

THE FORESTRY SOCIETIES.

NORTH BRND, Hamilton Co., O., July 4.

Messrs. Toker & Co., Peterborough, Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to acknowledge with my sincere thanks the receipt of your excellent and very interesting paper. The number for July 1st is before me with its reference to the Catalpa. I send by this mail a pamphlet monograph of this tree which you may not have seen.

The Montreal papers of June 15 are a little mixed in regard to the two forestry societies, both of which have adjourned to meet in Montreal, August 21, of which you should be advised.

The American Forestry Association was organized at Chicago, Ill., in 1875, and thus designated so as to gain the talent of the Dominion. This society recently met at Rochester, N. Y., (June 20) and adjourned to Montreal with the hope of combining the talent present there.

The American Forestry Congress organized at Cincinnati, Ohio, as you have already noted, April 25-29.

Anxious to aid in the success of the undertaking, circulars were issued to those interested in the A. F. A., asking their attendance and papers, and they contributed largely, but had no time for discussion, hence the necessity for the Rochester meeting on June 20, when an election was held, and the President of the Congress was elected in prospect of a consolidation of the two bodies, toward which result a committee of conference was raised to effect such a desideratum. The Association adjourned to meet at Montreal on August 21.

I write this to enable you to understand that, though two societies exist, there is no disagreement; both are anxious for the success of forestry.

I am waiting to hear of Dr. Loring's acceptance of the office, not yet received.

Yours respectfully,

JNO. A. WARDER, M. D.

Ex-Pres. & now 1st V.-Pres. A.F.A.

MONTREAL NOTES.

The *Gazette*, of July 7th, says:—During the past week or ten days quite a fleet has left port with deals for the United Kingdom, and lumber for South America. The barques *Nyham*, *Sheldon* and *Reindeer* have sailed with deals for West Hartlepool, the barques *Cupid* and *Suez* with lumber for Montevideo, the barque *Wimera* with part cargo of deals for London, the brig *Excel* with deals for Cardiff, and the brigantine *Zeno* with lumber for Rosario, Buenos Ayres. A number of other vessels are being loaded, and we hear of charters to South American ports at \$15 to \$17, a small vessel having been engaged at the outside figure. The lumber trade in this city during the past week has been fair for the season, and the month of June closed much better than was expected, the sales footing up a good aggregate. The receipts of both hard and soft woods during the week have been pretty full, and the yards are being rapidly replenished with new stock. Arrivals have been liberal from the Ottawa, as well as from ports between here and Quebec. We hear of great complaints regarding the slow traffic over the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, shipments of lumber in some instances having taken as long as a week in coming from Ottawa to this city, which is causing great annoyance to dealers here who sell to customers for delivery within a certain reasonable time. The prospects for building up an extensive lumber trade with Manitoba are increasing. During the week a number of cars of red and white pine have been shipped from this city to Winnipeg, white costing from \$20 to \$25 per M. feet delivered on cars, a choice lot having commanded as high as \$30, and red at \$16, average quality. Besides pine we notice a demand for hard woods is springing up in the Northwest, and sample lots of cherry, ash and walnut have already been shipped to Winnipeg on the basis of \$20 for cherry, \$100 for walnut, and \$20 for ash. There is still a demand for hardwood on American account, the sale being reported of a boat load of ash at \$20. Shipments are being made to Lake Champlain ports and through to Boston. We also notice shipments of eight cars, chiefly white pine, to Portland, Me., last week. We quote prices at the city yards as follows:—Hardwood—Black walnut, per M. feet, \$80 to \$100; oak, \$45 to \$60;

maple, \$25 to \$35; birch, \$20 to \$35; rock elm, \$30 to \$35; ash, \$20 to \$25; butternut, \$35 to \$40; cherry, \$60. Soft wood—Hemlock, per M. feet, \$9 to \$10; spruce, \$10 to \$12; basswood, \$15 to \$18; pine, 1st quality, \$35 to \$40; pine, 2nd quality, \$20 to \$30; pine, mill culls, \$10.50 to \$12; shipping culls, \$15 to \$16; pickings, \$20 to \$25; first and second qualities, \$30 to \$40. These prices of course would be shaded for large quantities.

QUININE TREES.

