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VOL. 3.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., NOVEMBER 15, 1883.

NO. 22.

The Sandy River Lumber Company, of Maine, is shipping dimension and hardwood in large volumes, to Cuba and South America.

A fire in the cove of Messrs. Bonson Bros. New Liverpool, destroyed from \$5,000 to \$8,000 worth of deals. The loss is covered by insurance. But for good fire appliances the loss would have been \$100,000 to \$150,000.

The saw mill of Smith & Sons at Turtle Mountain, is being reorganized with a probability of new members. This has been, excepting the loss by fire last winter, which was a severe one, a prosperous affair as well as a boom to the settlers.

Mr. GIBSON, the lumber king of New Brunswick, has, this season, according to a St. John paper, shipped from St. John 87,000,000 feet of deals, in 115 vessels, for the English and French markets. Last season his total shipments reached 100,000 feet in 136 vessels.

CHICAGO is the greatest lumber market in the world. The single item of sawed lumber received there in 1881 would lay an inch flooring fourteen feet wide round the earth at the equator. The amount of lumber manufactured in the three states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota during 1881 would lay such a floor fifty feet wide.

WASHINGTON has for several years been expending about \$20,000 annually in planting, propagating, and the care of shade trees, and in consequence is credited with being the best shaded city in the world, not even excepting Paris. The total length of the shade furnished by these trees is 125 miles, many of the sidewalks being covered by a complete arch of foliage.

The Ottawa Free Press of Oct. 27th says:—Messrs. Flatt & Bradley, large lumber dealers of Hamilton, yesterday purchased 5,357 acres of heavy wooded land at Casselman, part of the Casselman estate, for the sum of \$135,000, and will immediately commence extensive lumber operations. Mr. J. J. Flatt, the senior member of the firm, is now here, and will commence at once to erect two large saw mills and a large general store on the property.

The Ottawa Free Press says that Eddy's new planing mill and box factory are running in full force now. One hundred and fifty men will receive employment winter and summer by this new addition to Eddy's enterprises. The boxes are shipped principally to Montreal and American points where they are in great demand. One million feet, board measure, are turned into boxes every week, and this already enormous figure is likely to be increased.

SALE OF LIMITS.

The Ottawa Citizen of Oct. 29th says.—An extensive sale of valuable timber limits, comprising an area of 150 square miles, took place in the Grand Union Hotel, on Saturday afternoon last. The sale was by public auction, and conducted by Captain R. C. W. McCusig. The limits in question were:

No. 1.—First range, block A, in the Province of Quebec, described in the license thereof, as follows:—

To commence at a point where the line dividing the ranges 1 and 2, block A intersects the east shore of the head waters of Lake des Quinze, being due east from No. 10 mile post, planted on the boundary line between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; thence following the said range line east astronomically 3½ miles; thence south astronomically 13 miles to Lake des Quinze to the point of beginning. Not to interfere with prior licenses existing or to be renewed in virtue of regulations on the 16th day of October, 1880.

No. 2, Second Range, said block A.—To commence at a point where the east line of berth 3, 2nd range, block A, intersects the north limit line of limit granted to Mr. John Poupore, thence following the said line of limit No. 3, due north 11 miles; thence east astronomically 5 miles; thence south astronomically 10 miles; thence due west to Lakes des Quinze 3½ miles; thence on the west shore of Lakes des Quinze, from a post planted by P. L. S., C. I. Bouchette, due west to the point of beginning, about ½ mile. Not to interfere with prior licenses existing or to be renewed in virtue of regulations on the 16th day of October, 1880.

No. 9, Second Range, Block A.—To commence at a point on the southeast corner of berth No. 8, 2nd range block A; thence following the east limit line of said berth No. 9, due north 10 miles; thence east astronomically 5 miles; thence south astronomically 10 miles to the range line, and thence west astronomically to 5 miles to the point of beginning. Not to interfere with prior license existing, or to be renewed in virtue of the regulations on the 16th day of October, 1880.

The property, it would seem, was first purchased from the Government by Mr. David Moore, and afterwards sold by him to the late Mr. Taggart for the sum of \$40,000, subject to a heavy mortgage, only a small portion comparatively being paid at the time of transfer. Since the death of Mr. Taggart the mortgage was foreclosed and the property in consequence brought to the hammer. They did not realize as much as it was thought they would, owing to three causes. In the first place it has been a dull season in many ways with most lumbermen; secondly, the terms of sale were pretty stiff, and lastly, the season of the year was not the best to put them in the market. Nevertheless, the sale attracted considerable attention,

and there were at it many of the best known lumbermen of the district as well as other parties connected with the trade, amongst whom were Messrs. C. Edwards, A. W. Fleck, J. R. Booth, D. Miller, McCormick, E. Moore, James Skead, David Moore, Roach, T. Smith, Lambert, S. McDougal, J. Mohr, J. Ripelle, Wm. Stubbs, C. Smith, R. Nagle, E. Bunson, P. Thompson E. Griffin, John Poupore, Assa Gordon, J. R. Fleming, R. Klock, B. Cutler, James McLaren, H. Bronson and others. As before stated the terms of the sale were considered stiff, the property being sold en bloc, one half to be cash, and paper satisfactory to the vendor to be paid in three months. After Captain McCuaig had made all facts known bidding began. \$10,000 was the first offer made followed by \$15,000 and swiftly in succession bids to \$23,000 at \$1,000 a bid. Here they seemed to hang fire, but crept up slowly \$1,000 at a time to what the auctioneer considered to be a bid of \$33,000 from Mr. Lambert to whom he knocked them down. Mr. Lambert said there was some mistake about the matter as he had not made the bid.

Captain McCuaig then fell back on the next highest bid which was that of Mr. W. C. Edwards, \$37,000 who accepted the offer. It was generally conceded by competent judges present that the purchaser had got a good bargain, and that nothing but a lightness of funds among the trade just now prevented their bringing a far higher price. Some of those well qualified to say said in conversation that \$1,000 per mil would not be too great a price for them.

FORESTRY EXHIBITION.

Mr. Wm. Little, Secretary of the Forestry Association here, has just received from Mr. William H. Rider, the Official London agent of the International Forestry Exhibition to be held in Edinburgh next year, papers containing particulars of the projected exhibition. The list of the officers is a long and influential one. The Marquis of Lothian heads the list as President, and after him come eight dukes, six marquises, and any number of earls, viscounts, lords and barons. The Honorary Secretaries are Messrs. Robert Hutchinson, J. N. Menzies, H. Cleghorn and William Skinner, of Edinburgh, with Mr. George Cadell as Secretary. It is proposed to open the exhibition in August, and entries will be received until March, 1884. The exhibition is intended to include everything connected with and illustrative of the Forestry products of the world, and will be open to exhibitors from all countries. Special railway terms will be granted, and it is expected that the governments of the different countries exhibiting will lend their aid to make the exhibit the finest ever yet seen. Class 1 will be devoted to practical forestry and will include forest implements, models of huts, charcoal kilns, timber, alps, &c.; plans of river embank-

ments and rafts; machinery for transplanting trees and transporting timber; saw mills and wood working machinery, and fencing materials of all kinds, including gates and stiles. Class 2 will be devoted to forest produce, raw and manufactured, such as collections of timber specimens, pavements, barrels, basket work, wood engravings, bamboos, tanning and dyeing substances, barks, corks, fibre, materials for paper, gums, resins, wood oils, charcoal for gun-powder, peat, cones, seeds and fruits. In class 3 scientific forestry is treated of. There will be displayed botanical specimens of forest flora, microscopic sections of woods, parasites and edible fungi, forest fauna injurious to woods; representations of forest entomology, various processes for preserving woods and fossil plants. Class 4 is taken up with ornamental forestry such as ornamental trees, rustic work and dried specimens. Illustrative forestry will be treated of in class 5. In this department will be exposed to view paintings and photographs of remarkable trees, delineations showing the effect of blight, accidents or any abnormal condition, sketches of practical works and operations in the forest. Class six will comprise the literature of all kinds—reports, periodicals, manuals, treatises, charts, maps, book keeping, etc. In class 7 will be exhibited essays and reports on forestry. Class 8 will be devoted to the loan collections. Class 9 to the economic condition of foresters and woodmen, and in class 10 will be placed the miscellaneous articles not included above.

The exhibition promises to be a remarkable one, and it is confidently expected that the Dominion Government will take a strong interest in the matter.—*Montreal Star.*

Forestry in Ontario.

Mr. Phipps is pushing his forestry work, as we see by the notices of newspapers in different localities where he pays flying visits. We hear of him week before last on the Blue mountains in Gray; last week we observe he was down at Leslie's large nurseries for a couple of days; this week he is going, as we see by the News, through the Niagara district, examining everywhere the methods and success of tree planting and other matters connected with forestry in the sections he passes through. Farmers will find some valuable experiences detailed in his next report.—*Toronto Report.*

Burnham Beeches.

An autograph letter of Lord Beaconsfield to Mr. Francis George Heath is prefixed to a new edition of his handbook to Burnham Beeches, in which the author of "Lothair," having mentioned that he passed part of his youth in the shade of Burnham Beeches, added, "I am not surprised that the ancients worshipped trees. Lakes and mountains, however glorious, in time weary. Sylvan scenery, never palls."

CANADIAN FORESTS.

The annual meeting of the Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the Forestry Chambers, St. James street, Montreal, on Thursday evening Nov. 8. The President, Hon. H. G. Joly, occupied the chair, and among those present were Messrs. J. X. Perrault, J. K. Ward, G. L. Marler, William Little, Wm. McGibbon, G. W. Stephens, M. P. P., J. C. Chapais, Dr. Painchaud, J. C. Robillard, J. A. N. Provencor, Leclerc, and others.

The Secretary, Mr. J. X. Perrault, read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were confirmed.

The President, in presenting his annual report, said he would make his remarks as brief as possible, as they had in the room some fine specimens of tree culture, which had been grown by Mr. Wm. McGibbon, who would favor the meeting with some interesting particulars concerning them. He then read his annual report as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—This Association was founded in October of last year. We have had no meeting since then, as it would have been difficult to collect our members, scattered as they are all over the Province, but when we parted, we all knew what each one of us had to do, and we can show some work.

This first year of our existence has been a good year for us and one of unexpected success, but has been darkened by the loss of a dear and valued friend, our Honorary President, Mr. James Little. He died full of years, knowing that the seed sown by his hand so many years ago, in what then appeared a hard and ungrateful soil, had sprung up at last, and bid fair to ripen and bear fruit bountifully, seeing that his warnings had awakened the country at last and that the danger of total destruction to our forests, first pointed out by him, had been admitted by the thinking men of this continent.

I will now briefly sum up the work of the year, merely reminding you, beforehand, that our association has no funds, or next to it, and that it relies on the personal exertions of its members for doing the work that the association has in view, planting trees as each member undertakes to plant or sow twenty-five forest trees every year.

