

subject, the *New York Sun* has discussed the question of the endangered condition of the grand old Hudson which has so long been the pride and boast, not only of New York state but of the nation, embodying all the facts presented by us, and painting it in a much stronger light than we presumed to, and also urging the law makers of the Empire state to immediate action, in preventing the slaughter of timber in the Adirondack region, and a systematic reforestation of the denuded land at the headwaters and around the tributary streams of the Hudson. Thus is New York and other states being aroused by this important question, which involves so much of the business and commercial prosperity of the nation.

The Penobscot river is also yearly suffering from the same cause, and the navigation of that stream is also annually threatened. A correspondent of the *Boston Post* reports that the loss to Bangor could not now be repaired before the close of navigation. The Penobscot at that point is so low that the Boston steamers can scarcely navigate it, and vessels lie around at many docks where there is usually deep water. The water opposite the city cannot be drunk, and boatmen have to get their supply elsewhere; and the boilers of the steam mills which use river water are coated with salt. Many of the water power mills have shut down and those still in operation are running slowly, curtailing the production of lumber 500,000 feet a day. It is many years, says the *Post's* correspondent, since the docks at Bangor were so cleared of manufactured lumber, and while possibly no single industry has suffered so materially from the prolonged drought in New England resulting from the various causes alluded to above, as the lumber business in all its ramifications, yet navigation, commerce, mercantile and manufacturing are all effected to a greater or less extent.

In alluding to the connection between forest and flood, the *Providence Journal* says that violent floods alternating with extreme and long continued low water each damaging to navigation and commerce, have been noticed in the Ohio valley now for some years, and with such regularity that they can no longer be ascribed to exceptional conditions. The river is more and more assuming the conditions of the Nile, or rather of those which flow through the treeless deserts of Arizona and New Mexico, which are raging torrents at one season and dry beds of sand at another. Nor is there any doubt that it is from the same cause. Whatever affects forests may have on the rainfall itself, and there is no doubt that it is very considerable, it is certain that its leaves and roots absorb and hold it in longer solution, and that instead of pouring down into the streams at once, it slowly percolates and its flow extends over days instead of hours.

We are pleased to notice that the regular news journals throughout the country are becoming so intensely interested in this subject, and that the labors of the few publications and prominent men of the United States and Canada who have taken the initiative in the movement, are at last being appreciated, and that the wanton and wasteful destruction of the forests, against which they have fought so strenuously stands some show of being finally successfully resisted by legislative action.—*Lumberman's Gazette*.

TRADE WITH FRANK.

The *London Timber Trades Journal* says:—The importation of Canadian whitewood (spruce) has been somewhat below the average and considerably under last year's—the heaviest on record; but this decrease is due to the sellers, who, instead of accepting the prices offered them in the beginning, were pressing things too hard, thus allowing the importers to provide themselves with Swedish and Riga whitewood, which was being offered remarkably cheap. The only one who really seized the opportunity were an experienced firm of Paris agent, who, profiting by the activity of others, accepted the moderate prices offered at the commencement, and eventually took the business out of their hands in all that was required in the spruce trade on the Continent. The most important firm here, however, alarmed at the rapid fall of prices in the month of February last (having

just purchased a large quantity of Swedish goods at fair prices), did not venture to deal in spruce goods until lately; but they have not been behind anywhere, having provided themselves with every description, as above remarked.

Speaking of Canadian goods we have had a cargo this year of Quebec spruce, which, however, was not approved of, the lengths being too short, and the quality contrary to expectation, and we do not think such goods will meet with favor here. The arrivals of pitch pine have been small, for it seems that class of goods too is not in great favor here.

British Forests.

The forests of the United States have been so mercilessly stripped of trees that a wood famine is almost inevitable in a few years. The lumbermen have been allowed to do practically as they pleased, and they have pleased to reap always and sow never. But an end is coming to that reckless method of procedure, and the lumbermen themselves are beginning to see that "something" must be done. That something can, of course, only be planting on a large scale. Happily, there is little fear of similar dearth in Great Britain; none, at any rate, until the great landlords are reformed out of existence. For almost the sole reason that England and Scotland are so thickly wooded is the perseverance of the landed class in tree planting. One family alone, that of the Dukes of Athole, has in a hundred years, planted scores of millions of trees. The "landed duke," who commenced operations in 1774, planted 27,000,000 trees, covering 15,000 acres, principally upon the Dunkeld hills and in their neighborhood. The present Duke of Athole plants from 600,000 to 1,000,000 trees every year. The terrible storm which destroyed the Tay bridge blew down 80,000 of the Duke's trees, but the loss was hardly noticeable.—*St. James Gazette*.

Commercial Value of California Redwood.

The California Redwood Company is the title of a Scotch company which has been started at Edinburgh, with the chief object of supplying the growing demand for redwood timber, suitable for high-class work, such as interior house finishing and ornamentation, cornices, carvings, pillars, mantels &c., and which the California redwood is reported to be especially adapted for, having a fine texture without brittleness and of great durability. This company have recently bought forest lands in the Oregon district, and purpose carrying on extensive operations both in the home and foreign markets. Californian redwood, unlike many other kinds, has this recommendation, that the stumps can be utilized to profitable advantage, and for veneering purposes, slices from these stumps are said to be highly prized, and may by and by become yet more valuable. The capital stock of the company is nominally £900,000. It will have mills for the manufacture of the timber, and the stuff so prepared will be sent by rail to the various markets of the United States, as well as for shipment to those in Europe and the East.

Southern Pine Lands.

The *Bay City Lumberman's Gazette* says:—Some idea may be formed of the extent to which northern capital is seeking investment in southern pine lands, when it is understood that in three years a single firm, Messrs. E. A. & E. F. Brakenbridge, formerly of Osceola and well known in this city, have located and sold three-quarters of a million acres of long leaf yellow pine. Some of the purchasers also are Bay City capitalists, and others well known hereabouts. The following are a few of the names: Fowler & Chapman, B. E. Warren, N. B. Bradley, W. C. Yawkey, George W. Pack, John L. Woods, W. B. Morley & Son, R. P. Barnard, M. R. Gay, Panoyer Bros., Alger, Smith & Co., Robt. Nason, Louis Penoyer, Benton Hanchet, Charles Green, Wm. Green, and others.

ANOTHER WITHNESS.—A. Chard, of Sterling, testifies to the efficacy of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which he used for a badly injured knee joint. It is now the great household remedy for inflammation, pain, soreness, lameness, etc., and is used both internally and externally with infallible success.

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Pulleys, Belting, Lathes, Pumps, etc.

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Saw, Planer and Matcher, Saw Tables,
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If not sold on Dec by the 10th of October, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues giving particulars of the Machinery, etc., can be had from the liquidators, or at the offices of W. H. OLIVE, No. 157 Prince William Street; T. McAVITY & SON, 13 King Street, St. John; and W. E. SKILLEN, St. Martins.

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ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

Notice to Contractors.

THE LETTING of the work at the upper entrance
of the CORNWALL CANAL, and those at the
upper entrance of the RAPIDE PLAT CANAL, adver-
tised to take place on the 15th day of NOVEMBER
next, are unavoidably postponed to the following
dates:—

Tenders will be received until TUESDAY, the
FOURTH day of December next.
Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examina-
tion at the places previously mentioned on and after
TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER.

For the works at the head of the Galops Canal, ten-
ders will be received until TUESDAY, the EIGH-
TEENTH day of DECEMBER. Plans and specifica-
tions, &c., can be seen at the places before men-
tioned on and after TUESDAY, the FOURTH day of DECEM-
BER.

By order,
A. F. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 20th October, 1883. d108