During the last two or three years a bark containing quinine and quinidine has been imported into England from Columbia in such enormous quantities as to equal or even sometimes exceed the whole of the importations of cinchona bark from all other countries. The botanical source of this bark, which is known in commerce under the name of *Cuprea Cinchona*, on account of its peculiar coppery tint, has hitherto been a mystery. M. Triana, the well known quinologist, has recently succeeded in tracing it out, and has stated, in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for April 22, that it is derived in great measure from two species of the nearly allied genus *Remijia*, none of the members of which were previously known to contain quinine. Several species of *Remijia* have leaves resembling those of the true cinchonas, and of these M. Triana has determined that *R. purdieana*, Wedd., and *R. pedunculata*, Karst., certainly yield cuprea bark, the former being the species which contains the alkaloid cinchonamine, recently discovered by M. Arnaud. It appears probable that other species also yield the cuprea cinchona of commerce, but definite information on this point is still wanting. The value of this bark has led, according to M. Triana, to a great devastation of the forests in which the trees grow, and has produced a financial stagnation, business being neglected in order to follow the more profitable occupation of collecting the bark. Fortunately seeds of the tree have been received and are now in cultivation at Malvern House, Sydenham. The tree is likely to prove valuable for cultivation in countries where malarial fever abounds, since it grows at an elevation of 200-1000 meters above the sea, at which even red cinchona bark will not flourish.

READY MADE HOUSES.

The *Winnipeg Times* says:—"The great demand for building and sleeping accommodation experienced by everybody coming to this country—caused by the immense influx of people—has set inventive minds to work, and many plans in the way of tents, portable houses and impromptu erections, etc., etc., have been brought into service, but the most practical arrangement yet offered is a portable house of large dimensions, which has just arrived and has been placed in our midst, within, it might be said, a few hours. L. Forrest, of Belleville, Ontario, is the inventor of a plan, which has been pronounced, by some of the best architects and builders to be the most practical and at the same time best adapted for our North-west climate yet offered. It being not only warmer and stronger than the ordinary plan of buildings, but cheaper, and, what is still better, is in the true sense about the only portable house of any great dimensions, that has been offered, can be erected and taken down at will, it is just the thing for those wishing to follow up the advance of the boom westward, or a farmer wishing a house put on his farm, can take it with him, and without the aid of a gang of carpenters, can put up his own house in a few hours, all complete, and if desirous can change his locality in the same length of time. A model house of over 100 feet long and two stories high, fitted out with rooms and furnished with beds, bedding, carpets and everything, has just been put up on the corner of Logan and Mary streets, near Main, complete, sufficient for the accommodation of 250 guests, and all done in an almost incredibly short space of time. The foundation was not all on the ground until Tuesday forenoon, when the work of erection was started, and the last piece of roofing was placed on Thursday forenoon about the same hour, showing what can be done on this plan. A detailed description of this modern edifice would, perhaps, take more space than we can afford, but

suffice it to say that it is all put up in three foot sections on the principle of dovetailing and grooves, which is the most substantial way of putting wooden structures together. A company has been formed at Belleville for the purpose of manufacturing these houses. Mr. Forrest, although a Canadian by birth, is somewhat an American in his movements, and is prepared to push his enterprise to its utmost.

RAFTS AT QUEBEC.

The *Quebec Chronicle*, of July 7, has the following lists of rafts arrived:—

June 30—D. C. Thompson, staves, sundry cove.

Sundry lots, oak, elm, ash, &c., Indian cove west.

McLean Stinson, pine, oak, &c., Dobell's (Sillery).

Hilliard & Dickson, white pine, St. Lawrence docks.

Thos. Buch, pine, oak, &c., New Liverpool.

W. Hunt & Son, walnut and oak plank, Drum's wharf.

Sundry lots, deals, &c., sundry places.

J. Francis & Co., white and red pine, Cap Rouge.

July 3—R. & G. Strickland, white pine, Dobell's cove.

Wm. Mackey, white pine, Hadlow cove.

Alex. McEwen, white pine, etc., Hadlow cove.

David Moore, white pine, etc., Cap Rouge.

E. L. Kelsey, staves, New Liverpool.

Jno. Burstall & Co., masts, Woodfield cove.

July 6—J. Burstall & Co., masts, Woodfield cove.

Thos. Buch, white pine, New Liverpool.

W. McClymont, white and red pine, Cap Rouge.

W. Henry Row, white pine, &c., Bridgewater cove.

Jas. Gibson, jr., birch and ash, Hadlow cove.

FOREST TREES OF CANADA.