We have been well supported by the Hon. W. Lynch, the Commissioner of Crown Lands; he has thrown himself, heart and soul, into the work, and we are deeply indebted to him, not only for the success of our first "Arbor Day," but for the introduction, in our Legislature, of laws which have for their object the carrying out of the views expressed by the American Forestry Congress and by us, for the protection of forests against fire and waste, and for the classification of public land in such a manner that settlements should be encouraged on the lands best fitted for agriculture, and that lands only fit for the growth of timber, and especially pine, should be reserved for that purpose, as long as it does not interfere with colonization.

Our first "Arbor Day" has been an unexpected success, not only in the large cities, like Montreal and Quebec, but especially in many of the country parishes, where it was most wanted, and where the clergy were most zealous in encouraging the people, in many cases setting the example by planting trees with their own hands.

The Council of Public Instruction are equally entitled to our gratitude for the way in which they have encouraged the observation of "Arbor Day" in all educational establishments under their control.

It will be a satisfaction for you to know that the news of the first "Arbor Day" in the Province of Quebec has reached such distant countries as Algeria, and that the example set by us is likely to be followed there.

In the absence of reports from all the different localities it is impossible for me to say how many forest trees have been sown or planted in the province by the members of our Association and by the people at large, on "Arbor Day." I hope we shall be able to devise means for securing all these reports for another year, and for publishing a summary of them, if not the whole. For the present we must rest satisfied with the reports that will be made here by the members of the general committee.

In the meantime I can take upon myself to

state that many thousands of forest trees have been planted or sown since our meeting last autumn. There is one tree, however, upon which I can speak with a good deal of certainty; it is the *ash-leaved maple* (acer negundo, or box-elder or erable a giguere.) During the last twelve or thirteen months from four to five hundred thousand seeds of that tree must have been sown in the Province of Quebec. I come to that conclusion from the number of pounds of seed that have been sold during that time, as reported to me by those who most largely deal in that article.

The extraordinary rapidity of growth of the ash-leaved maple, the shortness of the time required before it can produce sugar (and thereby replace the old sugar orchards of the past) have acted as a wonderful stimulant on the minds of our people and done more for forestry than anything else could have done. In growing that tree people will learn how easy it is to grow forest trees; they will naturally take to the cultivation of more valuable trees, such as black walnut, bitternut, elm, oak, ash, pine, spruce, tamarac, &c., according to the nature of the soil and other circumstances.

I think we can look, if not with pride, at least without shame, on the results of our first year's work; we have certainly got something to show for our money, twelve dollars—total receipts, up to date.

You have doubtless heard that it is proposed to hold, next year, an International Forestry Exhibition at Edinburgh. I hope you will take this important matter into consideration this evening, as it is one in which we, as a Forestry Association, and the whole Dominion, are deeply interested.

We are particularly indebted to our Corresponding Secretary, Mr. E. Bernard, who has gratuitously conducted for us a most extensive correspondence, notwithstanding the numerous calls from various sources upon his time.

Mr. J. X. Perrault, our Recording-Secretary, is also entitled to our thanks and so is our Treasurer, Mr. M. G. L. Marler whose plain and lucid financial expose must give you general satisfaction.

The hall in which we are now meeting has been kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. Wm. Little, who has even gone to the trouble and expense of providing seats and getting the gas fixtures put up, to-day, and I now tender him our best thanks.

We must not forget the gentlemen of the press; they have considered our work as deserving of their support, they have given it to us in the most hearty and disinterested manner; the best way of showing our gratitude for their help in the past, is by deserving it in the future.

The whole respectfully submitted,

H. G. Joly,

President.

After a long and interesting discussion, in which the Hon. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands, took part, a motion to adopt the report was carried.

Hon. Mr. Lynch moved, seconded by Mr. J. K. Ward,

That the members of the Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec have heard with sorrow of the death of Mr. James Little, the Hon. President of the Association.

That his name will never be forgotten by those who take an interest in forestry, and that, as years go on in their course, the wisdom of his opinions and warnings will become every day more apparent.

That we heartily sympathize with the wife, who has been the companion of his life for so many years, and with his children in their sorrow.

That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mrs. James Little.

Carried.

Mr. Wm. Little briefly returned thanks for the kind resolution, and the President also bore testimony to the valuable work done by the late Mr. Little in the cause of forestry.

On motions of Mr. G. W. Stephens it was resolved, that the old officers be all re-elected, as follows:—

President—Hon. H. G. Joly.

Vice-Presidents—Messrs. J. K. Ward and L. H. Massue, M. P.

Recording-Secretary—Mr. J. X. Perrault.
Corresponding Secretary—Mr. E. A. Bernard.

Treasurer—Mr. G. L. Marler.

The council was composed of sixteen members and the general committee of one hundred and ten members, and the President and Secretary were authorized to fill any vacancies caused by death.

It was moved by Mr. Wm. Little, seconded by Mr. G. L. Marler and resolved,

That a committee be appointed to memorialize His Excellency the Governor-General on the subject of the forests of the country, with the view of having a parliamentary enquiry made into their condition, especially with reference to the white pine, respecting which it is said there is now a growing scarcity of the merchantable or first quality pine, a description of wood on which the prosperity of the country has greatly depended.

That the Chairman be requested to name the Committee, who shall be authorized to make what representations, enquiries or suggestions that to them may seem requisite in the premises.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as a committee:—Messrs. Wm. Little, L. H. Massue, M. P., J. K. Ward, J. X. Perrault and G. L. Marler.

On motion of the President, it was unanimously resolved:

That in view of the proposed International Exhibition, to be held in Edinburgh in 1884, respecting which full particulars have been received by the Association from the Executive Committee of this Exhibition, and the success thereof fully assured, this Association would respectfully urge upon the Government of Canada the great importance of having the Dominion represented at this International Forestry Exhibition by as full and complete an exhibit as possible of our Canadian woods, forest products, and the articles referred to in the circulars of the Exhibition Committee, and would further urge that such assistance be given to all contributors from Canada having articles of merit to exhibit who desire to compete for prizes as to enable them to do so.

Considering how much the forests and the industries connected therewith have contributed to the prosperity of the country, it is to be hoped that such action may be taken by the Government as to make the Canadian exhibit worthy of the prominent position Canada occupies as a producer of forest products.

The President appointed as a committee, Messrs. Chapais, Little, Ward, Marler and Perrault.

On motion of Mr. Marler the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.—*Montreal Gazette.*

TREE CULTURE.

The fine hall of *La Patrie* office, on St. Gabriel street, Montreal, was filled to overflowing on the evening of November, 8th, on the occasion of a lecture by the Hon. H. G. Joly, M. P. P., on the subject "Is it wise to encourage the culture of trees in our Province." Mr. C. A. Geoffrin occupied the chair and among those present were Hon. Mr. Mercier, M. P. P., Hon. Senator Thibaudet, Ald. James McShane, M. P. P., G. W. Stephens, M. P. P., J. K. Ward, Joseph Doure, Q. C., J. C. Robillard, D. Barry, J. E. Robidoux, Ald. Beausoleil, H. Dorion and Dumont. The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, dwelt upon the enterprise of Mr. Beaugrand in introducing such a course of lectures, which he was sure would prove very interesting.

Hon. Mr. Joly, in commencing his lecture, dwelt upon the great importance of this subject to the Dominion of Canada and especially to the Province of Quebec. There were two great objects that should be kept in view in this matter—first, to protect the existing forests, and secondly, to cultivate new ones. The Provincial Legislature had already recognized the importance of the subject, and had adopted special legislation in regard to it. Its great importance would be seen when the fact was known that in the Province of Quebec our forests constituted one of the principal sources of revenue. He spoke of the devastation of the forests by fire and the means that had been

taken to prevent their further destruction. He considered it was their duty to amply provide against the destruction of their forests. In the past the trees of the forests had been regarded as common prey, and every man's hands was against them until the ravages had become terrible. This, however, was gradually ceasing, and the people were recognizing the importance of their forests. He next spoke of tree cultivation, and advocated its promotion on a more extensive scale. There was nothing of very great difficulty in the cultivation of forest trees. France had seen the necessity of it, and thousands of trees had been planted. What had been done there could be done here. There was nothing that could be done with as little risk and with such a sure guarantee of profit. It should be started on a small scale and gradually worked up. He spoke of the different conditions of soil suitable for tree cultivation, and the ground adapted to each tree, and advocated the cultivation of the more valuable species of wood, alluding especially to black walnut, which would yield a very large profit. He considered however, that profit was not the one thing to be considered in this matter. They had a duty to perform to posterity, and they should perform it. Some would say that it was for the Government to carry out the work and not for individuals. The life of the individual, it might be contended, was too short to trouble with such matters. But the life of the Government was just as short. (Laughter and applause.) He referred to the services that the Hon. Mr. Lynch, Minister of Crown Lands, had rendered in the direction of tree cultivation, and spoke of the introduction of "Arbor Day," which had been attended with such success. This success should encourage them to make future efforts in this direction. The Province of Quebec, he was of opinion, had reason to be proud of the progress it had already made in the matter of tree cultivation. He had received communications from other countries inquiring what they had done, which showed that their actions were watched with great interest. He was in favor of having tree culture made a branch of the education of the youth of the land, as by this means an interest would be taken by the rising generation in this important matter.

Mr. H. Beaugrand proposed a vote of thanks to Hon. Mr. Joly for his interesting discourse, and said it was an encouraging sign when a gentleman with so much to attend to as Mr. Joly, took an interest in this subject.

The motion was carried amid great applause. The Hon. Mr. Mercier, who was loudly called for, responded by saying that he had listened to the lecture with the greatest pleasure. Mr. Joly had praised the Government for the steps they had taken in the matter; but the real credit belonged to Mr. Joly himself, who had never ceased to press upon the Government the importance of the matter, and as usual the Government was forced to carry out the ideas of the Liberals. He congratulated Mr. Joly upon the success that had attended his efforts, and expressed the hope that the course of lectures inaugurated this evening would be eminently successful.

Messrs. Joseph Doure, Q. C., and A. Buies also made a few remarks and a successful meeting was then brought to a termination.

