

LIVERPOOL.

The *Timber Trades Journal*, of August 27th, says:—The importation during the past week has shown a slight increase over the average of the preceding ones, but not to any extent.

Everything points towards the continuance of a moderate import for the year, and this, together with the firm attitude held by sellers in the various shipping ports, has had the effect of steadily raising prices. So far as North American spruce deals are concerned, prices are yet below an average value, and with the increased price abroad a still further advance is looked for, and will doubtless be obtained during the coming week.

Latest advices from Quebec show that no reduction from the high rates already paid there for pine timber is at all likely to take place—in fact, the appearances are all the other way; and as the stock on hand there is short, the highest prices ever known have been paid for some rafts of good quality. This will make the cost of importation heavy, and consumers who are in want of this description will not mend their position by waiting for later arrivals.

GLASGOW.

The *Timber Trades Journal*, of August 27th, says:—Imports of foreign timber to the Clyde during the past week have been to the extent of about 5,000 loads, consisting of two cargoes teak, one of Quebec timber and deals, and several parcels of wainscot billets, American and Italian walnut, &c. The tonnage employed for the conveyance of teak imported to Clyde since the beginning of the year aggregates 7,819 tons, being rather more than for the corresponding period of 1880; last arrivals this year were in March. There has been a falling off in the imports of birch this year, the arrivals from Quebec and lower ports amounting to 5,000 logs, as against 8,000 last year at corresponding date.

A public sale was held here on the 23rd inst., Messrs. Singleton, Dunn & Co., brokers, the goods offered consisting chiefly of New Brunswick spruce deals and Picton, N.S., birch timber. The attendance was good, and a fair portion of the catalogue was disposed of at the following rates:—Picton birch timber, about 500 logs sold, one parcel of 20 logs, average 17½ inch square (some logs figured) at 1s. 7½d. per cubic foot, string measure, the remainder, say from 15-inch to 16-inch average square, at from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d. per cubic foot. A parcel of 39 logs American black walnut (round), from 10 to 19-inch girth, sold at from 2s. 7d. to 4s. 11½d. per cubic foot, string measure, average 3s. 5½d.

For lower port deals suitable for stage planks, box-making, &c., a fair demand still continues.

Lumber Growth on the Pacific.

The *Oregonian* has this to say of the Puget Sound lumber forests:—"The forests of the great Pacific north-west are as yet virtually untouched, and they now offer the most considerable source of supply remaining on the continent. Development of our railway system will, in a few years, give us an immense lumber trade. This interest will be more important than our fisheries, and it may for a time take precedent over our wheat. The railroads will make our vast forests accessible to the great treeless region of the interior, and as lumber is now carried from Michigan to Maine, so it can be carried from Oregon and Washington to Montana and Dakota, and even to Chicago. The rapid settlement of the country to follow railroad construction will create a mighty demand for lumber over half a million square miles of territory. Within a few years our mountains, where the chief supply is, will be penetrated in all directions and at all points, and the lumber will be run out on railways or driven down the streams. Ten years from now it will be an immense business. Nothing can be more sure, for the demand in the open country, from the Cascade range to the Missouri river, will certainly be met by the supply from these western forests."

ZEPESA.—A healthy man never thinks of his stomach. The dyspeptic thinks of nothing else. Indigestion is a constant reminder. The wise man who finds himself suffering will spend a few cents for a bottle of Zepesa, from Brazil, the new and remarkable compound for cleansing and toning the system, for assisting the Digestive apparatus and the Liver to properly perform their duties in assimilating food. Get a 10 cent sample of Zepesa, the new remedy, of your druggist. A few doses will surprise you.

SALE OF TIMBER LIMITS.

The *Ottawa Citizen* says that on Thursday afternoon, September 3, at the Grand Union Hotel, there were offered for sale by Mr. James Brower, auctioneer, the following valuable timber limits situated on the Black river, in the Province of Quebec, which were part of the estate of the late Mr. Michael O'Meara, of Pembroke:—License No. 92, of 1878-9, comprising 50 square miles; license No. 91, of the same year, also comprising about 50 square miles; and license No. 90, of the same year, comprising about 8 square miles. The sale was made in order to wind up the affairs of the estate by order of the executors, Messrs. W. O'Meara, W. Howe and J. Doran. Besides the limits above specified, there was also a farm of about 100 acres of good land on license No. 91, and a considerable quantity of stores, including about 50 tons of good hay. It had at first been intended to put the property up in lots to suit purchasers, but at the time of the sale it was determined to put it up *en bloc*, the purchaser to take the stores on the farm at valuation. The terms of the payment were 10 per cent. cash, the balance in fifteen days, or 50 per cent. of the balance in fifteen days, and the remainder in six months, with interest at 6 per cent. added. The attendance was large, and for a time the competition keen. The auctioneer announced that no bids under \$500 would be taken. Mr. McCormick, of Pembroke, started them at \$10,000, which bid was doubled by Mr. Alexander Fraser. Five hundred dollars was added to this; then came a bid of \$22,000, and from that the figures rapidly ran up \$1,000 at a time until \$36,000 was reached. Here there was a short pause, and they were then slowly \$500 at a time until knocked down to Mr. T. W. Murray, of Pembroke, at \$38,000.

