

TRADE WITH THE NORTHWEST.

The Chicago *Northwestern Lumberman* in an article headed "Out of Reach," thus describes the prospects of the trade of the old Canadian Provinces with the Northwest.

There is a good sized persimmon growing north of the British line, in Manitoba and the northwest territories of the Dominion, that is out of reach of the American pole. Reference is made to the immense demand for manufactures that is growing up in that section of the continent, and that is bound to expand continually as settlement progresses. There is an inhabitable territory in that region as large as the northwestern states of the Union, and it is destined to become occupied by populous communities, and that at no distant day. Immigrants are arriving there in large numbers, cities and towns are being built, railroads constructed and projected, and speculation is rampant enough to stimulate a rapid filling up of the country. The demand for manufactured goods in Manitoba is even now large, and it is being principally supplied from the Canadas, the tariff on goods from the United States being an embargo on trade from this side of the line. The Dominion papers are felicitating the manufacturers of the provinces because they have, for once, the advantage of their Yankee competitors. They say, had our tariff remained as it was three years ago and before, then the trade of the Canadian northwest would have been seized upon by American manufacturers, and Chicago and St. Paul would have taken the business which Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton are now doing. The Canadian *Manufacturer* even works itself into a mood of pious thankfulness about this excellent state of affairs, and says that "it seems almost providential that the change in our policy came just in time to keep this vast Canadian trade in Canadian hands, and to retain, for the good of our own country, what would otherwise have been appropriated by foreigners."

Thus our cousins across the border are delighted to think that they will get even with their great rival in the trade of the continent. The Canadians have hitherto felt as if they were crowded off over on the wrong side of the lakes and the St. Lawrence, and while they warmed their hands and toasted their knees by the sunny border of the Union, their backs are bumped up against the snow-drifts and icebergs of the North, and to the westward a howling and inaccessible wilderness fenced them back from following the star of empire. If there had been no trade restrictions between the Dominion and the United States the Canadians could have thriven in spite of their cold backs and restricted position, but the tariff laws of both their own and the American government hampered their trade, checked their progress, and induced a depleting emigration to the United States for the sake of a simpler space and opportunity. But the opening of the Canadian Northwest to settlement, and the projection and partial completion of the Canadian Pacific railway, has developed enterprise and started a tide of emigration to Manitoba and the prairie regions to the westward that promises a fresh empire for the Canadians. A new community ten times as large and populous as the original Canadas is a prospect to the people of the old Provinces that almost bewilders them with its coming mightiness and opportunity for getting rich. Now the manufacturers of the Dominion, and those who want to become such, are glad that there is a commercial wall between them and the United States, for the golden opportunity that is coming up in the Northwest is all their own, and no Yankee despoiler, with his provoking shrewdness, enterprise and capital can walk in and grasp the prize. There is the article of lumber, for instance; the Canadians have counted it their principal source of wealth, but they have been obliged to market it over the border at a sacrifice of \$2 a thousand, which amounted to a serious competition with Saginaw pine in the eastern trade. But now a brighter era dawns. As soon as radical communication is opened to Manitoba, the vast prairie regions of the Canadian northwest can be supplied without paying any tariff, while American lumbermen look on and long for the commercial persimmons that they cannot reach.

There is no denying the fact that the Canadians have reason to gloat over the good prospect that is before them. It is plain, too, that the tariff on lumber between the two countries, which has served to give American lumbermen a monopoly of the trade on this side, will act as a boomerang in reference to the immense demand for lumber that will grow up in the Canadian Northwest. It may be said that but little Michigan lumber could ever reach the valley of the Saskatchewan. That is not positively the fact. Michigan has abundant water communication half way to Manitoba, and transportation thence by railroad will be very direct. But granting that Michigan pine would not tend in that direction in any event; Minnesota and northern Wisconsin lumber certainly would, if there were no tariff laws to prevent. A heavy demand for northwestern pine goes to Manitoba and other countries contiguous, would become a prodigious drain on the supply of Minnesota and Wisconsin, which, in turn, would create an aching void in our own Northwest, beyond the Missouri, which would inevitably have to be supplied from Lake Michigan markets. Thus a drain in one section of the field effects a drain in all other sections. This will be more and more obvious as the general supply diminishes during the process of time.