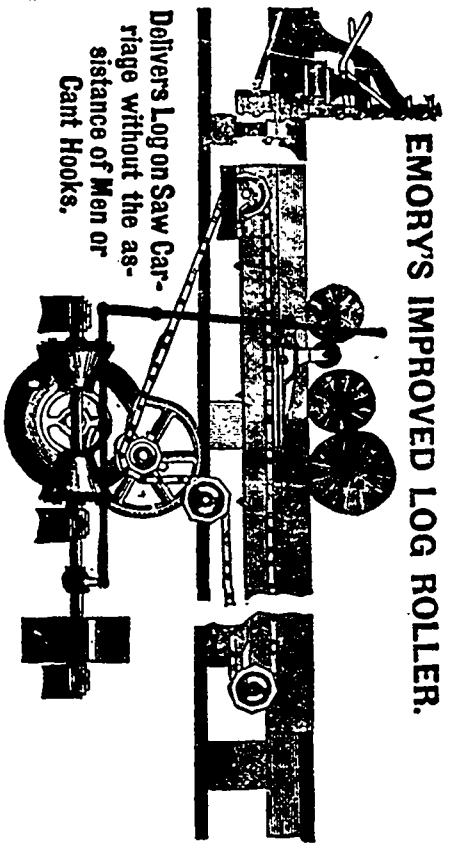
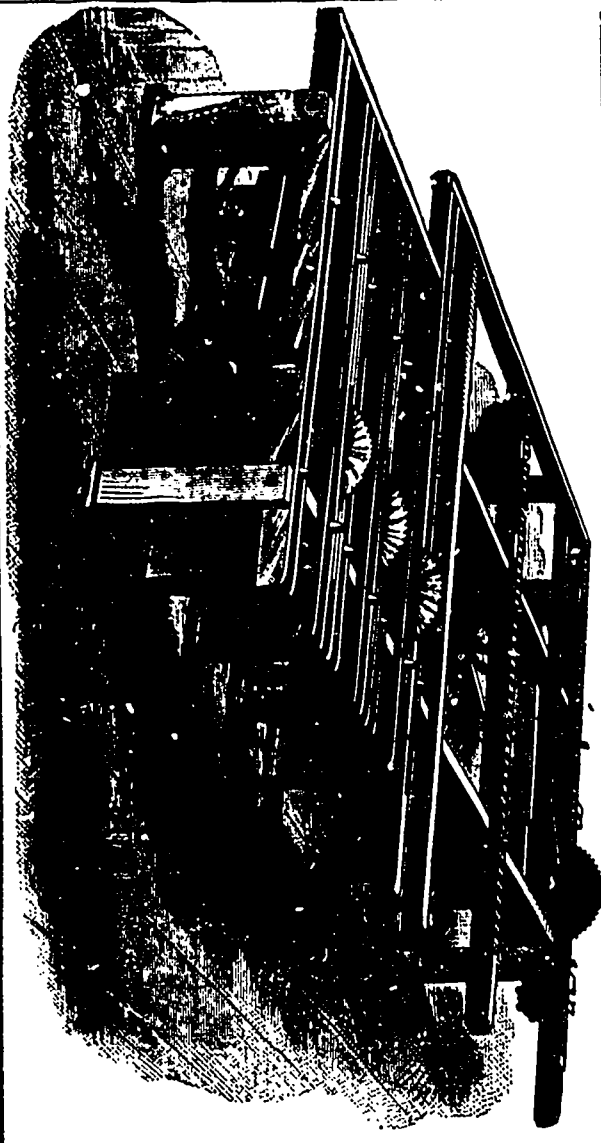
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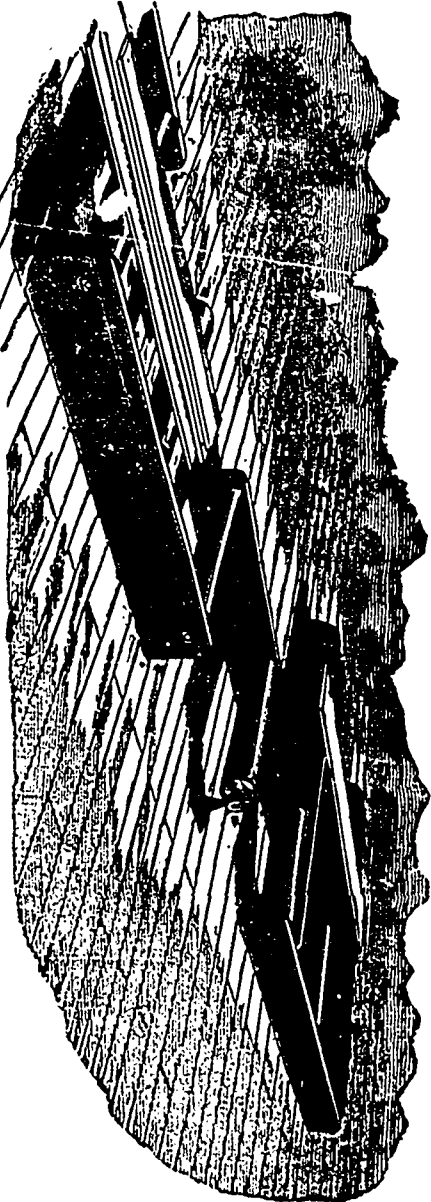
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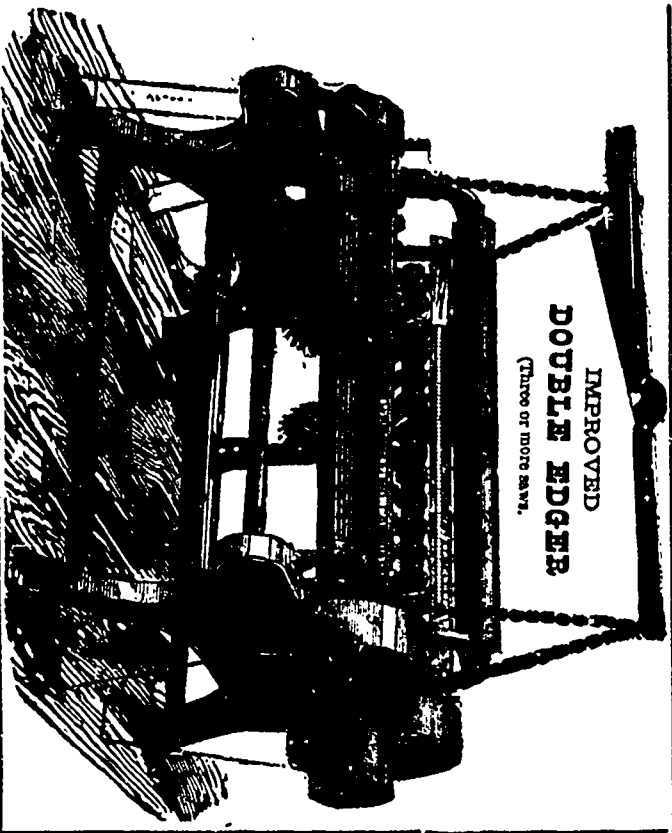
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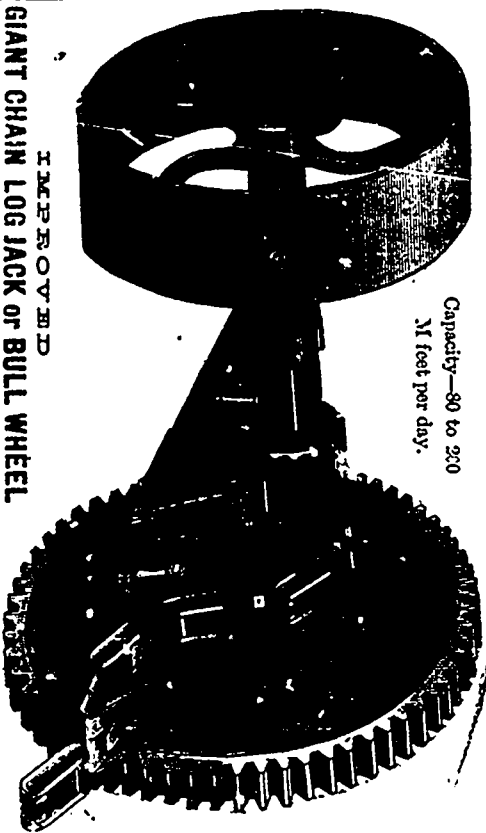


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WOOD IN BRITAIN.

By the British Board of Trade Returns for September, it appears that the import of timber and lumber into the United Kingdom at the end of September exceeded that of the same date last year considerably, leaving the stock on hand some 73,726 loads greater. The figures for the nine months are: wood, to end September, 1883, 4,717,000 loads, hewn and sawn, value £11,731,000, being an increased import, according to the *Economist*, of 1.5 per cent. in quantity and 1.0 per cent. in value over the corresponding period of last year. The supply from Russia, Sweden and Norway was smaller this September than the one before, both in hewn and sawn wood, but from British America the quantity sent forward to the old country was more than doubled. "Canada, in the face of its threatened scarcity, has managed to spare us," says the *Timber Trades Journal* of 13th inst., "100,000 more loads in a single month than came thence last year at the same period; and, whatever price was paid for it, the value of the wood is lower in this country now than it was then. Spruce, the staple of the lower ports, is comparatively a drug in Liverpool now, as the demand is stated by our correspondent to be quite inadequate to the quantities injudiciously thrown upon that market. There has seldom been, we are told, any deficiency of transatlantic timber in Liverpool since steam has taken up the carrying trade and rendered it to a great extent independent of the winds." The journal considers that "our North American colonies had not contributed so large a quota in excess of their usual figures in September, there would have been a smaller importation last month than in the same month last year. The alleged shutting down of their saw-mills does not appear to have been decided upon a day too soon."

It appears that the import of pitch pine fell off during September. The United States sent that month 47,000 loads less than in the like month last year, which is some offset to the excess import of pine from Canada. The decline in Baltic timber shipments accelerated the demand for pitch pine, according to the London market report of the 12th instant.

The official figures of wood imports into the United Kingdom were as follows for the nine months ended 30th September of this and year:

	Quantity.	
	1882. Loads.	1883. Loads.
Timber (hewn).		
Russia.....	227,702	224,024
Sweden and Norway.....	404,108	470,893
Germany.....	224,092	204,031
United States.....	140,648	95,471
British India.....	30,664	30,000
British North America.....	151,187	211,707
Other countries.....	260,882	260,882
Total.....	1,530,253	1,560,314
Timber, (sawn or split planed or dressed).		
Russia.....	920,110	797,657
Sweden and Norway.....	1,271,281	1,255,520
British North America.....	623,642	765,023
Other countries.....	289,486	278,244
Total.....	3,107,419	3,127,114
Staves (all sizes).....	91,907	102,600
Mahogany (tons).....	21,675	33,996
Total hewn & sawn.....	4,643,702	4,717,428

We find the statement in the *St. John Telegraph* that operations in the woods of northern New Brunswick are to be decidedly curtailed during the coming winter, so that a comparatively light export may be anticipated for 1884. In view of what is said above a step in this direction is needed.

The shipments of lumber to the 12th October this year on the Miramichi, compared with same date last year, were as follows:—

	1883.	1882.
Deals.	104,333,160 spl ft.	85,922,315
Scantling.	4,794,926 "	3,485,824
Ends.	5,275,333 "	4,100,944
Boards.	4,265,843 "	1,959,932
Total spl. ft.	118,669,267	95,478,015

Sales in London up to the 11th ult. were slow, and although an improved tone was observable, yet it did not perceptibly affect prices. Good pine, however, brought very fair figures. Waney board brought £5 5s to £5 15s per load, some square pine went as low as £3 7s 6d to £3 12s

6d. Miramichi pine, best stuff, 12 to 20 ft. and 11 to 10 inches being sold without reserve at £12; with £10 10s for seconds. The wood, however, is described as being of a very coarse nature.

