

**AUSTRALIAN TRADE.**

Messrs. Gemmoll, Tuckott & Co.'s last report, dated Melbourne, December 20th, says. Notwithstanding the advanced rates for money now ruling, operations in the building trade continue as brisk as ever, and although the consumption of timber continues on the same large scale as reported by us in all of our issues during the present year, stocks are steadily accumulating, and in view of the large quantities yet to arrive we do not anticipate that present rates will be maintained, unless great caution is exercised by importers in handling their stocks. American lumber.—This has fully sustained our ideas of an advance on last month's rates, and we believe that higher prices will be obtained at the next offerings at auction, as the trade holds stocks sufficient for requirements. We report sales of Penobscot, Childers, Loising, and Abbie Carver. Prices realized were:—For w. p. shelving (inferior), 12 in., £9 2s. 6d.; 14 to 16 in., £8 15s.; Michigan clear pine, 1 1/2 in. to 4 in., £18 2s. 6d.; 1 1/2 in. to 2 in. Canada do., £18 to £17 17s. 6d.; 1 in. dressed clear, 12 in. to 14 in., £16 7s. 6d. to £16 2s. 6d.; 12 in. to 14 in. shelving, £11 5s. to £9 5s., according to quality; Michigan clear pine, 1 1/2 in. to 8 in., £18 10s. to £17 5s.; dressed clear, 12x1, £16 2s. 6d.; 12 in. ordinary shelving, £11 per 100 ft. super.

**THE ENGLISH WOOD MARKET.**

We take the following from Messrs. Robert Coltart & Co's. annual wood circular, dated Liverpool, January 31st, 1883:—

**QUEBEC YELLOW PINE.**—The import during the past season has exceeded that of 1881 by 24 per cent. In the early part of the year the stock of both square and waney pine was unprecedentedly light, and prices ruled extremely high. The arrivals during the year met with ready sale at full prices until towards the close of the season, when they became rather easier, but as the stock now held is comparatively small, consisting of only 503,000 feet, full prices are again demanded. It is gratifying to find that the trade have been able to import this wood profitably at the present high prices, in the face of the large stocks of, and low prices for pitch pine. The total consumption during the year has consisted of 1,950,000 feet, against 2,013,000 feet in 1881. The sales have been, of waney board pine, of primo quality, 15 inches average at 2s 1d per foot, 18 1/2 inch average at 2s 7d per foot, 19 1/2 inch average at 2s 7d per foot; of primo square pine, 18 inch average at 2s 6 1/2d per foot, and deck plank wood at 2s 6d per foot; good fair average square, 15 inch average at 2s 2 1/2d per foot, and 12 1/2 to 14 inch average at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per foot. The import of St. John pine has consisted of 2,081 logs against 1,690 logs last year. Of Miramichi pine, sales have been made, of 13 to 14 inch average, at 20d. per foot, and of Newfoundland pine, 14 to 1 1/2 inch average at 23d. per foot.

**RED PINE.**—More business has been done in this article than for several years past, the import having consisted of 135,000 feet against 51,000 feet in 1881, and the present stock consists of 58,000 feet. The sales have been—of 27 feet average at 1 1/2d. per foot, 35 feet average at 16 1/2d. per foot, and 50 feet average at 20d. to 20 1/2d. per foot.

**QUEBEC OAK.**—The import has slightly exceeded that of last year, but there has been a fair consumption, and the stock on hand is very moderate. With inferior wood the market has been amply supplied and sales have been difficult to make, but the supply of primo wood has been limited, and prices have shown little variation, the sales having been—of 53 feet average at 2s. 10d. per foot, of 65 feet average at 3s. per foot, 55 to 64 feet average at 3s. to 3s. 1d. per foot, and 68 feet average at 3s. 2d. per foot.

