

the present generation of farmers, and will certainly press heavily upon their children, if not provided for in some way or other."

On this very interesting subject, other witnesses before the Commission also gave evidence.

An indication of the periods at which hickory and walnut will be of marketable value may be obtained from remarks made by Mr. Beadle. He says:—

"Hickory trees might be planted quite close together, say three or four feet apart, with a view of thinning them out after they got as large around as a man's arm, because wood of that size would be valuable for many purposes. Black walnut would require to be planted farther apart, because they would be of no use until they were about as large around as a man's leg. Besides it is rather umbrageous in its style of growth, while the hickory is upright."

Mr. Beall, of Lindsay, has experimented with the black walnut. These trees, in fourteen years from the seed, have attained a growth of some eighteen to twenty-one inches in circumference, are twenty feet high, and have borne nuts for five years. He says:—

"I would consider black walnut the most valuable of all trees for forest planting. I know it will grow and succeed in this district. I do not know of any person who has grown it or attempted to do so but myself. I have about fifty very fine trees. I have some that will measure from six to seven inches in diameter, and are about twenty feet high. I have grown them from nuts planted in 1866. I know of no tree that will grow so easily, so rapidly and with so little trouble. The trees I mention are bearing nuts now, and I think I observed nuts on them five years ago."

Mr. Leslie says of the American elm and European larch:—

"The American elm, and European larch, would also be suitable for this purpose. The latter makes the best railway ties of any wood in the world, as it is almost indestructible. It is a very rapid grower, and in ten or twelve years' time the wood is of merchantable proportions, and useful for many purposes. Of course it would not be fit for railway ties at that time, but suitable for manufacturing purposes."

Of the butternut and hickory, he says:—

"The butternut is a very fine tree, and a quick grower, a little more rapid in its growth than the black walnut, and is useful in many ways. It makes capital wood for veneering. The hickory is hardly as far north as Peterborough, but is a slow grower, though it can be used for many purposes when three quarters of an inch or an inch in diameter."

Mr. Caldwell, M.P.P., says on this subject:—

"I would plant elm, maple, ash, and bass wood, all fast growing trees, mingled with spruce and cedar as evergreens, as well as pine. I think an elm would be forty to fifty years in attaining to ten or twelve inches in diameter. The soil would have some effect on the growth, but I do not think that either ash, maple or basswood would grow much faster than the elm. A maple eight inches in diameter might be tapped for sugar, I think it would then be twenty-five to thirty years old. I have not experience enough to speak positively on that point. Lombardy poplars twenty-two years old, measured by me, are from six feet to eight feet four inches in circumference."

Mr. Henry Ives, quoted by Dr. Hough, gives, in the spring of 1876, his experience in a communication to the New York Farmer Club. He says:—

"Five or six years ago, I planted two acres with four year-old seedlings of white elm and soft maple into forest rows sixteen feet apart, and three feet apart in the row. Now the best of them are twenty feet high and twelve inches in circumference, and for thinning out the rows. I sell trees for more money than wheat would have brought grown for these years, and can continue to sell so until they are so large that I can take them for firewood, and I am growing a good crop of orchard grass between the rows. So that these trees in forest timber are paying as well, and are likely to pay as well for years to come, as any other acres on the farm. I am cutting now the second crop of wood, where the first or original timber was taken off about twenty five years ago, and last winter 1,000

rails were taken by a neighbor from one-third of an acre of growth, besides a quantity of timber from the top, and timber not making rails. Another neighbor used nice black walnut lumber in building a fine farm house, sawed from the trees he had helped to plant when a boy."

The value of the white ash has been specially noticed. In a paper, published in the Transactions of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, it is shown that, in a ten-acre plantation, raised from seed, at the end of twelve years, with good culture for the first four years, and proper soil, the grove would have 12,000 trees in the ten acres, averaging eight inches in diameter.

THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Messrs. Gemmill, Tuckett & Co., of Melbourne, report under date of February 15th, as follows:—

We have to report a steady demand during the month for most descriptions of building materials. The amount of business carried through at auction and privately has equalled our anticipations; and prices realized support late quotations.

Canadian Wood—The cargo ex Republic was placed at auction on the 11th inst. Spruce deals realized an average of about 37-16d. or foot of 9x3; clear pine 2 inches, £17 12s. 6d., and 12x1, £14 per M. super.; 6x7 spruce t. and g. flooring, 8s. 3d. per 100 feet lineal, being an advance on recent rates. The cargo ex Undaunted, from St. John's was offered at auction on the 4th inst. Prices not being equal to vendor's limits, the bulk was withdrawn.