At Liverpool, on Friday 5th and Wednesday the 10th insts., auction sales had been made of Nova Scotia birch timber 84 inch and up deep at 23½ per foot, down to 13d, for under 15 inch. St. John spruce deals up to 27 feet, 3x11, brought £7. Hull report mentions the receipt of 17 tons of furniture wood from New York.

Accounts from the Clyde ports are that the consumption during the quarter ending 30th of September last, shows great activity, being about as follows: Quebec waney boardwood and yellow and red pine logs, 16,900 loads; Quebec oak logs, 1,800 loads; elm 980 loads; birch (all sorts), 723 loads; pitch pine logs, hewn and sawn, about 13,000 loads. Compared with like quarter in 1882 an increase is here shown to the extent of 9,000 loads. The stock of birch is very low, not much having reached there from lower ports. — *Monetary Times*.

A SIGNIFICANT WARNING.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The Northwest Lumberman's Association, becoming alarmed at the rapid depletion of the forests of the Northwestern States, and at the falling lumber market, has resolved that the cutting of timber must be curtailed. Mr. William Little, of Montreal, who was actively engaged before Congress last winter during the discussion of the tariff on lumber, has contributed to an English magazine, just received here, an interesting article upon the alarming destruction of American forests. After quoting from the census reports of the United States to prove that, at the present rate of destruction, the entire white pine of the Northwest will be exhausted within seven or eight years; and from the report prepared by H. G. Joly, late Premier of the Province of Quebec, for the Dominion Council of Agriculture, in which it is shown that the supposed enormous territory of Canada is really confined to a comparatively small area, and that the best lumber is yearly becoming less accessible to the markets, Mr. Little continues:

"It has often been said that there would be found a substitute for wood; if so, it is quite time the discoverer brought it forward, for up to the present the 'everlasting Yankee' has not even touched the subject. Notwithstanding the fences of wire, the use of iron in building, the terracotta and straw lumber, the consumption of our old friend wooden lumber increased nearly 50 per cent. in the ten years from 1870 to 1880, the former being 12,755,543,000 and the latter 18,091,356,000 feet. . . . And yet we are informed that we are within seven years of the time when the supplies of white pine and spruce lumber must cease. . . . The value of the lumber now produced in the north exceeds \$300,000,000 a year as it falls from the saw, and to replace it would cost from two to three times this sum, even if the same lumber could be obtained elsewhere, which it cannot be, and \$600,000,000 a year would not replace it; so that in a very short time this section of the country, instead of having a great and profitable industry advancing and helping every interest will be called upon to pay out hundreds of millions of dollars annually for such material."

It has been estimated, says the writer, that it would take the entire sailing tonnage of the world to convey the amount of timber annually consumed in America from any foreign lumber port. But where to get it at any price in the enormous quantities used in this country is a question that would puzzle those best informed on the subject to determine. Mr. Little commends the policy of the Province of Quebec in restricting the cutting of pine trees to those which measure more than twelve inches through at the butt, and in charging the same timber dues upon the small logs as on the larger ones, which has had the effect of curtailing the cutting of the small pine and spruce trees in that province.

With respect to forest fires, which are made an excuse for the ruthless destruction of the timber of the country, he says they are largely due to the practice of leaving the branches, tops, and other refuse of the timber to become dry, and thus food for fires. As a remedy he

suggests that if the timber-laden owner would annually spend the same percentage he is willing to expend in insuring other property of like value toward putting his timber property in safe condition, he could so place it that it would be difficult to set it on fire so as to do any serious injury.

Returning to the annual product of sawn wood in the Northwest, and the increase in value since 1878, he estimates \$1,000,000,000 as the present annual value of the forest products of the United States at primary points of production or manufacture. When it is seen that this manufacture now stands at the head of the manufactures of the United States in value, and that the white pine, which has been in the past and is still the most important factor in this great industry, is rapidly approaching extinction, the writer feels that he cannot be far astray in concerning this, as regards America; what he has already called it—the most important economic question of the day. The confusion in names has led many people to suppose that the yellow or pitch pine of the South will make an excellent substitute for the white variety of the North. This he says can never be; for the woods are most dissimilar. The Southern pine, although excellent for many purposes, is hard and resinous, about the same weight as white oak, or nearly double that of pine or spruce, and hence not so easily brought to the mills as the lighter varieties of timber, which are taken with but little difficulty from the most remote sections, wherever water-courses exist. — *N. Y. Post*.

REDUCE THE CUT

A correspondent of the *Northwestern Lumberman*, writing from Grand Rapids, Michigan, says:—It is with pleasure we daily hear from different sources the intention of lumbermen to largely curtail their logging operations the coming winter, but we fear with many it is only talk, and for the purpose of inducing their brother lumbermen to do less, while they will put in their ordinary and full stock. We hope, however, such a policy will not be pursued by anyone. Yet, "actions speak louder than words," and when such men are operating side by side it is very easy to see their intentions from the force of men and teams employed by them to do their work. Never in the history of our lumber operations could conservatism in the winter's operations bring forth such favorable results as at present. We have been favored this year with a very large demand. Nevertheless prices have been gradually going down on all lower grades, which affects from 50 to 75 per cent. of the entire stock, from \$2 to \$3 per thousand, while at the same time grades of lumber have been going up, until to-day our No. 1 boards and strips equal our regular grade of common boards ten years ago, and other grades in like proportion. This, together with the reduction in prices, will show lumbermen, when they take their invoice of this year's business, why the result is so unsatisfactory. If it were possible to make this invoice to-day it would require but very little, if any, urging, to induce them to reduce this cut largely; but after their men and teams have been sent to the woods we fear they will be disposed to leave them there and hope for "something to turn up" which will let them out. We see nothing in the past season's trade and the prospects for 1884 to warrant them the realization of any such hopes. Under the circumstances would it not be well for lumbermen to "look before they leap," and see their landing? What, with an actual shortage and subsequent advance for 1884, can they lose? Their small stock of lumber will sell for more money; they will be in better shape financially; have more standing timber, and of an increased value. When men have everything to gain and nothing to lose, they feel safe, and such is the condition of lumbermen to-day, providing they are found next spring with not to exceed 40 per cent. of their usual stock of logs.

FOREST CLEARING.

Those who are laudably endeavoring to stop the wholesale destruction which has been carried on in clearing out the forests of this country will be glad to hear that the lumber manufacturers of the North-West have decided that the work of cutting off the valuable timber of

the Northwestern States must now be retarded. Their reasons for coming to this decision are not from any love of the beauty or the benefits which the forests confer on the country, but simply because they find it is not paying them to clear off the forests at the rate they have been doing, and that if continued it will pay them still less. They have over-stocked all the markets, and as a consequence prices have sunk so low that the trade has become comparatively unprofitable. In this way the destruction of the forests has unintentionally received a check, and before the havoc is resumed perhaps the matter of their better preservation may receive the attention of the National Legislature.

It is time that the subject did receive attention. The Commissioner of Agriculture has shown that the supply of various kinds of timber will be exhausted within a very few years if the present rate of consumption is kept up. In the State of Maine pine will only last four years, and spruce fifteen; and the pine forests of Michigan and Minnesota will be cleared out in ten years, and those of Wisconsin in twenty. Already lumbermen are turning their attention to other states. According to Governor Berry they "are pouring into the State of Arkansas every day from Michigan and Wisconsin." The sawmills in that State have more than quadrupled since 1880, and the production of lumber there is twenty times greater than it was just seven years ago.

As we before pointed out, the question of preserving a proper proportion of forests for the benefit of the climate, the streams, the soil, and indeed the general good-of-the-country, is a national one. Private individuals cannot reasonably be expected to sacrifice their rights and interests for the good of the community at large without due compensation. To the lumberman the forest is just so much money so soon as he can clear it out and place it in the market, but in the North-West he finds he cannot do that profitably, and so he has called a halt; however, he will be up and at it again so soon as the markets improve, quite regardless of any other result than simply what the lumber will bring. And no one can blame him; it is not his duty to preserve the forest, but that of the nation or the state. — *Scottish American*.

Timber Purchase.

A part of the Casselman estate, consisting of 5,357 acres of heavy wooded land at Casselman, situated 30 miles east of Ottawa, on the Canada and Atlantic railway, has been purchased by Flatt & Bradley, of this city, for \$132,000. Mr. Flatt has gone to Casselman, and is making arrangements for the immediate erection of two large saw mills and a general store. Men and teams are being sent from this city, and lumber operations will commence at once. The South Nation river flows through the property purchased and joins the Ottawa, giving a straight drive to Montreal. — *Hamilton Spectator*.

Decorative Tree Planting.

The Commissioners of the Woods and Forests, of England, are trying to plant a large extent of crown lands in the Isle of Man with forest and ornamental trees. The experiment, which is watched with interest not only by those who regard with apprehension the gradual denudation of forest and woodlands, leads to comment on the growth of a taste for planting, for transforming to artistic plots grounds which are ill-favored and uninviting; for digging lakes and forming cascades, resulting in splendid combinations of sylvan charms. — *American Garden*.

Purchase of Timber Limits.

W. J. Edwards paid \$37,000 at Ottawa on Saturday for three timber limits, containing 100 square miles, situated near the head waters of Lake I des Quinze, near the boundary line between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, on the upper Ottawa.

The *Winnipeg Times* says that the machinery for a shingle mill recently brought in from Winnipeg by Messrs. Watson & Cowie to their mill near Rock Lake was found to be so badly damaged on arriving at its destination that the proprietors considered that it would be useless to put the machinery together.

WASTE OF TIMBER.

A correspondent of the *Northwestern Lumberman* writing in regard to the state of Maine, says:—Ship builders have to resort to Michigan, 1,200 or 1,500 miles to get timber suitable for masts, to Virginia for ship frames and to Florida for planking. There is a vast amount of timber land in Maine yet, but it is second growth. Having seen the extermination of the old growth there, and coming to the West some 30 years ago, I was prepared to watch the operations of the tree cutters here. My first observations were that the people were wasting their good timber, and told some of them so, but as usual, the only response was that the timber was inexhaustible. I have been observing from that day to this. I have seen the choicest walnut that ever grew sell for \$12.50 per thousand in this place, and have been offered \$45 for an average lot, I have also seen fine walnut logs four foot through, lying and rotting; also saw this summer a lot of old rotten walnut logs at a saw mill, that were to be cut into lumber, such stuff as very few men would have hauled up for firewood a few years ago. There was a lot of walnut lumber brought to this place last spring, amounting probably to 1,000,000 ft. out of which, I think, it would be hard to cull 50,000 feet of No. 1 lumber. Thus we see that what one generation with plenty wastes, the next with scarcity, will glean up and use. Having seen these things, and seeing nothing done to secure a future supply, I have come to the conclusion that with the enormous amount of lumber used, and also knowing there is an immense tract of territory settling up that has no timber supply, and that must draw on the reserve of the older states for its building material, I can come to no other conclusion than that the next twenty years will wind up the business, as it is now carried on, unless there is a radical change.