**ELM.**—There has been a fair enquiry for this article at steady prices, and the consumption has exceeded the import, which consisted of 125,000 feet. Prices have shown little change, the sales having been—of 50 feet average at 23d. per foot, 54 feet average at 2s. to 2s. 1d. per foot, 45 feet average at 2s. 0 1/2d. per foot, and 45 to 50 feet average at 2s. per foot.

**BIRCH.**—The arrivals have been light during the year, and as the consumption has been on a fair scale, sales have been readily made at good prices. The present stock is light, consisting

of 72,000 feet, against 106,000 feet at the same time last year. The sales have been—of St. John, 1 1/2 inch average, at an average of 20 1/2d. per foot, 15 inch average at 17 1/2d. to 18 1/2d. per foot, and 15 1/2 inch average at 20 1/2d. per foot. Parcels of Lower Port wood have realized 10 1/2d. per foot for 15 inch average from Halifax, 10 1/2d. per foot for 14 inch average from Miramichi and Dalhousie, and 13d. to 14d. per foot for Prince Edward's Island wood.

**QUEBEC PINE DEALS.**—The import during the past year has amounted to 21,116 standards, against 18,930 standards during 1881. During the first few months the demand was dull and prices declined, and the early shipments being pressed forward by steamers at low freights, there was a further fall in values to a point below the cost of import, which, however, was recovered before the end of the season. The present stock amounts to 5,822 standards, being about equal to that held at the same time last year. Prices opened at from £20 to £22 10s. per standard for 1st quality, £14 to £15 per standard for 2nd quality, £9 10s. to £10 per standard for 3rd quality, from which, about June, they declined about 10s. per standard, but have since recovered to about the opening prices.

**A SHORT CUT.**

There is a strong probability that the cut on some of the streams will fall short of what was intended to be put in, and it is rather paradoxical that the majority of the operators are rejoicing over such a prospect. Before they put their forces in the woods they know there was a large stock of lumber at nearly every point, and that a heavy production this season would have a decided tendency to push prices downward; nevertheless they prepared to cut more logs than were ever cut before in one season. A few concerns, understanding that conservatism would be a jewel, pulled in their sails in part, but the others went right ahead, declaring at the same time that there would likely be an overstock, and that the only legitimate outcome would be cheaper lumber. Now that Providence has stretched out a hand to help them, albeit they would not help themselves, they grasp the hand with all the fervor of an old friend, and declare that things do sometimes come right in spite of them. One of the largest operators recently visited the *Lumberman* and stroked his beard with satisfaction at the outlook, and expressed a belief that 75 per cent. of the intended cut would put as much money into the manufacturers' pockets as the entire anticipated cut would—and without much doubt he reasoned well. The *Lumberman* has held for some time that it would be wise on the part of the saw mill men of the Northwest to regulate the supply by the demand—to avoid putting two boards on the market when the demand called for but one—and it is rather pleased to know that so many have accepted its teachings as correct, notwithstanding they have not cultivated sufficient nerve as yet to live up to them. The prosperity of the lumber industry depends largely upon steady prices, and the *Lumberman* has no sympathy with the man who would push the prices of lumber ruinously low, providing they could, and none with those who would force prices to such heights that the demand, in part, would be choked off.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

**U. S. LUMBER TARIFF.**

The *New Orleans American Lumberman* contains the following communication under the heading "Unjust Discrimination":

ALEXANDRIA, LA., Feb. 12, 1883.

I notice with much surprise and regret the action of the Senate of the United States in passing a bill to take off the duties on Canadian lumber. This is an injustice to a large industry, and to many men, now being supported by it, for the following reasons:

1. There is about three hundred million dollars, and one million men engaged in the business, and a reduction if made at all should be gradual, say 50 cents per m. at a time—and not violent—such as taking the whole \$2.00 off at once.

2. Careful estimates by practical lumbermen show that the forestry bulletins of the Government are unreliable, as there is a much larger

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For Use in Stream Driving to insure a safe footing in Slippery Places.  
25 in ball and 5 in heel are the numbers usually required.