Spontaneous Combustion.

A French scientist has lately experimented with greasy rags to ascertain the degree of their inflammability under certain conditions. He took for this purpose a quantity of cotton rags, saturated them with boiled linseed oil, wrung them out, and placed them, together with dry cotton, in a box about eighteen inches long, eight inches wide, and two feet high, in which he put a thermometer in order to watch the increase of temperature. The room in which the experiment was made was kept under a temperature of 170° Fahrenheit. The mercury soon began to rise, and showed within an hour and a quarter 310°; smoke commenced to come through the fissures, and as soon as air was let in, the flames burst out. In another experiment, made under the same temperature, cotton, saturated with linseed oil, ignited within five or six hours. Rapeseed oil caused ignition after ten hours. In another room, where the temperature was left at 120° Fahrenheit, cotton, mixed with a little olive oil, and put in a paper, burnt after six hours; castor oil required more than twenty-four hours; whale oil only four hours, and fish oil two hours. Spermaceti oil, free of glycerine, did not ignite at all, neither did heavy tar, coal tar, or slate oils. These experiments show very clearly the necessity for scrupulous watching of oily rags, which are often too carelessly left around after cleaning machinery.

Walnut Burls.

A Chicago hardwood buyer recently struck a bonanza in the way of a walnut burl on the Spoon river, in this state. It is fifteen feet long, seven feet, eight inches in diameter at the butt, and six feet, nine inches at the top, not including the sap. The modest sum of \$7 was paid for the tree, and in addition it cost \$2.50 to hire the burl cut out. It was rolled into the river, but it sunk like a piece of lead. When it was discovered that it wouldn't float, it was pulled upon the bank again by three yokes of oxen and a span of mules, and will be shipped to a veneer mill by rail. The owner considers the log worth \$150, but he probably would not sell it for twice that amount. This recalls to mind a burl that was bought in Indiana some fifteen years ago for \$10. It was sent to Sandusky by rail, thence by water to New York, where it was cut into veneers. The veneers were brought back to Buffalo and sold, the lucky operator clearing over \$3,000 on his \$10 investment.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

MILL SUPPLIES.

Extra Stretched and Patent Smooth Surface

RUBBER BELTING—in Stock, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Plies.
HOYT'S CELEBRATED LEATHER BELTING.
COTTON BELTING, for Flour Mills, &c., Superior Quality.

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Steam Packing of all kinds, Rubber and Linen Hose, Silk Bolting Cloth, Emery Wheels, Lacing Leather (Page's Genuine), Lard, Seal, Cylinder, Spindle, West Virginia and Wool Oils. Our Stock includes Mill Supplies and Rubber Goods of all kinds. Quotations furnished for any part of Canada.

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO., SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

A PLANING MILL BURNED.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—This afternoon a most disastrous fire occurred in this city. About four o'clock flames were noticed issuing from a shed at Green's planing mill, and although the fire brigade were quickly on the spot the flames had obtained such a hold that the whole of the sheds, brick planing mill, and brick cottage adjoining were razed to the ground. The whole of the valuable machinery, the mill being the most complete and best equipped west of Toronto, is a total loss, and a number of workmen are also sufferers to the extent of their kits of tools, some of which were worth \$150. A quantity of finished stuff ready for use at the Masonic Temple, and other new buildings were destroyed. Mr. Green's loss is placed at \$25,000 on which there is an insurance of \$5,000. Many narrow escapes are reported. Several of the workmen, while attempting to save their tools, were forced by a sudden rush of flames to jump for their lives, and sustained painful injuries by falling upon odd tools which had been thrown out. The falling walls also made things lively for the firemen. The lumber in the adjoining lumber yard of Mr. H. C. Green ignited several times, and some piles were badly damaged. The office and buildings in the coal yard of Messrs. Bowman & Co., on the other side of the mill, were also scorched.