Not Reducing the Cut.

It is very clear that some of the largest operators are going to take no steps to reduce their cut of logs the coming winter. They say they cannot afford to do it. Their money is invested in their business, and they know of no way but to keep things moving. Moreover they claim that they have made a good profit the present season, notwithstanding prices have ruled lower than last year. They bought their pine for little money, and are going to look out for No. 1 instead of the good of the trade at large. All this was foreshadowed at the recent meeting of the manufacturers in this city. They said in a resolution, "we recommend to all manufacturers of lumber in the pine producing regions, such conservatism in their endeavors during the coming winter as will tend to restrict the tendency toward an over supply of logs during the year 1884," but care was taken by some of the members of the association present that they should not pledge themselves to reduce their cut.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

READERS of lumber journals are often puzzled by the use made of the word "deal" by nearly all foreign publications, and some home ones. As generally used it means simply a piece of softwood lumber; but the strict definition of the word, as understood by the English timber merchant, is soft wood timber imported and sawn to the section of 9 by 3 inches, or 8 by 4 inches, or 10 by 4 inches. Similarly, "planks" are 12 by 3 inches or 12 by 4 inches, and "battons" 7 by 1 1/2 inches or 7 by 3 inches, all irrespective of length, which varies considerably, and of the country or port they come from.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

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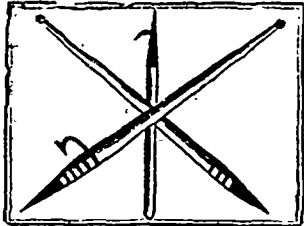
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Communications intended for insertion in the CANADA LUMBERMAN, must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Communications to insure insertion (if accepted) in the following number, should be in the hands of the publishers a week before the date of the next issue.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN is filed at the Offices of Messrs. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 154 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., NOV. 16, 1883.

A machine has been invented, and in successful operation at Glen Falls, N. Y., for making pulp for paper out of sawdust.

The property of the Norwood Lumber Company was sold at auction in Norwood, N. Y., on the 8th, for \$166,500, to A. O. Brainerd.

G. R. CASWELL has shipped over a million feet of spruce lumber from Cowansville, Que., during the past summer, and has 1,000,000 feet more ready to ship.

J. W. PORTER & SONS, of Strong, Me., will this winter get out the material for 50,000 croquet sets, to say nothing about what is required for an indefinite quantity of Indian clubs, ten-pins, chair bottoms, clothes pins, excelsior, etc.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says:—Russia has been for a long time suffering the effects of reckless forest devastation. *Nevee Vremya* says that the wanton destruction of timber threatens to turn some of the best wooded provinces into barren waste.

MESSES. Brousseau and Godbout, of Danville, have started a tub and pail factory, in one flat of Long & Bailey's new shop, where they intend to make everything in their line for the general trade. They will employ about eight hands at first, and increase as business requires.

At San Francisco, Cal., there has lately been an increased export demand for lumber. Orders for building stuff from Australia have been good, and hardwood lumber and ship knees have been in rather extensive shipment to China, the Mexican trade being also on the increase.

The logs that escaped from Grand Rapids, during the July disaster, have been brought back at a rate of 175,000 feet per day, by rail. There are 4,000,000 feet of the logs on the Comstock farm, near the river that have been left, because the high water of next spring will float them off, and there are 3,000,000 feet more below the city.

JOHN DuBois, of DuBois, Clearfield county, Pa., is, perhaps, the wealthiest lumberman in the world. His wealth is estimated at \$14,000,000. He employs 500 men in his various lumber mills, and 1,000 in getting his timber from the woods; also 600 more in mining coal. He offers, if a new county is made of fractions of Clearfield, Elk, and S Jefferson, and named from him, to build a courthouse and other public buildings at his own expense.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—There will undoubtedly be an enormous amount of lumber wintered over on the Saginaw River. The piles which line the docks for miles in almost unbroken courses at present, and the fact that the shipments will barely equal the output for the remainder of the season, indicates unmistakably that whether sold or unsold, there will be an enormous aggregate of lumber remaining here at the close of navigation.

The *London Timber Trades Journal* of Oct. 20, under the head of that port says:—The Adolphus, from Quebec, besides her cargo of deals has oak, elm, ash, hickory, with staves, &c., which is to order. This is the second voyage of the first-named vessel, and her additions to the pine stocks this season amount to upwards of 2,000 standards. Spruce cargoes are dropping in, and already the list of vessels to London from the lower ports this season exceed those of a twelvemonth ago by ten cargoes.

The *London Timber Trades Journal* says:—It was rather an amusing idea of the people of Kirkwall, in the Orkneys, which Mr. Gladstone visited the other day, that it would be necessary to be careful of their one tree in that town with such a dangerous feller among them, and Mr. Baillie Peace and the other gentlemen who escorted the right hon. gentleman guardedly piloted him along the other side of the way, in passing the tree, that he might not be tempted to inquire for an axe and request permission to cut it down.

The *Rat Portage Progress* says:—We have it from good authority that the claim of the Keowatin Lumber Company to the islands in the Lake of the Woods has been relinquished. The Dominion Government has entered into agreements with the company to grant them certain additional timber limits on Clearwater and Ptarmigan bays in order to secure their release to the islands to facilitate mining operations. Heretofore this has been a great drawback to mining ventures, but according to the new arrangements, parties are perfectly safe in locating and surveying islands.

The clearing away of logs from Grandfather Bull Falls, about 40 miles above Merrill, Wis., has been very thorough. The logs had been accumulating for years, and were hidden away in all manner of crevices and holes, among the rocks for a distance of a mile or more. The contract to remove them was taken at \$1.25 per thousand feet, with the understanding that it must be a clean job, and that a forfeit must be paid for all that was left. Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 feet of logs were taken off and boomed at Merrill, the most of them being owned by the Wausau mill men. Logs have not been so scarce around Grandfather Bull for years.

The *Monetary Times* says:—It is feared that the results of the failure of J. Daigneau & Co., bark dealers, St. Hyacinthe, Que., may be embarrassing to others, as that firm was the heaviest buyer and shipper of hemlock bark in the Eastern Townships, and its operations were extended over a wide territory. Since two years ago the firm tried to "corner" the market, holding at one time 60,000 cords of bark, but, evidently did not calculate upon the large supplies that the Boston people could draw from Maine and New Brunswick. In consequence of this, the "corner" did not work just as wished. Their liabilities will exceed quarter of a million, and the estate will be liquidated under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Farwell, of the Eastern Township Bank, to whom an assignment has been made.

ANOTHER tree for which the usual claim is made that it is the oldest one extant in the United States, is an English elm, growing at Pottacauset, R. I. It is positively known to be 200 years old. At the butt the circumference is 26 feet, and it holds nearly the same measurement to the limbs 30 feet from the ground. The limbs are as large as a man's body, and very long and crooked, holding their fall size nearly to the ends. This is accounted for from the fact of a gale once having broken the limbs off, causing them to grow on in a stubbed manner.

AN imitation of and substitute for mahogany, useful in fine manufactures, is due to French ingenuity. The first operation is to plane the surface of any species of close-grained wood until it is perfectly smooth, and it is then rubbed with diluted nitrous acid, which prepares it for the materials subsequently to be applied. These consist of one and a half ounces of dragon's blood, dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine, and one-third of that quantity of carbonate of soda, mixed together and filtered, the liquid in this state being rubbed, or rather, laid upon the wood with a soft brush. This process is repeated with very little alteration, and in a short interval the wood possesses all the appearance of mahogany.—*Warren's Monthly Review*.

REVELATIONS OF SEPTEMBER.

The *London Timber Trades Journal*, commenting on the Board of Trade returns, says:—In regard to the timber importation for the month has, according to our anticipations, overrun the imports of last year, up to the same period, but not to so great an excess as some calculators were prepared for. Up to the end of August there still remained some 10,000 loads to come forward to bring the supply up to the level of 1882, but the scale is now turned—something rather considerable—the other way, as the end of September left us with 73,728 loads more in hand than had come at the end of the September previous. Last year the importation of September rather exceeded that of August, but this year the supply in September fell behind that in August by over 90,000 loads; so that the ratio of importation may be said to show considerable abatement, and not likely now to be of a very overpowering character. From Russia, Sweden, and Norway the supply was absolutely smaller this September than the one before, both in hewn and sawn wood, but from British America the quantity sent forward to this country was more than doubled. Canada, in the face of its threatened scarcity, has managed to spare us 100,000 more loads in a single month than came thence last year at the same period, and, whatever price was paid for it, the value of the wood is lower in this country now than it was then. Spruce, the staple of the Lower Ports, is comparatively a drug in Liverpool now, as the demand is stated by our correspondent to be quite inadequate to the quantities injudiciously thrown upon the market—the favorite emporium of the west for all waifs and strays, in the shape of timber laden ships, with no fixed destination, except to call for orders. All the lesser ports may be jammed up with timber, but in Liverpool, as in London, there is always a price to be had if the importer is willing to take it, and its convenience to the Atlantic gives it the same preference from the American timber ports that London has from the Baltic. Thus there has been seldom any deficiency of transatlantic timber in Liverpool since steam has taken up the carrying trade and rendered it to a great extent independent of the winds. Had not our North American colonies contributed so large a quota in excess of their usual figures in September, there would have been a smaller importation last month than in the same month last year.

The alleged shutting down of their saw mills does not appear to have been decided upon a day too soon. When we hear such extreme measures talked about abroad, experienced men in the trade generally look out for unusually heavy supplies, and such is the case from the western ports just now. The import of pitch pine seems to have fallen off in September, as the United States sent us in the month about 47,000 loads less than last year, which is some

offset to the excess from Canada; so that on the whole there was not much to depress the trade generally in the September returns, and there is every possibility that there may be no unreasonable accumulation of stock in this country when the season closes, and if that should really be the case prices are not likely to give way further this year, and everything might be hoped in the way of good trade at the opening of the ports next spring.

But the season of this year is not yet near its close, and last year the fall trade began to collapse about this time as regards the importation, which in October went back in comparison of September more than 100,000 loads; nor is it unlikely that something similar will take place now, though there is not quite the same check to the chartering department that there was then. But it is not from that source altogether that supplies are inflated. It happens more from the want of charters, as seeking ships then load on owner's account, to chance the market, while their owners or agents on this side are looking out for the best port to send them to on their arrival in order to make a tolerable freight. When we see many ships cleared to call for orders, it may be taken that they are loaded on speculation, and these are the cargoes that damage the market. The millowners abroad have also their agents in London and Liverpool, or perhaps a branch house of their own, who are kept well informed of the state of the stocks at the shipping ports, and authorized to charter for market when orders are slack. So that in point of fact there is nothing to regulate the market on this side as long as there are cargoes to ship and ships at a reasonable freight ready to load them.