Messrs. C. S. Ross & Co., of Melbourne, also report as follows:—

Spruce Deals—Imports—Canada and United States, 50,027 pieces; United Kingdom, 5,219 pieces. The principal arrivals have been the Veritas, from London; Republic, from Saguenay, and Undaunted from St. John. The Undaunted arrived via Adelaide, and it is inexplicable (in face of the bulk of the cargo ex R. B. Fuller having been sold in December last at an average of 38d. per foot, 9x3), why her cargo was not discharged in that port. The offerings for the past four weeks have been: parcels of 4,000, ex Veritas, which being held far above market, resulted in sale of 600 pieces only; cargo ex Undaunted resulting in sale of 1,800 boards, at from 4d. to 3½d., and 8,922 battens, at from 3-16d. to 3d. per foot, 9x3; and all the spruce deals and boards in the Republic at from 3½d. to 3d. per foot, 9x3. The imports for seven months foot up 119,729 pieces, 30,000 pieces more than has been landed here during any year for past seven, and 600,000 pieces more than the annual consumption.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN THE TIMBER TRADE.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Globe* writing on April 18th, says that there has been no rain in this section for six weeks. The water in the Ottawa and its tributaries is in consequence very low, and there is felt to be considerable doubt as to the logs and timber cut during the winter being got down. Arrangements have been made by the Scotch Lumber Company with the Canada Central and Occidental Railway Companies for the shipment of their entire winter's cut of square timber on the Temiscamingue from Mackay's Station to Quebec, a distance of 475 miles. It is stated that the rate of freight agreed upon is five cents per foot. Special trains will manage the service, as there will be some twelve hundred car loads in all. Business on the railway lines named will thus continue to boom right along. This shipment of square timber by rail from the limits through to Quebec marks a new era in the trade.

OTTAWA.

MILLS AT WORK.—Gilmour & Company's steam mills commenced work on Monday afternoon. They give employment to several hundred hands.

NAVIGATION OPENED.—The Lower Ottawa Navigation Company's passenger steamers commenced their regular trips on Monday last.

SHIPPING. Lumber shipping has commenced in real earnest.

BUSY IN THE YARDS.—The Chaudiere yards are all bustle and excitement.

THE U. S. TIMBER CENSUS.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Since the announcement that the census will report only 81,650,000,000 feet of standing pine in the three States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the log cut of this season becomes a question of much interest. Admitting the correctness of the Government figures, a simple calculation shows that the lumber industry of those States at its present volume will extend over a period of only twelve years. Take into account the natural increase and the years will be reduced to ten. Such calculations would be more interesting had not Maine many years ago been set down as a State whose forests in a few years would be cut away; yet to-day she is as much of a pine tree State as ever, and is producing as much lumber as she ever did, though of an inferior quality. Still more interesting would the calculations be were it not that the figures were made largely by pine land owners, who are not likely to take the "bear" side of the question when their own interests are at stake.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WESTERN ONTARIO TIMBER.

The Ailsa Craig correspondent of the *London Free Press* says:—Large numbers of men are now at work rafting, and will find full work all summer. The quantity of timber got out in Western Ontario the past winter is the largest for 20 years, and the prices paid the highest during that period. Many supposed that the supply of timber was exhausted, but it would seem that there was a large reserve. Many farmers who have been holding for fancy prices for a long time parted with their trees this season. The railways will have a busy time moving the accumulations at the several depots.

Elm, oak, cherry, pine, ash, beech, walnut and birdseye maple are the varieties of timber got out this season. Elm is scarce, also ash. Walnut is fairly exhausted. Holders of pine are obliged to part with it, as the old trees are dying. Another season like the last will certainly finish the timber business in Western Ontario. It will be almost impossible to repeat the transactions of the past winter.

Two Thousand Dollars.

The easiest, cheapest and best way to secure the above amount is to apply for membership in the Mutual Benefit Association of Rochester, N. Y. Pay Dr. S. B. Pollard, 56 Bay Street, one dollar for four medical examinations, he will send our application to a head office, if you are accepted as a member they will issue a certificate of membership, which, on payment of eight dollars, entitles you to full benefits as a member, should you die to-morrow, next day, next week, next month, or any time within three months, this Association will pay to your heirs, or assigns, the sum of two thousand dollars. At the expiration of the three months all you have to do is to pay your pro rata amount, which is from 20 to 75 cents on the death of some other member, who has done nothing worse than to die during the three months just past. By paying your assessments on deaths, you keep your certificate alive, and at the commencement of the second year you are assessed two dollars per thousand to keep up office expenses, etc., for the next year. No easier, surer or better schemes to carry two thousand dollars has ever been devised than the Mutual Benefit Association, of Rochester, N. Y. 5-1-13

