

## QUEBEC.

The following is a comparative statement of timber, staves, &c., measured and culled to 9th September, at Quebec.

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Waney White Pine	1,720,409	2,036,713	2,385,308
White Pine	3,020,783	1,602,329	2,172,893
Red Pine	278,641	60,674	213,592
Oak	629,650	1,345,768	829,777
Elm	644,073	947,690	378,641
Ash	377,105	251,090	126,685
Basswood	4,415	47	218
Butternut	1,121	3,083	192
Tamarac	18,730	2,186	3,469
Birch and Maple	195,176	350,268	100,641
Std Staves	381,225	458,210	497,326
W. I. Staves	78,002	81,850	67,320
Brl Staves	0.6213	195.9325	.....

## OSWEGO, N.Y.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Three uppers	\$42 00@46 00
Picking	32 00@35 00
Cutting up	24 00@28 00
Fine Common	22 00@25 00
Common	14 00@18 00
Culls	11 00@14 00
Mill run lots	10 00@22 00
Sidings, selected, 1 in.	30 00@35 00
1 1/2 in.	32 00@38 00
Mill run, 1x10, 13 to 16 ft.	16 00@21 00
Selected	21 00@24 00
Shippers	14 00@16 00
Mill run, 1x10	17 00@20 00
Selected	21 00@24 00
Shippers	14 00@16 00
Mill run, 1 & 1 1/2 in, strips	16 00@18 00
Selected	22 00@26 00
Culls	11 00@13 00
1x6 selected for clapboards	25 00@35 00
Shingles, XXX, 18 in. plno.	3 10@3 50
XXX Cedar	2 75@3 00
Lath 1 1/2, No 1	1 85@2 00
No 2	1 00@1 25
Ash, 1st & 2nd 1 to 4 in	16 00@20 00
Basswood, 1st & 2nd, 1 & 1 1/2 inch.	18 00@20 00
culls	8 00@11 00

Hard Maple, # M	25 00@30 00
Lath, # M	1 50@2 00
Shingles, 1st, # M	2 00@3 00
Shingles, 2nd, # M	2 50@3 00

## CORDWOOD.

Long Maple, per cord	6 00@6 50
Long Birch	6 00@6 00
Long Beech	5 00@5 50
Tamarack	5 00@5 00

## GLASGOW.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of the 18th Sept., says:—Arrivals here of Quebec pine deals per steam liners continue ample for the wants of the market; a cargo of same by a sailing vessel is also included in the past week's imports at Glasgow, though nearly all the deals imported from Quebec and Montreal to Glasgow are now brought per steamer. Deliveries from Yorkhill Yard have been pretty active lately; the amount for the past four weeks being about 70,000 pieces deals and planks.

At the public sale here on the 15th inst. an attractive catalogue was submitted, comprising an extensive assortment of Quebec pine deals, various qualities, also parcels of U.S. black walnut, &c. Transactions publicly in deals were few, the greater part of catalogue being withdrawn, as offers did not come up to exporters' figures; of the other goods in catalogue a portion was put up without reserve.

There have been no arrivals of pitch pine at Clyde ports since beginning of August, and, as stocks are large, a cessation of imports for a time is desirable; the arrivals of pitch pine last year during six weeks from 1st August were eight cargoes.

The quantity of log timber imported from Quebec to Greenock is about a third under that of last year at corresponding date.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, Sept. 1st, 1886.

Since my last communication quite a number of vessels have come to this port, and the harbour at the present time is busier than it has been since the spring fleet was here. There is quite a number of vessels due, and, as the deck-load law comes into operation on the 1st of October, there is a feeling among dealers to hold back, as there will likely be a local demand for deals in order to give vessels a full deckload and clear them previous to the 1st prox.

At this writing wood goods are dull enough, and certainly the reports from Great Britain are not such as to warrant us in expecting any immediate rise in the price of our staple commodity. Dimension deals, that is 7, 9 and 11 in.,

can be bought at 8 dols. per m, and all width specifications can be procured at 7.60 dols. per m. This price is not remunerative to the seller, but even low as it is, and with the present depressed state of freights, the shipper cannot make any money with the English market as it is.—*London Timber Trades Journal*.