In summing up for September the trade will probably be well satisfied to find that the importation was not larger, as it is not now likely that the usual fall routine will be materially departed from in the comparative quantities to come forward between this and Christmas. September, as we have shown, was far behind August in its supplies, October will probably be still further behind September, and by the time we have November upon us the arrivals are not unlikely to dwindle to something very inconceivable. So that, after all, the importation may not be in excess of last year, or at any rate not to a larger figure than it had attained to at the end of last month, viz., about 73,000 loads. But with this addition the timber supply from abroad in the present year of grace 1883 would be the largest recorded since 1877. There is small chance, however, of its coming within 500,000 loads of the importation of that extraordinary year when the total amounted to 6,652,321 loads, a greater quantity by 450,000 loads than has been brought into the United Kingdom in any one year since.

FORESTS AND STREAMS.

About two months ago we published an article on the effect of the removal of the timber from the headwaters of the Hudson river on the navigation of that stream at Troy, Albany and down as far as Hudson, showing that it caused unusual freshets in the spring with incalculable damage, in consequence of the removal of the timber permitting the free and uninterrupted flow of the rainfall and melted snow into the tributary streams and flooding them, and the combination of the same completely filling the bed of the Hudson until its accumulated force swept everything before it, destroying property and very often sacrificing human lives. While this is so, the subsidence of the overflow leaves the bed of the stream in midsummer nearly dry, because the supply which continued during the summer months, while the forests were standing, to distribute the outflow gradually, was exhausted, and left nothing to feed the main stream except the springs and other natural resources of the rivulets at the headwaters. The result is that the navigation of the Hudson river from Hudson to Troy is seriously endangered; and the immense traffic of that grand old stream, unless the legislature interferes to prevent such a consummation, by forest protection and an organized system of arboriculture, will soon be compelled to seek its destination by rail.

Since the publication of our article on this

subject, the *New York Sun* has discussed the question of the endangered condition of the grand old Hudson which has so long been the pride and boast, not only of New York state but of the nation, embodying all the facts presented by us, and painting it in a much stronger light than we presumed to, and also urging the law makers of the Empire state to immediate action, in preventing the slaughter of timber in the Adirondack region, and a systematic reforestation of the denuded land at the headwaters and around the tributary streams of the Hudson. Thus is New York and other states being aroused by this important question, which involves so much of the business and commercial prosperity of the nation.

The Penobscot river is also yearly suffering from the same cause, and the navigation of that stream is also annually threatened. A correspondent of the *Boston Post* reports that the loss to Bangor could not now be repaired before the close of navigation. The Penobscot at that point is so low that the Boston steamers can scarcely navigate it, and vessels lie around at many docks where there is usually deep water. The water opposite the city cannot be drunk, and boatmen have to get their supply elsewhere; and the boilers of the steam mills which use river water are coated with salt. Many of the water power mills have shut down and those still in operation are running slowly, curtailing the production of lumber 500,000 feet a day. It is many years, says the *Post's* correspondent, since the docks at Bangor were so cleared of manufactured lumber, and while possibly no single industry has suffered so materially from the prolonged drought in New England resulting from the various causes alluded to above, as the lumber business in all its ramifications, yet navigation, commerce, mercantile and manufacturing are all effected to a greater or less extent.

In alluding to the connection between forest and flood, the *Providence Journal* says that violent floods alternating with extreme and long continued low water each damaging to navigation and commerce, have been noticed in the Ohio valley now for some years, and with such regularity that they can no longer be ascribed to exceptional conditions. The river is more and more assuming the conditions of the Nile, or rather of those which flow through the treeless deserts of Arizona and New Mexico, which are raging torrents at one season and dry beds of sand at another. Nor is there any doubt that it is from the same cause. Whatever affects forests may have on the rainfall itself, and there is no doubt that it is very considerable, it is certain that its leaves and roots absorb and hold it in longer solution, and that instead of pouring down into the streams at once, it slowly percolates and its flow extends over days instead of hours.

We are pleased to notice that the regular news journals throughout the country are becoming so intensely interested in this subject, and that the labors of the few publications and prominent men of the United States and Canada who have taken the initiative in the movement, are at last being appreciated, and that the wanton and wasteful destruction of the forests, against which they have fought so strenuously stands some show of being finally successfully resisted by legislative action.—*Lumberman's Gazette*.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

The *London Timber Trades Journal* says:—The importation of Canadian whitewood (spruce) has been somewhat below the average and considerably under last year's—the heaviest on record; but this decrease is due to the sellers, who, instead of accepting the prices offered them in the beginning, were pressing things too hard, thus allowing the importers to provide themselves with Swedish and Riga whitewood, which was being offered remarkably cheap. The only one who really seized the opportunity was an experienced firm of Paris agent, who, profiting by the activity of others, accepted the moderate prices offered at the commencement, and eventually took the business out of their hands in all that was required in the spruce trade on the Continent. The most important firm here, however, alarmed at the rapid fall of prices in the month of February last (having

just purchased a large quantity of Swedish goods at fair prices), did not venture to deal in spruce goods until lately; but they have not been behind anywhere, having provided themselves with every description, as above remarked.

Speaking of Canadian goods we have had a cargo this year of Quebec spruce, which, however, was not approved of, the lengths being too short, and the quality contrary to expectation, and we do not think such goods will meet with favor here. The arrivals of pitch pine have been small, for it seems that class of goods too is not in great favor here.

British Forests.

The forests of the United States have been so mercilessly stripped of trees that a wood famine is almost inevitable in a few years. The lumbermen have been allowed to do practically as they pleased, and they have pleased to reap always and sow never. But an end is coming to that reckless method of procedure, and the lumbermen themselves are beginning to see that "something" must be done. That something can, of course, only be planting on a large scale. Happily, there is little fear of similar dearth in Great Britain; none, at any rate, until the great landlords are reformed out of existence. For almost the sole reason that England and Scotland are so thickly wooded is the perseverance of the landed class in tree planting. One family alone, that of the Dukes of Athole, has in a hundred years, planted scores of millions of trees. The "landed duke," who commenced operations in 1774, planted 27,000,000 trees, covering 15,000 acres, principally upon the Dunkeld hills and in their neighborhood. The present Duke of Athole plants from 600,000 to 1,000,000 trees every year. The terrible storm which destroyed the Tay bridge blew down 80,000 of the Duke's trees, but the loss was hardly noticeable.—*St. James Gazette*.

Commercial Value of California Redwood.

The California Redwood Company is the title of a Scotch company which has been started at Edinburgh, with the chief object of supplying the growing demand for redwood timber, suitable for high-class work, such as interior house finishing and ornamentation, cornices, carvings, pillars, mantels &c., and which the California redwood is reported to be especially adapted for, having a fine texture without brittleness and of great durability. This company have recently bought forest lands in the Oregon district, and purpose carrying on extensive operations both in the home and foreign markets. Californian redwood, unlike many other kinds, has this recommendation, that the stumps can be utilized to profitable advantage, and for veneering purposes, slices from these stumps are said to be highly prized, and may by and by become yet more valuable. The capital stock of the company is nominally £900,000. It will have mills for the manufacture of the timber, and the stuff so prepared will be sent by rail to the various markets of the United States, as well as for shipment to those in Europe and the east.

Southern Pine Lands.

The *Bay City Lumberman's Gazette* says:—Some idea may be formed of the extent to which northern capital is seeking investment in southern pine lands, when it is understood that in three years a single firm, Messrs. E. A. & E. F. Brakenbridge, formerly of Osoda and well known in this city, have located and sold three-quarters of a million acres of long leaf yellow pine. Some of the purchasers also are Bay City capitalists, and others well known hereabouts. The following are a few of the names: Fowler & Chapman, B. E. Warren, N. B. Bradley, W. C. Yawkey, George W. Pack, John L. Woods, W. B. Morley & Son, R. P. Barnard, M. R. Gay, Penoyer Bros., Alger, Smith & Co., Robt. Nason, Louis Penoyer, Benton Hanchet, Charles Green, Wm. Green, and others.

ANOTHER WITNESS.—A. Chard, of Sterling, testifies to the efficacy of Haggard's Yellow Oil, which he used for a badly injured knee joint. It is now the great household remedy for inflammation, pain, soreness, lameness, etc., and is used both internally and externally with infallible success.

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Notice to Contractors.

THE LETTING of the work at the upper entrance of the CORNWALL CANAL, and those at the upper entrance of the RAPIDE PLAT CANAL, advertised to take place on the 15th day of NOVEMBER next, are unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—
Tenders will be received until TUESDAY, the FOURTH day of December next.
Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination at the places previously mentioned on and after TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER.
For the works at the head of the Galops Canal, tenders will be received until TUESDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of DECEMBER. Plans and specifications, &c., can be seen at the places before mentioned on and after TUESDAY, the FOURTH day of DECEMBER.
By order,
A. F. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 20th October, 1883. 4108

THE FORESTS OF ONTARIO.

Having given, from the report by Mr. R. W. Phillips on the necessity of preserving and replanting forests in Ontario, voluminous extracts as to the treatment of forests in other countries we now proceed to quote from the same authority information as to our existing forests and the localities where they should be preserved or reproduced:—

THE HEIGHTS OF LAND OF ONTARIO.

We will now proceed to consider, in the light afforded us by the preceding, what should be done to preserve the due proportion of forest and consequently regular summer rainfall in Ontario. My readers will have noticed of what vital importance it is to preserve the higher lands in forest. There are four elevated ridges or plateaux in Ontario. The first and nearest of these is that, well known as the Oak Ridges, north of Toronto about thirty miles, which passes round to the west, coming at Hamilton close to the Lake, going round the head of the Lake, and dying away in the Niagara Peninsula. Going eastward from the same point, 30 miles north of Toronto, it gets much nearer to the Lake at Cobourg; passes on, strikes the Lake at the Tront and dies away there. This ridge being near the front, and entirely in the older settled portion of the Province, has probably long ago altogether passed out of Government hands. Much of it is by no means the best of soil, and could it have been retained in timber, and the height of the trees increased by replanting, the benefit to the Province would have been incalculable; for this long belt of forest would have met, and precipitated into rain, the moisture of the southwest winds coming across Ontario and Erie, which rain would then have frequently and regularly fallen through the summer on the great cultivable area of land to the north, instead of passing, as it now does, largely on to the Nipissing forests. In any scheme of planting forests for the benefit of the Ontario climate, the reforesting of portions of these ridges would exercise an influence extremely valuable. I should therefore recommend that the possibilities of working in this direction should be carefully considered.

THE WATERSHED BETWEEN KINGSTON AND NIPISSING.

This is a true watershed, the rivers running both ways from its summit. The height of land extends, with a slight curve to the north, from Kingston to Lake Nipissing. To the east of this all streams flow into the Ottawa, to the west of it they flow into Lake Ontario. Much of the land on this ridge is still in the hands of the Government, and, both for purposes of increasing rainfall, and preserving moisture at the source of numerous and important streams, it would be well that large masses of forest were preserved along the whole line. Along this line, if possible, hundred of thousands, or even millions of acres might be left in forests, for this ridge would be the preserver of fertility and source of moisture to the whole of eastern Ontario, from Toronto to the Ottawa. If this line should be allowed to become deforested, very injurious results may be expected throughout all Ontario, east of Toronto. On the other hand, if forest be maintained there, clearing can then be proceeded with along the whole northeast of the preserved forest, and this cleared region will then receive the spring and summer rain precipitated by the preserved line of forest along this watershed.

