

found still standing near some of the old towns of the upper Sierra region. In wonderful contrast to these giants of the California forest are the dwarf pines that grow from the limits of the third climatic zone of the Sierras to the very base of the glaciers. James Muir once cut a dwarf pine whose trunk was three and a half inches through, and counted 420 rings. The little tree was tough as a whip cord, as it had need to be in the Alps of California, on the very limits of eternal snow.—*Vick's Magazine*.

The E. B. Eddy company started their mills at Ottawa, on the 12th instant. They have some twelve million feet of logs to saw, but they are scattered all over the river.

About 30,000,000 feet of logs were shipped from Canada to the Saginaw river last season to be manufactured in American mills, but it is estimated that the figures may reach 50,000,000 feet this present season.

In the Lake of the Woods district there are at present seven saw mills, says the *Canadian Lumberman*, and the output this year will be unprecedentedly large. Some 40,000,000 feet of Canadian logs, as well as about 25,000,000 feet of American logs will be cut at these mills. Heretofore the lumbermen had no bona fide right to cut the timber, but now the Ontario Government having control have given the lumbermen what they require which accounts to a great extent for the increased activity in the business. The Ontario Government proposes, at no distant day, holding a sale of timber to meet the requirements of those now in the industry and others who may desire to purchase. It is currently reported that there will be quite a number of small limits put up to suit purchasers of limited means.

Two-Rowed Barley.

Referring to the low prices of barley and the causes of it, the *Buffalo Express* says: Canadian farmers feel very sorely the very great falling off in the demand for their barley by the United States brewers and the government has imported a quantity of two-rowed barley from England to be furnished to the farmers who will properly sow and take care of the crop, in the hope that England will take the Canadian surplus of the barley crop which has hitherto found a market in the United States. The English brewers use almost entirely two-rowed barley, and Canada has always grown the six-rowed sort, because that is the sort preferred by the brewers on this side of the line. Great Britain imports annually somewhere about 50,000,000 bushels of barley, and the average Canadian surplus is less than 12,000,000 bushels, so that if the two-rowed sort is generally grown, the English market will take the whole of it. They will probably find, however, that England will buy where she can buy the cheapest, just as the United States brewers are doing now. They prefer to use western barley at 25 to 45 cents per bushel rather than pay 60 to 65 cents for the Canadian product, and English brewers will follow the same course, using some two-rowed, English or Canadian grown, and a good deal of substitute. Our brewers are using corn, because it is cheap, and their English brethren are not a whit behind them in devising means to lessen cost and increase profits.

Formerly a great deal of barley was produced in western New York, and it was a paying crop. Even now, notwithstanding the lower prices of recent years, considerable barley is

grown here. Some have suggested that we also produce the two-rowed barley, as there is no doubt of its successful culture. The two-rowed sort, called chevalier barley, has been grown in western New York and yielded well. It is asked why if England wants two-rowed barley we cannot supply them as well as can the Canadian farmers, and thus broaden our market. There are insuperable objections to this. England buys considerable foreign barley, but if there is any competition by foreign producers, she is sure to take the advantage and buy cheap, so that prices would necessarily be low. Furthermore, the brewers of the United States do not use such two-rowed barley, and any surplus of this kind must seek a foreign market. More barley is used in this country than is produced, and until our home market is well supplied it would be unwise to produce that which is not wanted here. Then the Canadians have the advantage of a cooler climate, and produce a heavier grain, which is precisely what our brewers and maltsters want provided they can get it cheap. Otherwise they will use cheap western barley and corn and sell their beer at the same prices as when barley was \$1 per bushel. If we can afford to produce barley at 50 or 60 cents, let us raise the sort which maltsters here use. If we cannot do this at present prices, better produce some other crop than to undertake to raise a crop which must seek a market on the other side of the Atlantic in competition with barley grown in more favorable climates and localities. To make farming pay, farmers must raise what they can sell. Brewers must have some barley, and farmers must trim their sails to suit modern breezes.