This article is not intended as an anti-tariff advocacy; it is a mere reflection of the present and prospective condition of Dominion trade and manufactures, and of the way the development of the new Canadian Northwest is certain to benefit Canadian manufacturers of lumber, as well as other goods, while Americans must, to a great extent, be deprived of its benefits through the workings of its present tariff laws. That the advantage already derived from these laws, and to be derived from them, does not more than compensate for any loss that may result from being deprived of the profits of Canadian northwestern trade, is another phase of the question.

SAVE THE HARDWOOD.

Under this head the Grand Traverse, Mich., *Herald* says:—The time for a reckless and indiscriminate cutting and burning of hardwood timber in this region is over. The first thing a new settler has to do, of course, is to clear land, but when once sufficient clearing is made for immediate use, the hand of destruction should be stayed. Remember that a little land well tilled is better than a large amount carelessly cultivated. In going a few miles in almost any direction around this county one may come upon clearings where trees have been cut, fallows burned, and then the ground left to grow up to elders, blackberry bushes and noxious weeds. This is poor farming to start with, but that is not the main consideration at the present time.

The magnificent hardwood which covers the uncleared portion of our county will soon be in demand, and the demand will constantly be on the increase as the years go by. Already on the Lake Huron shore bird's-eye maple commands \$6 per thousand, and the day is near when it will bring double. There is no finer maple in the world than ours. Hemlock and cedar will also soon have their day. So go slow. Clear as you need the land, but do not needlessly destroy. Thin out where you must have wood and let the best stand. Ten years from now you will be glad you did it. The grand old trees are capital at interest and will bring a good deal more than 10 per cent. on the investment. The fire will not run through your hard timber, taking your fortunes away in a day, as has been the experience of many a pine speculator. Now is the time to look ahead. Once lost, the opportunity can never come again.

FLOATING HARDWOOD.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* has the following letter:—

QUEBEC, March 17, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR, - I notice in your issue of the 15th inst. an interesting article entitled "Floating Logs," in which you allude to the supposed impossibility of floating hardwood timber, with the hope that the difficulty may be overcome.

I saw, a few years ago, in the London *Timber Trades Journal*, the mention of a process employed in India, for floating heavy timber, even teak, (it is called girlding). A ring of bark is removed from all round the tree. The tree dies

very soon and begins to dry up more thoroughly than if it was lying on the ground. After a certain time it becomes light enough to float and it is then cut down.

I made an experiment on some hardwood trees, girdled them in winter and left them standing for two summers, after which they were cut down and floated; there was some birch and some elm. I now propose trying with oak and maple, as the first experiment has proved a success.

If it does not injure materially the quality of the wood, it will be a great advantage and render accessible a large quantity of hardwood which is now lost on account of the great expense of hauling it any distance by land.

May I ask you for some information on a subject which has lately gone the rounds of the papers. A farmer in Wisconsin is reported as having sold for \$23,000 the cutting of a plantation of black alnuts, made by himself about 20 years ago.

Great efforts are being made to encourage the culture of forest trees and especially black walnut. The example of the Wisconsin farmer would act as a great inducement, could it be well authenticated; with your widespread relations it would be comparatively easy for you to find out all about this matter and lay full information before the public.

I feel certain that you will not overlook such an important subject, and remain,

Yours truly,

H. G. JOLY.

We have no means at hand at present of giving any definite information in regard to the sale above alluded to. The facts in regard thereto, as stated above, were published in a local paper published at the time and place where the sale took place, and are undoubtedly correct.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

MONTH ENDING 28TH FEB., 1882.

Timber (Heaven).	Quantity.	Value.
Loads.	L.	£.
Russia.....	344	623
Sweden and Norway.....	21,829	34,004
Germany.....	2,411	7,639
United States.....	8,955	31,326
British India.....	2,712	55,014
British North America.....	256	878
Other Countries.....	30,178	31,937
Total.....	66,685	142,621

Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).	Quantity.	Value.
Loads.	L.	£.
Russia.....	8,601	19,057
Sweden and Norway.....	29,954	85,395
British North America.....	14,363	36,604
Other Countries.....	13,230	43,148
Total.....	66,148	184,204

Staves, (all sizes).....	3,203	20,725
Mahogany (tons).....	2,205	21,480
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	153,033	326,725

TWO MONTHS ENDING 28TH FEB., 1882.

