

house-building and ornamental wood-work, and the probability now is that the cottonwood is the coming tree. It is easier propagated, a more rapid grower, is exempt from enemies and parasites, and is a native almost everywhere. Forestry-men have troubled themselves about the future timber to supply the industrial pursuits. The best of car-wheels are made of paper, which stand the weather and wear longer than iron, and are less liable to accidents from breaking. If they will stand in this most difficult trial, paper can certainly be used in almost any place. And if it can best be made of cottonwood pulp, who doubts that this abused and derided tree is bound to come to the front and yet become one of the most popular timbers for true cultivation.—*Iowa State Register.*

NEW YORK PURCHASES.

New York is after Lake Superior pine. According to the *Lumber Trade Review*, Lewis A. Hall and A. A. Buel, of the Export Lumber Company, that city, have recently completed the purchase of property situated upon Lake Superior. It comprises 50,000 acres of pine land on Waikika bay, a short distance above Sault Ste. Marie, with booming facilities for 20,000,000 feet of logs, and standing pine timber estimated at 250,000,000 feet, of which about 12,000,000 feet will be got in this season and sawed before the close of 1883. There is upon the property a mill running two circulars, with lath and edging works, shingle mill and all the necessary adjunct machinery of modern construction, together with a store, boarding house, tug and lighters and, in short, every necessary facility for carrying on a large business. The timber is of good quality, and the river which empties into the bay is navigable for a distance of 30 miles from its mouth. We learn that a large portion of the cut has been sold to an Albany dealer.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

Driving Retarded.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—Reports from every direction are to the effect that log driving is being retarded quite seriously. The *Albany Argus* in alluding to this says that "the want of water in the various streams has hindered log driving very much, and the logs in many of the streams have been 'hung up.' The prospect for a successful drive, so far, is not very bright, and will cause the lumbermen considerable extra expense." The reports as above from Thunder Bay territory are similar to those from the headwaters of the streams tributary to all the great manufacturing centres, which indicates unmistakably that the lumber production of Michigan will be short of that of last year. The *Ludington Record* says that "the mills started up a month later this year than last. On July 1st, 1883, but two-thirds the amount of last year's cut to same date, will be manufactured. The total cut for 1882 at Ludington was 139,248,851. The estimate for the present year is 115,000,000."

Re-wooding Denuded Forest Lands.

QUEBEC, May 15.—A striking example of the practical advantages of re-wooding denuded forest lands is noted in connection with the celebration of Arbor Day in this section of the Province to-morrow. Hon. Mr. Joly, who prosecutes an extensive lumbering business on the Seigniories in Lotbiniere County, is actually reaping the fruits of re-foresting; timber which he has been cutting for years past having been planted by his own father on the land from which the primeval growth had long been cleared by the early French settlers.

THERE is at present, comparatively speaking, very little lumber on the Saginaw river mill docks unsold. When we consider the enormous amount left over last fall, it does not look as though the season thus far has been a very dull one. As all the best lumber has been sold fully up to last fall's prices, and the balance has been disposed of at trifling concessions, the market may be considered as fully up to expectations, and a prominent lumberman on the river states that with the exception of hard lumber and bill stuff the market is in better condition than it was last year at this time. This is interesting.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

Chips.

At Auburndale, Wis., on May 14, six million feet of lumber belonging to O'Connor & Co., also a quantity of lumber belonging to the Conley Manufacturing Company were burned. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

THE planting of 100,000 eucalyptus trees on the Roman Campagna has counteracted the effects of the deadly malaria to such an extent that Tre Fontaine, the abbey of the Trappist monks, is rendered habitable through the entire year.

THE members of the Northwestern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, as a body, will take no steps toward reducing the cut of their mills in accordance with the original design of the association. Some concerns in Minneapolis, however, will reduce their cut twenty-five per cent.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* says that eleven hours a day is now the scheduled time in the Grand Haven mills. Last season the men put in twelve hours a day. Gradually the saw mills of the country are reducing their working hours, and in a few years ten hours will undoubtedly constitute a day's work in most of the mills in the country.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—Grand Haven mill men are setting a grand example by agreeing to close down on the afternoon of decoration day. This should be followed by similar action in other cities, until decoration day becomes a recognized national holiday, on which to commemorate the glorious deeds of the noble men who went forth in their country's defence, in her great hour of peril.

IN South Australia a bonus of \$10 per acre is given to owners who successfully establish not less than five acres in trees, which if in strips must be at least 100 feet wide. The Governor is empowered to proclaim parts of the country to be "forest districts." A Conservator of Forests has been appointed and in five years nearly 3,000 acres of public land have been planted, nurseries, etc., started, and fire-breaks made and kept clear.

IN consequence of the demand for mahogany of late it has been feared that the supplies will fall short. The vice consul at Puerto Plata, San Domingo, states, however, that the diminution in the exports of mahogany is by no means to be attributed to the scarcity of the wood, for the forests are apparently inexhaustible; but is to be accounted for by the absence of suitable tonnage for charter in the neighboring colony of St. Thomas throughout the year.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* says that the demand for lumber must continue just so long as the local papers throughout the country are filled with items similar to the following clipped from an exchange:—"Carpenters, joiners, masons, painters and paper-hangers were never so busy as the present spring. Several new residences are being erected, many additions being built, and repairing and overhauling is the order of the day. It is almost impossible to employ a mechanic."