THE WATERSHED OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

This is a height of land about the centre of western Ontario, and is best known as the locality of the great Garafraxa Swamp, which contains many thousand acres. Such of this as is not in Government hands, might, no doubt, easily be obtained, and probably, much land in the neighborhood cheaply added thereto, and the timber on the whole reservation carefully preserved and increased by planting. This central point is a thousand feet above Lake Ontario, and from its four sides the rivers run to the Georgian Bay, to Lake Huron, to Lake Erie, and to Lake Ontario.

THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

This is a ridge of mountains at the extreme north of peninsula, extending from near Collingwood, past Owen Sound, and to the northern point of the promontory extending between

Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Much of this is yet in the hands of the Government, and much of it should, if possible, be preserved in timber.

For the purpose of attracting rain in summer and spring, which would otherwise probably pass to the north on its way to the pole in the great equatorial air current, there is little reason to doubt that large masses or belts of forest, left standing on these ridges, would be more efficacious than a much larger amount left scattered through the country. Moreover, these elevations are the natural storehouses and reservoirs of moisture. The woods on their slopes were intended to hold the water of rain and snow from flooding the land when it was not needed, and to deal it out in creek, river and underground channel, as it should be needed throughout the year. Any one who has read the valuable records, examples and statements, collected and compiled in the preceding part of this volume, will need no further evidence, and will well understand, on being shown the heights of land and watershed, what should be done with them. It is extremely desirable that they be, where possible, maintained in a forest state, the manner of doing which has been previously explained; and that, where deforested, they be, in preference to any other land, the scene of foresting operations.

It should be pointed out that it has been found in every country where forestry is practised, expedient to set in operation several nurseries for the purpose of raising the seedling trees adapted for planting, of such varieties as are most suitable. These should be selected, not necessarily in any of the localities described as heights of land, but as a small portion of land would be sufficient, in any part of the country, where the soil and situation are considered most favorable for the young plants, considered with regard to their future destination. This can be well learned by consultation with those who have made such experiments, of which some are reported in these pages. It may be remarked that, although it is recommended by some experimenters to rely on the forest for seedlings, yet in other countries, where equal or greater facilities exist in that respect, nurseries are always found necessary, and would, for various reasons, probably be so here.

It would appear that, in planting or preserving these heights of land, the trees chosen should be largely of the pine variety. In the first place, their height is of great additional service. 2nd. They are evergreen, and preserve deep forest shade and shelter in summer and winter, spring and fall. 3rd. The soil of these localities is likely to resemble that found suitable to these trees in other lands. 4th. They may be relied upon for a paying return, year after year, if preserved with care, as this is the most valuable tree for commercial purposes. 5th. They will, many authorities say, grow to a size fit to cut much sooner than the hardwoods of equal value. 6th. They can be, it appears, very successfully interspersed with the hardwoods, especially the beech, which would add to the plantation all the advantages of a deciduous forest.

THE GREAT FOREST TO THE NORTHEAST.

As mentioned in the first part of this book, there is a great and largely untouched forest to the northeast of the Province of Ontario. The reason why this mass of forest has not been ere this more deeply penetrated by the settler is, that the land is not nearly so good for agricultural purposes as that in the older settled districts of the Province.

In one word, it is the Laurentian formation, an outcrop of the backbone of the world, and that backbone, unlike other bones, contains no lime; it is a granite formation, and, though there are in parts of it opportunities for obtaining lime from the gneiss rock, yet, do what you will with it, this district will never equal in an agricultural capacity (*ceteris paribus*) that based on a limestone formation. The detritus of granite is not, and in the nature of things cannot be, for agricultural purposes, in any respect the equal of the detritus of limestone. This great region is reached from Toronto at a point near Gravenhurst, and its border would be marked by a curved line from Gravenhurst to a point about five miles east of Kingston, to the northeast of all this line is a vast mass of

forest, pierced in many points by colonization roads, and interspersed with clearings along its southern edge. To this district we may add the Muskoka and Parry Sound regions, which are, in many respects, similar. In those there are situated great pine districts, many of which have been cut over by the lumberman, while much is yet untouched and in the hands of Government. It is, it appears to me, a matter of great importance, to preserve many of the pine forests in these vicinities, and that for these reasons:—

1. They are the true reserves of the older districts of Ontario.
2. The land whereon they stand can never yield, for purposes of agriculture, anything like the return it is capable of producing if maintained in continual pine-bearing forest.
3. If proper care be taken these great districts can, by the adoption of European methods, be placed in a state of continual reproduction, which will allow, every year, a very large amount of valuable pine to be cut without clearing the land or in any way injuring the forest capacity for production.
4. It would be far better to commence the preservation of forest areas along the present existing line of clearing than to commence similar operations much farther back. If, as is stated, the land is much better farther to the north, it would be better to renew the clearing there, so as to leave a broad belt of forest to the south of the new settlements; for a forest district to the south (without prejudice to the height of lands considerations) will attract summer showers to the cleared land north of it, while from a north forest comes little rain at the season when most needed.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

The great difficulty in maintaining forests in this country lies in protecting them from the ravages of fire, to which they are peculiarly subject. Our hot summers dry the edge of the forest, the cuttings left by the lumberman greatly increase the danger, the cattle of the settler dry and impoverish the edge of the forest for many miles, a dry season comes, fire is ignited by the clearing fires of the settler, by those of the lumberman or the hunter, or it may be at some point where the railway has touched the forest line, by a spark from the locomotive. There are two seasons when fires are likely to run—the first is during the hot months of summer, the second late in a dry fall, when the fires run on the thick carpet of dry leaves. This last I think the more rapid of the two. I have seen it come miles abreast through the forest with the speed of a fast walker, firing every inflammable substance in its way. The terrible devastation caused by these fires when under full headway is ruinous beyond imagination. Hundreds and thousands of square miles of beautiful forest have been reduced to ashes in periods of a fortnight or even of a week. It has been well remarked by persons fully competent to express an opinion on the matter, that the fire destroys more timber in Canada than the axe. If, then, some means could be devised to check this devastation, the result would, no doubt, be extremely beneficial to the country.

The recommendation I have to make, with respect to these forests, is one based partly on the character of the soil, partly on the practice existing in India and in Europe, and pursued there with the same intention. It is impossible to preserve the extensive Canadian forests from fire without appointing extensive ranges, few or many, as may be judged expedient, whose business it shall be to carry out, in this country, as far as their numbers will allow them, the policy pursued in European countries of guarding against fire, giving warning where it occurs, and prosecuting all individuals who infringe the fire laws established by Government. To my own knowledge, the laws enacted by the Ontario Government with reference to the management of fires, their lighting and extinguishing, are carelessly observed, or even altogether ignored in the back districts through which I have travelled. I should, therefore, recommend that a certain number of men be appointed to watch breaches of these laws and institute the necessary prosecutions.

The East India practice to which I refer is this. In the vast Indian forests, under the

careful supervision which has been established there by the Indian Government, every effort has been made to suppress or hold in check what with them is a still more dangerous enemy than with us, the ignition of the forests. The principal means used and recommended by them is, the cutting of what are called fire lines through the forests for long distances. These lines, it is recommended should be made two hundred feet wide, and be kept quite clear of brushwood, or any other inflammable matter.

In travelling through different parts of this northeastern district of Ontario, and having in successive years passed over several hundred miles of it in different directions, I became decidedly of the opinion, that the whole country was far better suited for extensive grazing grounds, interspersed with manufacturing villages, than to be given out in one or two hundred acre lots to the ordinary settler. Considering the character of the land, I am of opinion that many ordinary settlers will not be able to give it that care which alone can maintain its fertility; I fear they will in many instances, be obliged to overcrop it, to impoverish it, and to abandon it. The granite formation, I fear, will never show the staying qualities of the limestone-founded portions of Ontario. On the other hand, I think if much of this land were given out to men of capital, who would be willing to establish large grazing farms thereon, they would be able to cover the soil with a heavy clover sod, which, with careful management might be maintained for ever.

I will, then, suggest what would be my plan if some millions of acres of this vast forest were mine, and I were desirous of preserving it from the ravages of fire. I would cut the fire-protecting lines, as used in India, through and through it at different points, clearing them thoroughly from brushwood, but I should make them wider, say, a hundred yards broad, and I should suggest that paths a hundred yards broad cut through these forests, and fenced at each side, would make excellent grazing runs for cattle, if got under grass, and would operate as most effectual firebreaks. I should think that an arrangement might be made whereby graziers would gladly lease these lines, undertake to seed them with grass and use them for the fattening of their cattle, which would readily find water at the numerous streams these firebreaks would necessarily cross. A portion of the consideration paid for the use of these grazing-lines, might well be the undertaking on the part of the grazier to send a certain number of men to extinguish any fire which might arise in his vicinity. In this manner, I conceive that, by the assistance and supervision of a small force of Government rangers, very large forests might be preserved from the ravages of fire.

In connection with the manufacturing capacities of this region of country, I would remark, that it possesses many and valuable water-courses, which would dry up were the country cleared, but which the retention of the forests will retain in full value. I would also state, that the quality of the water flowing over the granite bed, it being from lime, is remarkably well adapted to various textile manufactures, and would suggest that large manufacturing villages and towns might find occasion for profitable existence in the heart of the large forests which, I conceive, Government should retain in this part of the country.

I would also suggest that such towns and villages will by no means lack communication with other parts of the country, as the Canada Pacific, and its connecting railways, will pass through the present wilderness near the vicinity where it is desirable these forests should be maintained.

I would here suggest that large portions of forest might be preserved, let us say after the merchantable lumber has been carried off by the lumberman, by allotting them in free grants to persons who would undertake to maintain the land in its wooded condition.

The opinion of Mr. Ward, of Montreal, is, "To have our country remain well wooded for many years, it is but necessary to give the trees indigenous to our country leave to grow, and there will be no necessity to plant. I have no doubt but that much of the land that has been

denuded of its timber would in a few years be covered with a spontaneous growth of wood, and so prevent our country from becoming an arid waste, utilizing only that portion of it that can be profitably worked." Mr. Cleveland, of Chicago, remarks "A vast area of woodland is running to waste, yielding no revenue and promising nothing better in the future than fire-wood, of which a very large proportion is yet susceptible of redemption and conversion into timber of great value, at far less cost of time and labor than would be required for the planting and rearing of new forests." If then we give free grants of land where clearing and cultivation is desirable on condition that the land be cleared and cultivated, I should think it would be well to give free grants of forest where forest is desirable, on condition that the forest be kept in good order, that it be fenced against cattle and thinned as directed by regulations which should be laid down by a government official of knowledge in such matters. This would give people who wish to acquire land, without being compelled to reside thereon, the opportunity of doing so, as they could hire the necessary labor and care, of persons in the neighborhood, and they would naturally see that their employees performed their duty properly, since that would constitute their only right to the land, and their only protection against fire overrunning it.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY OF ONTARIO.