## LIVERPOOL.

The business during the past week has been only of a limited description, and the quays and docks have had a very lifeless look about them. The import has been small, the chief items being a few cargoes of spruce deals, chiefly from St. John, N. B., but some of the vessels are of large size, their carrying capacity being six hundred standards and upwards. There is also a steamer just arrived with a cargo of pitch pine timber and planks. Some of the latter just landed appear to be of fine dimensions and excellent quality, and should readily find purchasers amongst contractors and builders.

There is a widely spread opinion that the steady improvement in trade in the manufacturing districts is likely to continue, and, should these anticipations be borne out, the effects will not be long before they are felt in our trade, though past experience has generally shown that it is one of the last to feel any upward movement.

## PROVINCIAL FOREST AND PARK.

Mr. A. Kirkwood, in a letter addressed to Mr. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, proposes to set apart for a provincial park and perpetual forest 330,000 acres of land and 60,000 acres of water. The declared object is "to set aside a forest reserve principally for the preservation and maintenance of the natural forest," and to protect "the head waters and tributaries of the Muskoka, Petawawa, Bonnechere and Madawaska rivers, wherein it shall be unlawful for any person to enter and cut timber for any private use, or disturb or destroy the fur-bearing animals." In this forest the wild animals are expected to be tamed and domesticated "to some extent, for use and profit." The preservation of these four streams in undiminished volume is pointed out as important to manufacturers. The lands which it is proposed to reserve have already been surveyed and comprise the townships of Coningsby, McLoughlan, Bishop, Froswick, Bower, the township south of Bower and east of Coningsby, Peck, the east part of Hunter and the southwest quarter of the township east of Bower. Here, within reasonable distance of civilization, Mr. Kirkwood proposes to establish "a national forest and park," to which he gives the name of "The Algonquin Forest and Park."

As the lands have been surveyed, full particulars of the character of the region is in possession of the government. The proposed selection, it may be taken for granted, contains much picturesque scenery, and would be found to be appropriate for the purposes designated as well as being easy of access. The lands are almost due north of Toronto, at a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles. A park formed there would be more central than one, for which a good site could easily be found, north of Lake Huron or Superior. A similar reservation might possibly follow north of one of these lakes, in course of time.

The proposal is one which will, we think recommend itself to public approbation, even in this money making age. Indeed, it is based chiefly on economic grounds. In carrying out the details some difficulties would be met. It would be hard to prevent the stealing of timber and harder still, perhaps impossible, to prevent the hunting of wild animals. Still, enough could be done to ensure the preservation of deer, which will otherwise disappear before long. But in the perpetual forest would be the greatest value of the park. The timber harvest could be gathered as it matured, and the young trees left to attain the size that might be made the standard below which none should be cut. Precautions would have to be taken against the ravages of fire, to which the park would be specially liable from the numerous camp fires that would enliven its gloom.

One of the four rivers which have their sources within the limits of the proposed park, the Muskoka, flows into the Georgian Bay; the

three others, the Petawawa, Bonnechere and Madawaska, empty into the Ottawa. The sources are near together; two of them, Island Lake, which starts the Muskoka, and Otter Slide Lake, the head of the Petawawa, are not half a mile apart. The height of each is over fourteen hundred feet (1,405-85-100) above the sea level.

Fish abounds in the waters, which include the great Opeongo lake. Here the momentary idler, snatching a short repose from exhausting business and toil, could amuse himself with fishing in the assurance that he would meet with fair success. The preservation of this forest would undoubtedly have an important influence on the rain-fall; its destruction would lessen precipitation and decrease the volume of the rivers.

As the author of the pamphlet is on the staff of the Crown Lands department, its publication is probably intended to feel the public pulse on the proposals made. The response can scarcely fail to be favorable. In any case an expression of public opinion will be evoked, and it will be useful as a guide to the government in making or refusing to make the proposal official.

The same kind of duty the Federal Government is going to perform, on a scale befitting the whole Dominion, amid the enchanting scenery of the Rocky Mountains, where nature displays herself on a colossal scale. The site of the new national park of the Dominion, now understood to be under survey, is in the neighborhood of Banff, on the Canadian Pacific. The prime condition of accessibility will therefore be secured. The two projects will, in some measure, mutually support one another; for, though each will be sustained on its own special grounds, the prime element of the national park is common to both.