A SYNDICATE consisting of P. C. Heald, Byron Burch and Dr. W. E. Burtless, of Midland, Michigan, have concluded a purchase from John Larkin of some 2,000 acres of wild land, situated in Larkin township. Quite a portion of this land is covered with green timber—oak, ash, elm, etc., while another portion of it will yield an amount of timber estimated at 1,000,000 feet. It is the design of the purchasers to put a portable saw mill in and to commence soon the manufacture of some of this timber.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says:—With regard to the cargo trade we hear of no movement in the market yet, and although a few shiploads have been placed here and there in an incidental sort of way, the general disposition of the wholesale houses seems to be to still hold off. On the other hand coast buyers have not been quite so quiet as some anticipated, and the shippers have placed a much greater quantity of goods amongst the outport firms than they are generally credited with. This is discernable in the present extensive demand for tonnage, which, we are given to understand, is fully up to the average.

THE *Manufacturer's Gazette*, published at Boston, has this to say of the lumber market in that city: "An increased activity is manifested in the lumber market and a good business is doing in all departments. In southern pine business is very good. Mills at the south still decline orders. The tendency of the market is upward. In the local trade the demand has improved and stocks are reducing. The combination of manufacturers still uphold prices, and, owing to the backward spring, the situation is rather in their favor. A good business is reported by members of the combination. The outlook for the lumber trade in general is very encouraging."

THE *New York Lumber Trade Review* says: The West Indies are taking very liberally of white pine, the shipments thus far this month comparing very favorably with those of March. There is, however, some little scarcity of good shipping boards, and additional supplies in quantity can hardly be expected before navigation opens. The yards continue to seek necessary stock in Albany, but the majority are purchasing lightly in anticipation of doing better after the opening of the canals. The quantity of stock carried over from last fall rather exceeds that of same time last year, but holders do not appear willing to grant any material concessions with a view of reducing it.

THE *Toronto World* says:—The saw-mill men of Muskoka have determined to run their mills only ten hours a day, and thereby reduce the cut in order to counteract the influence of the action of dealers in Chicago, who resolved not to buy lumber unless at a reduction from present rates. It would be a good thing were the same plan generally adopted, not only in the lumber trade, but in many other manufactures. What sense is there in working mill and factory hands twelve or fourteen hours a day only to bring about the result of a glutted market and non-paying prices? The masters would benefit themselves, as well as the men, by making ten hours the rule in nearly all trades.

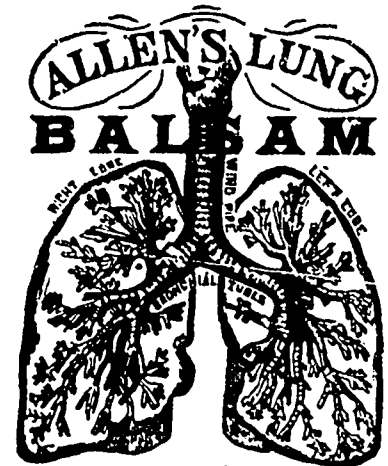
THE *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—Since the death of Sir Robert Christison the investigations on the growth of wood in deciduous and evergreen trees, begun by him, have been continued by Dr. Christison, who has published these results: Evergreen trees began their growth much earlier in the year than the deciduous, and stopped their rapid increase much sooner. It was therefore evident why the variations in growth in successive years did not follow the same law in these two classes of vegetation. An early winter had its influence directly shown in deciduous trees, and a late one in evergreen trees. When the winter was wet the growth of the deciduous was very apparently more affected than that of the evergreen trees.

MR. S. S. AVERY, of 320 North Third street, St. Louis, carries an ivory-headed live oak cane, which is made from the first wood ever cut by a white man's axe in America. The Spaniards, when they settled St. Augustine, Fla., in 1565, bent themselves first to building a block-house. This was constructed of live oak logs, and it stood until 1844, when it was torn down. The wood of which the cane is made was taken from one of the logs of the block-house by its present owner, who had it turned and mounted with an elephant's tusk. It has been in his possession in constant use ever since, except on such occasions as he loaned it for exhibition in Iowa, Kentucky, and other States.—*Southern Lumberman.*

THE *Ottawa Free Press* says that one of its reporters interviewed several boat owners regarding the manner in which they would be affected by the strike of the American boatmen. The prevailing impression is that lumbermen will endeavor to procure Canadian barges to convey their shipments to Whitehall, where American boats will be employed, if possible, at cheap rates, to convey them on to New York. The lumber yards, with the exception of Sherman & Lord's are comparatively vacant as yet, but when the cut reaches large proportions, something will certainly have to be done to ship the lumber away. Mill owners just now seem determined to resist the demand of \$4 asked by the Americans, while the latter are equally determined to hold out, having it is said, some \$5,000 to back them.

THE COTTONWOOD.

There has been a question raised as to whether the cottonwood came under the meaning of the government as a timber tree. The commissioner of the general land office has rendered a decision affirmatively. He says: "Under the current rulings of this office, and the department, the cottonwood is regarded as a timber tree, and cultivation of the same by timber culture claimants is accepted as a compliance with the law, so far as the quality of the timber is concerned. While it is shown by the testimony that this tree is not used to any great extent in the locality for manufacturing purposes, building, fencing or firewood, yet it appears that it is used for outbuildings, houses, fences and firewood occasionally, according to the notion or necessity of the settler, or the distance from timber of a superior kind. The cottonwood tree, as it grows in the locality, is, therefore, not either useless for the purposes mentioned, or merely ornamental. This is apparent from the evidence in the case. The entry is held for cancellation, for the reason that the land was not subject to timber culture entry, the same not being prairie land or other land devoid of timber."—*Northeastern Lumberman.*



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