PRICES for the six different sizes and for Calk Sets and PUNCHES for adjusting Calks, on application to

## T. McAVITY & SONS,

Dealers in Lumber and Mill Supplies,  
**ST. JOHN'S, N.B.**

quantity of white pine in the Northern States than the Government agents report.

3. There cannot possibly be any scarcity of lumber for a century after the Northern States have been depleted of their standing pine, for the reason that there are larger tracts of yellow pine in the Southern States.

4. This can be all used where white pine is now used, by using thinner boards for boxing, building, and most other purposes, by which the difference in weight, as relating to transportation will be overcome, as a yellow pine board five-eighths of an inch thick—timber—in proportion, and the duty on lumber should be retained so that our Southern States may have the benefit of northern capital to develop this vast industry, which I am afraid will not be done for years if Canadian lumber is admitted free of duty.

5. Everything to produce lumber in Canada is at least 25 per cent. cheaper than in any part of the United States.

6. The average price of lumber to the consumer is about \$20 per thousand feet, and the present duty of \$2 is only 10 per cent. of its selling value in the States, and as probably nine-tenths of the people who use lumber are people above the laboring classes, the duty is not in any sense a burden upon the community.

7. Consider the difference it will make to the States having these large tracts of yellow pine—Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and North and South Carolina—whether they are developed, or left comparatively untouched, as they certainly will be for years, if Canadian lumber comes in free of duty.

I would like to see some action taken by your lumber exchange, and if possible a meeting called, and the subject ventilated, and memorials circulated and sent to our representatives, protesting against having an injury done to our infant industries.

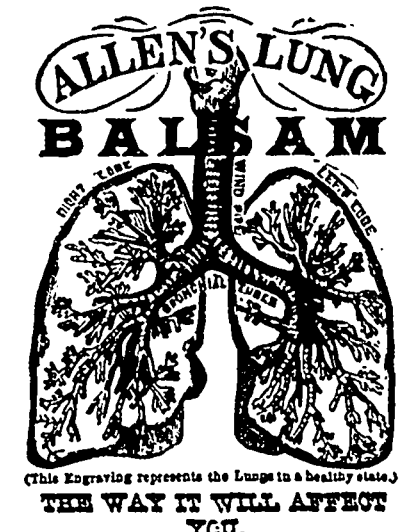
Yours,  
LONG LEAF PINE.

Messrs. Whitesides, of Champlain, N. Y., have purchased seven hundred cords of wood from Mr. Bachand, of Roxham, Que., at \$1.50 per cord and are drawing it to their paper mills.

A new industry in the Southern States is the making of pressed wooden plates. A factory in Newbern, N. C. is turning out 100,000 per day, and there are two other factories, one at Frankford, Delaware, the other at Sunderland, Vt., for making the same articles.

The *Parry Sound North Star* says:—The Maganettawan Drving and Boom Company, has been granted Letters Patent by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The members of the Company are: Hon. W. E. Dodge, Arthur M. Dodge, and H. Dodge, of New York, U. S.; Jesso S. Peckham, Waubushene, Ont.; Henry L. Lovering of Coldwater; James Scott, of Waubushene, and James H. Buck, Byng Inlet. The object of the Company is to operate the rivers tributary to the mills of the Maganettawan Lumber Company at Byng Inlet, in this district.

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(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)  
**THE WAY IT WILL AFFECT YOU.**

It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucous; changes the secretions and purifies the blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. SUCH IS THE IMMEDIATE AND SATISFACTORY EFFECT that it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION, EVEN IN THE MOST CONFIRMED CASES OF CONSUMPTION! It is warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies), or affect the heart, as it contains no opium in any form. It is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by Consumption, when ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will prevent it if only taken in time. Physicians having consumptive patients, and who, having failed to cure them with their own medicine, would recommend to give ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM a trial. Sold by all Druggists.

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This celebrated Medicine is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,—in short, everybody, everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

**TAKEN INTERNALLY,** it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. Used externally, it cures Boils, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

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