Messrs. R. COLLAP & Co., of Liverpool, say that the stock of yellow pine timber is about double that held at the same time last year, but the deliveries from the yard have been on a fair scale; sales have been by retail only. The consumption of red pine has increased, but the stock held is excessive. For oak there has been less inquiry, and the consumption compares unfavorably with the very large consumption of the corresponding month last year, but the stock is not heavy; there are no sales to report. Elm and ash have been in fair request during the month. The stock of Quebec pine deals consists of 10,088 standards, against 4,033 standards at the same time last year; the consumption has been small, and prices are barely maintained. Birch is heavy in stock, but the consumption during the month has been on an increased scale.

LUMBERING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

A correspondent of the *Montreal Herald*, writing from Newcastle, sends a report of the lumber operations in the Miramichi district for the present season. He estimates the amount cut this year on the north-west and south-west branches and the Lower Miramichi at 112,000,000 feet of lumber—13,000,000 feet less than the estimate already published. He states that quite a large percentage of the quantity credited to the south-west Miramichi was cut last season but "hung up" by the lowness of the fall freshet, and should, therefore, not be included in the estimate. The most of Mr. William Richard's drive was "hung up," and other lumbermen had more or less logs left in the streams. The quantity of logs cut on the south-west branch this year our correspondent places at 52,000,000, which is 8,000,000 or so more than was cut in the winter of 1879-80. On the north-west he thinks 17,500,000 feet of spruce was cut—2,500,000 more than the previous year's harvest. On the main Miramichi he places the quantity at 25,000,000—which would be an increase of 5,000,000 feet.

FOREST FIRES.

OTTAWA, April 25.—Bush fires have started in this vicinity.

BOSTON, Mass., April 25.—Forest fires are raging in Woonsocket, Cumberland, and the adjoining townships.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., April 25.—Extensive forest fires are raging along the Providence and Worcester road near the towns of Woodstock, Cumberland and Lincoln, and hundreds of acres have been burned over. The damage will be heavy.

MIDDLETON, N. J., April 25.—Forest fires have broken out in numerous places in this vicinity.

MILFORD, Pa., April 25.—Large forest fires are raging in Sussex county, N. J. Fires are reported in the back townships of Pike county doing considerable damage.

LITTLE ROCK, April 25.—A family named Dement camping on the mountains in Stone county were surrounded by forest fires, and a woman and two children perished. Dement was badly burned in endeavouring to rescue them.

New Brunswick Items.

Messrs. Hayford & Stetson have made extensive improvements in their, in a very large furnace, also a new boiler, making eight in all. The furnace will consume sawdust and other refuse. Their engine has been thoroughly overhauled, and the building generally repaired. They expect to cut about 12,000,000 feet this year. Much of their logs is now in the Fredericton booms and will be rafted as soon as possible. They start sawing some time next week.

Randolph & Baker's mill has been sawing steadily since March 30th.

The steam saw mill at Barnesville, K. C. which was owned by Samuel Currie, was burned to the ground on the 8th of April. A considerable quantity of lumber was also destroyed. The mill had only started the day previous, and the loss will be a severe one to Mr. Currie, who had no insurance. The mill and contents were valued at about \$2,000.

Doing the Work Well.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN has come into new hands and we are glad to see that it is doing well the work which it proposes to itself, and for which there is a ample room in the Dominion. Messrs. Toker & Co., of Peterborough, are the new proprietors of the paper.—*Canadian Illustrated News.*

THEY ALL DO IT.—Everybody uses "TRAI BERRY" for the teeth and breath, the sweetest, brightest, costliest little toilet gem extant. Try a 5 cent sample.

DYSPEPSIA.—Strengthen your digestion—tone the stomach for utilizing and assimilating every atom of food you take; the body needs it for strength and vigor. Zepesa cleanses the entire system, stimulates the liver, keeps you regular, and able to eat ten penny meals. Letters and postal cards come in daily, telling of cures and help from Zepesa, from Brazil. Positive proof of the health and vigor it gives in a ten cent sample. Ask your druggist.

IN CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASES which doctors have failed to cure, BIRDCK BLOOD PURIFIER has achieved its greatest triumph. All diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Piles, Female Complaints, and all forms of lost vitality, are promptly cured by this great renovating Tonic. Trial bottles only cost 10 cents.