Prof. Bell, assistant director of the Geological Survey of Canada, has compiled a neat little work, showing the geographical distribution of the forest trees of Canada. The book is accompanied by a map on which the general northern limits of the principal forest trees are marked. This is the first work of the kind that has been issued in Canada. The tree-lines have been laid down chiefly from observations made by Prof. Bell during the last twenty-five years, extending from Newfoundland nearly to the Rocky Mountains, and from the northern United States to the eastern and western shores of Hudson's Bay. The continent of North America possesses a great variety of forest trees. About 340 different species occur within the United States. All the kinds which we have in Canada, amounting to about 90, including those on the Pacific slope, are also met with in that country. Prof. Bell points out that in the western peninsula of Ontario the forests present a remarkable richness in the number of species to be found growing together. In some localities as many as fifty different kinds may be counted growing together on a single farm lot. A more varied mixture is probably not to be met with in any other part of the continent, or perhaps in the world. One of the principal uses of Prof. Bell's map is to indicate the area within the Dominion throughout which each kind of timber exists. A knowledge of the limits of our different trees is also valuable as indicative of climate. Certain trees cease to exist when they come to regions subject to severe spring or summer frosts, or where early autumn frosts prevent them from maturing their fruits.—*Toronto Telegram*.

MAINE LOGS.

The Bangor, Me., correspondent of the *Northwestern Lumberman* writes as follows:—The cut of logs on this river the past winter is from 130,000,000 to 140,000,000 feet, principally spruce, which, with about 60,000,000 feet which remained over in the booms from last year, makes about 200,000,000 as our supply for this season. All the drives are now secure, excepting 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet, and all in the boom, excepting the East and West branch drives, the former of which will be in in about two weeks and the latter in about five weeks.

The Orono correspondent writes under the same date:—The drives have all arrived in the booms, except the drives from the West branch and Sebois, and those will be in by the last of July. The West branch drive contains about 35,000,000 feet, and the Sebois 5,000,000 feet. There are 40,000,000 feet of logs in the boom at this time, and 45,000,000 have been rafted out this season. Reckoning 20,000,000 feet as the amount of logs wintered in the boom, and 9,000,000 feet from the Passadumkeag, which do not go into the boom, gives us 160,000,000 feet of logs as the supply for this river, including those wintered at the mills.

Forest Fire.

The *Astorian*, (Astoria, Oregon Territory), describes a recent fire in the vicinity of its town as follows:—"During the last week a fire was out across Young's Bay, that, starting at first as a little smouldering mass, was fanned into a fierce flame by the dry winds from the east. Friday last, the scene, as described by an eye witness, was grand. Great trees were clouds of smoke by day and pillars of fire by night. Crimson sheets of flame streamed out from giant pines and great heaps of burning moss blown through the air lodged in the tops of adjacent trees, instantly converting them into a mass of flames that encircled the trunk and rose high in the air above. The roar of flames was distinctly heard in town. Fortunately no damage was done, though woodmen in the immediate neighborhood had great difficulty in saving that which was cut and piled."

SWEDEN.

A correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* writes as follows from Stockholm, on June 17th:—According to intelligence received from Norrland, the flood, caused by the melting of the snow on the mountains, has this year been more sudden and violent than usual. The floating has, therefore, had to be done with care, so as not to allow the logs to be taken by the torrent on to low-lying ground, with the risk of having the timber lying high and dry when the waters recede. This is one of the costliest accidents which can happen to the floating contractor, and he is therefore on his guard against it as much as possible. Everything, however, points to the conclusion that the "drives" from the small streams this year will be pretty clean, and consequently that a large number of the logs will reach the saw mills before autumn.

NORWAY.

A correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* writes as follows from Christiania, June 17th:—There is little or nothing of interest to the wood trade to report just now. This time of year is always pretty dull as regards shipments, for nearly all our vessels go into the Baltic or American trade after their spring voyage from home, so that tonnage remains scarce, and consequently rates of freight high during the summer months. Although this state of things is repeated every year quite regularly, importers on your side seldom seem to realize the fact that such regular increase of freight tends to enhance the c. i. f. prices, if the cost value remains stationary, and to check any actual decrease in the general market price for delivery.

Australian Trade.

Messrs. Gemmill, Tuckett & Co.'s timber report, dated Melbourne, April 8th, says:—We have to report a fair trade demand during the month for most descriptions of wood goods, and considerable sales have been carried through at auction, at prices nearly supporting last month's rates. American lumber—We report sales ex *Warwick Castle* and *Somersetshire*. 12 in. w. p. shelving brought £14 12s. 6d. to £14 10s.; 4 M. clear do., £16 10s.; 2 in. Canada clear, 7 to 11 in. wide (an English shipment), only realized £11 to £12 per M. super. Arrivals during the month—14,127 ft. w. p. ceiling, 193,633 ft. w. p. shelving, 192,397 ft. clear pine. These will fully supply the market until fresh arrivals, and prices are not likely to advance above present rates. The trade hold moderate stocks.

SQUARE timber to the value of \$14,500 has been shipped thus far this season from Elk Rapids, Mich.