Connecticut in 1807 by a traveller, who used it as a riding switch. The Hon. Jesse W. Fell, in giving an account of experiments in tree-planting, on an extensive scale, in Illinois, says: "Were I called upon to designate one tree which, more than all others, I would recommend for general planting, I would say unhesitatingly it should be the white willow." Professor Brower says: "In England, where it is often 60 or 70 feet high in 20 years, there is no

wood in greater demand than good willow. It is light, very tough, soft, takes a good finish, will bear more pounding and knocking than any other wood grown there, and hence its use for cricket bats, for floats to paddle-wheels of steamers, and brake-blocks on cars. It is used extensively for turning, planking coasting vessels, furniture, ox-yokes, wooden-legs, shoelasts, etc." Fuller says: "It groweth incredibly fast—it being a by-word that the profit by willows will buy the owner a horse before that by other trees will pay for the saddle." The basket-willow, well cultivated, will yield a net income of \$150 a year to the acre. On the whole, therefore, it would seem that the various kinds of willow, the economic value of which has been hitherto entirely overlooked in this country, are eminently deserving of attention, and will amply reward those who cultivate them.

WALNUT THEN AND NOW.

A few days ago a gentleman from Indiana visited the office of the *Northwestern Lumberman*, and his recital regarding the early hardwood operations in that state were highly interesting.

"The walnut business," he said, "has changed materially since I commenced operations in 1856. I believe I was the first to ship walnut out of the state, for I drew lumber several miles to the terminus of the Lake Shore road that was being pushed westward. There was no trouble in getting walnut then. I remember a tree that stood not far from my mill in De Kalb county, and it was decidedly the finest walnut I have ever seen. The owner of it asked me \$5 for it, but I thought the price too high, and offered him \$4. I afterward offered to split the difference and give him \$4.50, but he was a one price man, and finally I gave him the \$5. I had it cut and hauled to my mill, where it lay for a year or so before I sawed it. In the second year of the war I filled a contract for gun stock timber, and cut the big tree into this material. The butt log made 1,800 feet of clear stuff. The whole tree made 5,253 feet of lumber with the culls out. Culls in those days didn't count. They were used for veneering hog pen floors, and like purposes. I sold the lumber cut from this tree for \$17 a thousand, which I considered a good price, as up to this date \$16 was the most I had obtained. For the latter price I have sold thousands and thousands of feet of as fine counter tops as were ever manufactured. Speaking of this tree, by the way, could I now find its mate I would willingly pay \$200 for it standing, and when sawed into lumber it would bring me \$500."

"How about the standing supply of walnut in Indiana?"

"It is very small. When I settled in De Kalb county there were millions of feet of it, but there are not now to exceed 200,000 feet in the entire county. Walnut everywhere in the state is fast playing out. There are some fine trees held by eastern capitalists, but fine trees are scarce. High prices are inducing men to cut the trees that have been left upon the farms for shade trees. These are not usually more than a foot or so in diameter, but for certain purposes they are preferred to older ones. It is a shame, though, to cut them for they would pay a good rate of interest if they were allowed to grow for a few years yet. There is no such thing as meeting the demand in Indiana for walnut lumber. It is wanted both east and west."

REMARKABLE TREE GROWTH.

A Madras paper, referring to the gardens of the Agr-Horticultural Society in that city, says: "The main-tree (*Pitheco obium saman*) in the gardens, the measurements of which were given in the proceedings of 7th of August, 1878, and then believed to be under six years from the seed, continues, in spite of its having been necessary to amputate some of the largest limbs, to grow enormously. Measured on the 30th of July last it gave in girth 9 feet 4 inches at the ground, 6 feet 3 inches at three feet high, and 5 feet 9 inches at five feet high; in spread about 85 feet from north to south, and a total height of about 46 feet. A reference to the former measurements shows that the girth at three feet from the ground has increased in the last three

years 2 feet 2 inches. The age of the tree is, if anything, overestimated, but search is being made for traces of the receipt of the seed, which, it is believed, came from Ceylon about 1872. A casuarina-tree standing alongside, which was the specimen of its order when that part of the ground was laid out as the Botanical Garden, and is therefore known to be about ten years old, now measures at 5 feet from the ground only 2 feet 8 1/2 inches, though it is about 82 feet high."

Houses for Transport.

QUEBEC, May 4.—The manufacture of houses is being rapidly pushed by the company formed for the purpose at St. Romuald, and of which Mr. Gravel is manager. The company commenced by building little wooden houses twenty-four feet square for transportation to Panama for the use of the workmen on the Isthmus canal. They have now entered into a contract with Sheriff Quesnel of Arthabaska to construct a thousand houses to be forwarded to Manitoba, some of which are three stories high and sixty by eighty-three feet.

Port Hope Shipments.

The Port Hope Times says that during the past month shipping has been very active in Port Hope, more especially in lumber. The figures show that it is ahead of the records of any previous year. The following are the amounts shipped:—

Lumber, (feet).....	10,390,179
Laths.....	200,100
Shingles.....	5,065,000
Ties.....	14,047
Cedar posts, (cords).....	31

The steam tug *Jay* and tow of six light barges arrived up at the Chaudiere, at Ottawa, on May 6th, to load lumber.

\$200.00 Reward!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bitters, especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hop Bitters. The genuine have a cluster of Green Hops (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of Hop Bitter published in papers or for sales as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in a ny but the genuine will be prosecuted. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WHY ARE WE BILIOUS?—Why do we have sick headache? Why do we feel weak and tired with little or no appetite? Why that coating of the tongue and that bad taste of the mouth? Your liver is out of order, and does not do its work as nature designs. *Baxter's Mandrake Bitters* act directly on the liver, stomach and bowels, and will relieve you at once. They are the best medicine known for costiveness, which is the starting point of ninety-nine cases out of a hundred of all the complaints that human flesh is heir to.

"AND fools who came to scoff remained to pray."—We receive many letters from those having tried while doubting, yet were entirely cured of dyspepsia and liver troubles with *Zepesa*. Clergymen write us earnestly to it wonderful effects.

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