Timber (Heaven).	Quantity.	Value.
Loads.	L.	£.
Russia.....	6,224	15,488
Sweden and Norway.....	40,950	66,726
Germany.....	6,473	18,748
United States.....	17,114	59,708
British India.....	5,513	69,922
British North America.....	506	1,578
Other Countries.....	59,703	65,695
Total.....	138,483	296,165

Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).	Quantity.	Value.
Loads.	L.	£.
Russia.....	16,574	33,061
Sweden and Norway.....	65,520	178,615
British North America.....	32,149	78,035
Other Countries.....	24,409	80,368
Total.....	138,652	370,079

Staves (all sizes).....	8,653	55,606
Mahogany (tons).....	3,731	33,224
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	275,140	675,036

UNEXPECTED SUCCESS.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF SHIPWRECKED VOYAGERS.

At nine o'clock on the morning of the 30th of last December, the steamer *Moravian*, of the Allan line, bound for Liverpool via Halifax, while on her way from Portland to the latter place, ran ashore on the southwest point of Mud Island, some fifteen miles from the town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. A stiff breeze was blowing at the time and a heavy surf running, and the situation was one of peril. It was found that the forward compartments had filled with water and orders were given to lighten cargo while preparations were made to land the passengers on the island, with a supply of food and clothing. The landing was safely effected, but the cold was intense and some of the party were severely frostbitten. On the ship's mani-

festo was a consignment of St. Jacobs Oil, which the Toronto House of A. Vogeler & Co., of Baltimore, Md., had just shipped to Francis Newberry & Sons, London, to fill English orders. The part it played in the catastrophe is described in the following article, which we quote from the Yarmouth (Nova Scotia) *Tribune* of January 18th:—

The passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer *Moravian*, during their brief encampment at Mud Island, suffered severely from exposure to the weather, and some of them were severely frostbitten. Fortunately among the lading of the ship was a package of proprietary medicines; more fortunately still, the bulk of these consisted of St. Jacobs Oil, and by the prompt and liberal use of this invaluable remedy, the parties were speedily relieved and all unpleasant after consequences averted."

The Timber of Newfoundland.

The most valuable timber grown in Newfoundland says a recent issue of the *Society of Arts Journal*, is the white variety of pine (*Pinus strobus*). It is especially prized for the manufacture of lumber. In the Gander country alone Mr. Howley estimates there are 850 square miles covered with this growth, easily accessible by means of small boats on the Gander River. The yellow or red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) is another well known variety. Neither beech, elm, oak, nor cedar is found. Around St. George's Bay, and in the valley of the Humber also, are fine forests of timber. The colony derives no revenue from its forests, which are cut at will by all comers.

Should Not Be Transplanted.

A correspondent of the *Detroit Free Press*, anent the undertaking of a man in Michigan to reset 1,000 black walnut trees for commercial purposes, says they cannot be transplanted and retain their vigour. They should be grown from the nuts. He has made experiments by both transplanting and raising from the seed, which has convinced him that the latter is much the preferable way.

Tremendous Sales.

The druggists of this city are doing a big business now in the sale of St. Jacobs Oil. One druggist on whom we called on Saturday afternoon, stated that although his sales were large at first, they have doubled lately.

Another said that so popular has the Oil become that he could hardly keep the supply up. Not one to whom we have spoken but gave it a high recommendation and said that it must be effecting scores of cures, or there would not be such a demand for it.

The people have got the St. Jacobs Oil fever bad and no mistake, and confidence in its curing qualities is still growing stronger. Of course, this would not be so, unless the remedy was fully meeting its every promise.

If YOU ARE RUINED in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

TEABERRY whitens the teeth like chastened pearls. A five cent sample settles it.

"Before you make a friend, eat a peck of salt with him," but you need not wait two seconds to find out whether the pen you have just tried is a good one or not. If not, try Esterbrook's.

"AND fools who come to scoff remained to pray."—We receive many letters from those having tried while doubting, yet were entirely cured of dyspepsia and liver troubles with Zepesca. Clergymen write us earnestly to it wonderful effects.

FROM HAMILTON.—A gentleman writes:—"I have suffered for over four years with night losses and general weakness, caused by abuse. I had tried all the advertised medicines, and a number of eminent doctors, and found no relief or benefit. I have used twelve boxes of Mack's Magnetic Medicine, and am entirely restored. See advertisement in another column.

TAKE CARE OF THE LITTLE ONES.—Children are the mother's idol, the father's pride; they are entrusted to your care to guide and protect, to fill positions of honor and trust. If you truly feel the responsibility of your trust, and want to make the duties of your office as light and pleasant as possible, don't allow a slight cold to prey upon the little ones, for even a single day or night may reveal the dreaded destroyer, Croup, but a few doses of Down's Elixir, if taken in season, will banish it, as well as Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Price 25 cents and a \$1 per bottle.