Dominion Illustrated.

We have been requested to insert the following:—

The last issue of the *Dominion Illustrated* is rich both in portraits and in local scenes. The fine view of the Abyssinian, as it arrived at Victoria, B.C., is reasonable and sure to be appreciated. The portraits of the Newfoundland delegates mark an event which is of historical importance, as the present crisis in the island colony, with which their last visit was associated, is certain to be memorable in colonial annals. In the views of the exterior and interior of King's College, Windsor, N.S., we are reminded of the dawn of higher education in what is now the Dominion—King's being the oldest of our universities. The Collingwood scenes are timely and admirable, and the Cricket Match between Lennoxville and McGill will be prized by younger readers. Altogether a fine number. The next number will be entirely devoted to Victoria—especially in connection with the Royal Visit—the representative of the *Dominion Illustrated* having taken special pains to secure the best possible photographs of the receptions, games, festivities, etc., in that thriving insular capital. It is sure to be of unusual interest to all Canadians. Address: *The Dominion Illustrated*, 73 St. James street, Montreal.

The Duluth & Winnipeg.

The line of the Duluth & Winnipeg road from La Prairie, the present terminus north and west is as follows: The line keeps along the north-east bank of the Mississippi from La Prairie,

passing through the town of Grand Rapids, and on almost directly northwest, north and east of Lake Winnibigoshish. At a point some twenty miles northwest of this lake it trends to the northward and crosses Red lake at the narrow at its center. North from Red lake the road runs almost direct to the west end of the Lake of the Woods, where the American line ends at a connection with the Winnipeg & Duluth, which runs almost directly northwest to Winnipeg. It is expected that a great traffic in logs and lumber from the ited lake reserve will be opened by the new road and that a great deal of lumber business that now goes west from Rat Portage over the Canadian Pacific railroad to Winnipeg and beyond will go from the south end of the Lake of the Woods at the junction of the Duluth & Winnipeg, especially as most of the logs, and best by far, that are cut at Rat Portage come from the country on the American side, all of which is nearer to the Duluth & Winnipeg lake point than to Rat Portage, and much of which the road will tap by its main line.—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman*.

General Notes.

The opening of "The Manitoba," the new N. P. & M. hotel, is expected to take place next New Year's day.

A recent report from St. John, N. B., say that the Canadian Pacific has taken over the New Brunswick railway.

A movement is on foot to construct an immense fire break along the entire line of the C. P. R. in the territories.

Representatives of all the rubber goods manufacturing establishments in the United States have arranged to pool their interests, and advance the price of rubber belting, packing hose and rubber goods 10 to 25 per cent.

A. Macdonald & Co., of Edmonton, have the contract of supplying flour to the Indian department of Battle river and Stony Plain agencies; and of supplying the merchandise required at Battle river, Stony Plain and Saddle lake.

A fire occurred in the Grand Trunk stock yards at Montreal on Sunday, the 8th instant. About 37 head of cattle were burned and a number so severely scorched that the had to be killed. The loss on the stock, hay and buildings amounted to about \$7,000, fully covered by insurance.

H. S. Westbrook gave an exhibition in Winnipeg one evening last week of what could be done with the Lamont road grader and leveler for which he is sole agent in Manitoba and the Territories. If results are always as satisfactory as they were at this first experiment the machine will be a complete success.

The customs officers at Gresna report that a number of Dakota settlers are crossing over into Manitoba. No less than seventeen families with a large amount of stock and household effects, passed through that town one day last week. They were en route for the Dauphin district, where they intend to take up land.

The receipts of the Montreal custom house last month were \$714,120.50 as compared with \$827,691.94 for the corresponding month last year, showing a decrease of \$119,671.86. Inland revenue receipts, at Montreal, for May were \$184,007.28 as compared with \$170,414.75 for the same month of last year, an increase of \$13,592.58.