## NEW YORK LUMBER AUCTIONS.

Some time ago an institution was started in New York which had for its object the trial of a new plan of selling lumber—the auction method. The scheme appeared to flourish for a time, and the semi-monthly sales came to be looked upon in some quarters as noteworthy features of the market. A notice, however, lately sent out from this concern, by which its clients and customers were advised that the regular sales would be discontinued, and occasional sales substituted. The stock on hand being meanwhile advertised at private sale, would apparently indicate that the business done did not result satisfactorily. The *Timberman* of Chicago has heard rumours, heretofore, to the effect that the auction plan did not give entire satisfaction, at least to shippers. This may not be the reason the business has fallen into a decline, though it appears possible that such might be the case. Whatever may have been the direct cause of the failure of the scheme, its abandonment is not likely to prove a great detriment to the lumber business. Forced sales are not likely to lead to good results in any line of trade. They do not tend to a stable condition of values, nor to a generally satisfactory outcome for the owner of the property sold. When it is necessary to force goods upon the market, or for any reason a public sale is required, the auctioneer is a proper person to be employed, but in ordinary transactions, arising out of the natural course of business, the less resort that is had to the vicious and uncertain methods of which he stands as the representative, the better for all concerned. It may do very well for kinds of merchandise which are liable to a rapid depreciation unless promptly marketed; for such goods an auction mart, where they may be quickly got off at some price whenever they begin to show signs of slow sale in the regular way, may be the very thing. But lumber is an article of a different character. It is as staple as the stuff of which coins are minted. If it is not sold to-day, it will be no less in style, and no less valuable, intrinsically, to-morrow or next month or next year. There is no apparent necessity in this case for undue haste in selling, except when the holder is for some cause obliged to realize, and there are hardly enough of these to support a special auction for their accommodation. The result of the experiment referred to proves this, if nothing more.

## NEW BRUNSWICK TIMBERS.

An endeavour is being made to introduce birch and maple staves into this country. The staves of this wood from New Brunswick are said to be highly suitable for vinegar casks, and Mr. H. F. Coombs, of St. John who is now over here, has a sample cask made of these staves on view at his stall in the machinery court, Canadian section of the Colonial Exhibition. The casks of birch and maple are being used now by local dealers in Canada for the purposes mentioned, and are taking the place of oak, on account of their cheapness. The sample staves we inspected appeared to be every way suited for vinegar casks, the wood is close-grained and free from knots, besides being pliable and tough. We understand that this wood can be put on the market here in its converted state, at a much less price than oak. To those looking for other casks we recommend a visit to Mr. Coombs' stall, where they can inspect for themselves a sample vinegar cask of New Brunswick birch.

We also inspected some washbuds at Mr. Coombs' stall of New Brunswick cedar, which struck us as being a very useful wood to have over here. There is said to be any quantity available for shipment at Miramichi as well as St. John. A special tract composed of cedars has been opened by the Northern and Western Railway of Canada, constructed by Mr. Alexander Gibson, of Maryville, and Mr. J. F. Snowball, of Onatam. This wood is said to be practically indestructible, and is used for fence-posts and foundation timber, besides telegraph poles and railway sleepers. It is surprising that wood bearing all these attributes should have been so overlooked by consumers here.

Mr. Gibson has a very fine exhibit of the cedar in the ground near the agricultural trophy in the Canadian court, in the shape of shingles, and there seems to be no use to which it cannot be applied. For racing boats its extreme lightness makes it especially suitable, and some highly finished sailing canoes of this material are on view. Whilst speaking of Canadian wood products it may be interesting to mention the peculiar feature of the forest growth throughout the Dominion, and very likely in other countries as well, is that timber lands burn over, which prior to the destruction yields hard woods, have regrown pine and vice versa. Our forest friend might give us some useful information on this point.—*Timber Trade Journal*.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Those wishing to BUY or SELL TIMBER LANDS, LUMBER or SECOND HAND MACHINERY will find THE CANADIAN LUMBERMAN an excellent medium in which to make known their wants. Advertisements of this character will be inserted at the low rate of 1 CENT A WORD, cash to accompany the order in every case. Address:

A. G. MORTIMER, Publisher,  
Peterborough, Ont.

Perhaps the most extraordinary that success has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the L. treatment for Catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent, have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adopted his cure for their extermination; this accomplished the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanence is unquestioned, as cures effected by him for years ago cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at once treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose a stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.—*Montreal Star*.