NEW BRUNSWICK NOTES.

UPPER Province Canadians, in supplying New York and other large eastern markets, ship wide 10-inch and upwards. This the lower provinces cannot compete in with their narrow board lumber, the logs of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia being now comparatively small.

A CITY ordinance of New York requires that all spruce deals used be not less than 16 feet long by 10 to 15 inches wide. This size is regularly sorted out by New Brunswickers, and reserved for that market, and the balance, as mixed lots, sent to other points.

THERE had existed in southern New Brunswick a large industry to the consumption at times of 1,300,000, and now about extinct. Last year the amount was 300,000 only. There was a growth of rough, crooked trees on the right bank of the St. John river. This was utilized for the manufacture of boxes, each one consuming 28 or 29 feet of lumber. These were shipped to the West Indies, and known as "whooks," where they were filled with sugars. They were worth here about 50 to 75 cents, and sold in Cuba for from 8 to 10 cents—equal to \$1.10 or so—the increased cost being the addition of a duty of 2½ cents imposed by the Cuban Government, and the freight. The firm of Fleuelling & Co., of Hampton, N. B., are at present manufacturing something similar, in the shape of small boxes, to be sent to the Bermudas for the onion trade. There will be used for this purpose 600,000 feet of spruce this season.

Cement for Leather.

Equal parts of common glue and isinglass; soak ten hours in just enough water to barely cover, bring gradually to a boiling heat, and add pure tannin until the whole becomes rosy, or appears like the white of eggs. Buff off the surfaces to be joined, apply the cement, and clamp firmly.

Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof.—*Telegraph*.

THE TENURE OF LIFE.

An industrious German, Baron G. F. Kolb, has lately compiled a book of universal statistics which furnishes much food for thought. His figures show that every advance made by a people in morality, in profitable and healthy employment, and useful knowledge brings it nearer to the ideal—the greatest natural tenure of life. Domestic virtue also tells favourably on the health and wealth of a population. Thus in Bavaria, out of 1,000 children born alive there died, of legitimate children, 248 boys and 212 girls; of illegitimate, 361 boys and 342 girls. Out of 100 children succumbed by their mothers, only 18.2 died during the first year; of those nursed by wet nurses, 29.33 died; of those artificially fed, 60 died; of those brought up in institutions, 80 died in the 100. The influence of prosperity or poverty on mortality is also shown by Baron Kolb. Taking 1,000 well-to-do persons and another 1,000 of poor persons—after five years there remained alive of the prosperous, 943; of the poor, only 655. After fifty years there remained of the prosperous, 557; of the poor, 233; at seventy years of age there remained 235 of the prosperous, and of the poor, 65. The average length of life among the well-to-do was 50 years, and among the poor 32 years.

One of the most potent shorteners of life is the anxiety of providing for bare subsistence. The lack of sanitary conditions also shortens men's years. Idleness, as compared to intense industry, outweighs—judicially outweighs—all the advantages of ease and abundance.

Fall Planting.

The *Rural Canadian* says:—The question is often asked whether spring or fall is the better time to plant fruit and other trees. No answer of universal application can be given. It is undoubtedly an advantage to plant the smaller fruits in the fall. By these are meant raspberries, currants and gooseberries. Being of low-growing habit, they are not affected by the strong winds, and are more easily sheltered from the cold of winter. They will make a more vigorous growth next season, than if planted the following spring. Taller growths that catch the wind are swayed about more or less, and do not get firm hold of the ground. These are better planted in the spring. Evergreens rarely, if ever, do well when planted in the fall. Whether fall planting is practised or not, fall ordering is very desirable. It is better to get the young stock, and heel in it, than delay until spring. Heeling-in is temporarily planting a bundle of trees, aslant, that may awake a favourable time for spring planting. This has several advantages. Nurserymen are not so driven in the fall as in the spring; can make better selections of trees, in filling your order; pack them more carefully, and be more exact about names. With the trees on hand you can seize the opportune time for setting them out. You are not hurried, for the trees are in good state of preservation, and can be planted with care and deliberation.

By all means order in the fall, whether you plant in fall or spring. Let evergreens be the exception to this rule. They should not be lifted until spring.

Were man to conform more to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the gratification of his passions, it would not be necessary to advertise Feltz's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites as a restorative for the power of the brain and nervous system, while the world's progress enlightenment would indeed be marvellous.