A word may well be said here on this subject. Full control of this territory is withheld from its proper possessors by the delay in ratifying the Boundary Award. It contains a large quantity of valuable timber, comprising one of the chief timber reserves in all the North-West, so far as present information is obtainable. This timber, in a position where it will always command ready sale, and comparatively untouched by the lumberman or settler, offers as yet a most excellent opportunity not only for procuring timber, but also for maintaining the supply. If this reserve were at once taken in hand and managed on the European or East Indian plan, those trees only cut which are of age and size, and cut so as not to injure others; and the whole forest then mapped into sections, each in charge of a competent forester, the forest could be maintained in perpetuity as good as, or better, than it now is, and a large supply of the best lumber yearly drawn therefrom.

Further hindrance of the right of control belonging to Ontario will be most prejudicial. For in the meantime the demand for lumber in the North-West will grow apace; private individuals, will commence to cut; lumbering operations will be carried on by rival parties; and as soon as these operations are proceeded with on a larger scale, and with the reckless haste which probably will characterize them, fire is certain to occur, probably at many points, and, in that region of rocky timbered slopes and ridges, fully open, too, to the sweeping prairie winds, it may well be expected from what has happened in far less exposed localities, that before the boundary is found, this great forest, of priceless value if properly used now, will be utterly lost.

Pacific Coast Timber.

The lumber trade direct between Puget Sound and adjacent territory and Australia has become important. The point, however, occurs whether it is not desirable to adopt measures for the preservation of the forest timber. The Pacific coast is being rapidly denuded of timber, and nothing is done to compensate for the loss by planting new forests. Climatic changes of very serious character may be anticipated from the wholesale destruction of growing timber. A correspondent writes to us from California stating that he had driven recently for days through the Sierra Nevada range, and that the usually bright atmosphere of that elevated region was so charged with smoke from burning pine trees that it was impossible to see for any considerable distance. Millions of dollars worth of valuable timber are thus annually destroyed on the Pacific coast. Sheep-herders and hunters are the greatest offenders, but as they are never prosecuted they continue their devastations year in and year out. It should be somebody's business to prevent this waste of national property.—*Ex.*

Chips.

DENSE forests are increasing in Australia, the climate is growing more moist, and even the great central desert may become habitable.

A CHARLOTTE, N. C., man years ago grafted a twig of English walnut on an American walnut tree, this year has a big crop of two kinds of walnuts.

JOHN DICE, of Thomastown, Michigan, struck a perfectly sound cedar limb, while digging a well, at a depth of 12 feet, in a bed of solid gravel.

COMPLAINT is made of the severe destruction of oak trees in Hetch Hetchy valley, Nevada, by the Piute Indian, who recklessly fells them to get the acorns.

HICKLOCK bark is not yet "cleaned out" of the eastern townships, as the *Monetary Times* hears that 500 cords will be shipped from East Pottom this season.

A solution of Lichromate of potash is often used for darkening mahogany. It converts the light-colored mahogany to the tint of the old mahogany furniture.

THE Forest Pulp Mills, of Yarmouth, Me., are making extensive improvements, which employ regularly about 150 hands. For fibre 1,000 cords of poplar are annually consumed.

THE tooth-pick factory at Harbor Springs, Mich., which is being established by Cleveland, Ohio, capitalists, will consume 20,000 cords of wood annually. The building will be 30x124 feet.

KANSAS had on March 1, 1883, 9,341 acres of artificial walnut forests; 5,890 of maple; 1,691 of honey locust; 55,207 of cottonwood; and 50,589 of other varieties, making a total of 122,718 acres. At this rate of planting forest trees Kansas will soon have valuable timber, and not only that but plenty of wood for fuel.

PAINTED wood-work may be classed among the necessary evils of house decoration. No one in his sober senses will put paint on good wood-work if he can get an equal effect by the use of natural wood. But the costliness of hard wood, and especially the expense of working it, renders the use of pine practically inevitable.—*Carpenter and Builder.*

A FOLDING secretary for exhibition at the Louisville Exposition has been made by C. E. Hillard, of Faulkner county, Arkansas, the top of which is made of specimens of Arkansas woods, so arranged as to form a map of the United States, each state being of a different kind of wood. Forty-eight varieties of wood in the state are shown in the construction of the secretary.

THE foreign countries are apparently not behind the United States in the matter of making paper from wood-pulp. Germany is said to have 500 mills for the manufacture of woodpulp, in which such a degree of perfection has been reached that for the better qualities of paper, even, it is a complete substitute for rags. Wood-pulp, it is said constitutes seventy-five per cent of the paper making stock in that country.

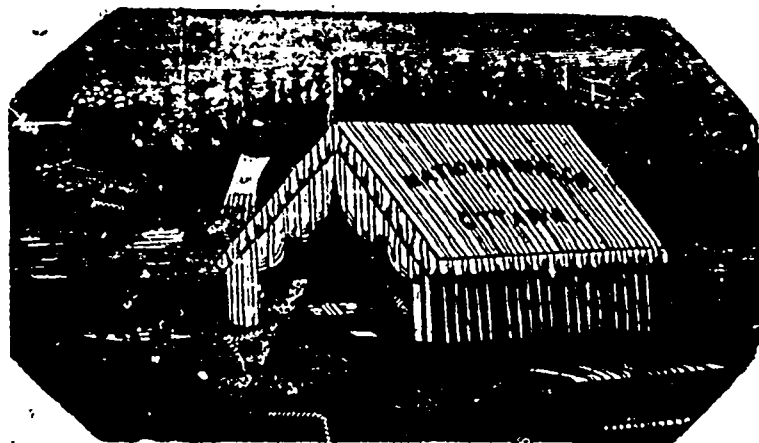
A COUPLE of Bostonians have lately completed a machine for manufacturing half-round barrel hoops. This machine will make from twenty to thirty thousand half-round hoops per day, cutting two, three or four from a pole, as occasion requires. This branch of barrel-making is thus placed on a level with all the others in which machinery is the principal agent of construction. One of the results of the introduction of this new machine will be the utilization of ironwood saplings for hoops.—*Journal of Progress.*

VIENNA bent wood so popular as furniture for offices and sitting rooms, is, as is well known, prepared by being steamed for taking the required shape. The opposite use is suggested for a steam process to take out dents or bruises in furniture. It is recommended to wet the part with warm water; double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak it and lay on the place; apply on that a hot flat-iron until the moisture is evaporated. If the dent is not gone repeat the process. After two or three applications the dent will be raised level with the surface.—*Journal of Progress.*

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Market Reports.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent

Nov. 10.—Our local market has been on the whole very quiet since the date of our last report, the weather not being very good for business, although, at the same time a good deal of lumber is moving, chiefly for building purposes. There is no American demand at present and not likely to be till nearer spring. Laths have now advanced to \$1.80 and is scarce at these figures, as at this season they cannot be made, and higher prices are looked for in the near future. Prices of lumber are unchanged and no advance is looked for, as there has been too much produced this season. Shipping is now about over for the season and no more vessels will now be here to load. We hope in next report to give the total amount shipped for the season with comparative figures for last year. The Forestry Association held a meeting here this week, but the attendance was small and little business was transacted beyond reading the annual report. Yard prices are as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices for Montreal, including items like Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and various grades with their respective prices per unit.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

A visit to the various retail yards in the city shows trade to be fairly active, and were it not for the strike on the part of journeymen plasterers, trade would be exceedingly brisk, and the effects produced by this strike will not pass away with its cessation, inasmuch as several contracts which were in the hands of the architects have been entirely withdrawn in consequence. It is to be regretted that arbitration was not resorted to to settle all such disputes between capital and labor.

The fine open weather of the past two weeks has been favorable to shippers. Large quantities of grain and considerable lumber having left our port during that time, somewhere in the vicinity of 3,000,000 feet of lumber and 500,000 bingles having passed over our docks, and several more cargoes yet to get away.

Things in general are looking gloomy for the wholesale dealer just now, some of the banks having refused to discount good commercial paper, which has had the effect already of closing up the firm, and if this absurd course on the part of our banking institutions is persisted in it is only a question of a little time when other firms will have to follow that of A. K. McIntosh & Co. It is quite a different thing to refuse mill men accommodation wherewith to stock up their mills, and so continue to glut the market, and to deny a reasonable amount in discounts to the dealer to enable him to work off to advantage the stocks on hand. The former course is commendable, the latter unjustifiable, and only calculated to spread disaster through all the ranks of the middlemen. If the wheels of trade are to be clogged in this manner without any warning on the part of our monetary institutions it is high time that a better understanding on the part of both were arrived at. It really seems as if the railway companies and banking institutions had leagued together to rush out of existence the ever struggling middlemen, and yet they are the men who have

cast more money into their coffers than any other class of traders.

I have just been informed that it has been fully brought home to Mr. Robt. Kerr, of the N. & N. W. R. R. Company, as having been the leading spirit in the innovation lately instituted by the various railway companies. One of our leading lumbermen called on Mr. Kerr for an explanation as to why the charge for shunting was made. He quietly and suavely remarked that another railway company deserved the merit due for that brilliant stroke of policy, and that of course their company were perforce compelled to follow suit. Of course under such circumstances the gentleman had to retire rather discomfited, but still not quite convinced, and the thought struck him that he might as well visit the freight agent of the other company named, which he accordingly did, and after airing his grievances was handed a letter from Mr. Kerr, urging the course of action which has since been carried out.

Now, to say the least about it, this was hardly a manly course on the part of the N. & N. W. freight agent, and he has other faults equally as glaring as that of prevarication. For instance, when a customer calls to see him on business, and after his wants have been made known, quite unlike many gentlemen in similar positions, he will continue to read over his correspondence, occasionally replying in monosyllables, and in some cases seems to become quite oblivious of his visitors presence. Now with some of the heads of departments in the company's service it is different, notably, the superintendent and local freight agent, with whom it is a pleasure to do business, always that gentlemanly courtesy displayed by them which commands respect, and if Mr. Kerr will permit us we would set those two gentlemen before him after which it would be greatly to the public liking and the company's benefit for him to copy.

Table listing lumber prices for Toronto, including items like Mill cut boards, Shipping cut boards, Scantling and joist, and various grades with their respective prices.

WINNIPEG.

The Winnipeg Commercial of Nov. 6, says: There is a still fairly active demand, and will continue to be until the advent of winter puts a stop to building operations. The following are the quotations:—Pine lumber, 1st, common boards, dressed, \$26.50; 2nd, dressed, \$25.50; 1st, do rough, \$26.50; 2nd, do., \$25.50; sheathing, rough, \$25; timber, 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimension and joists 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet for each \$1; fencing, \$25; 2 and 3 inch battens, \$30; A. stock boards, all widths, \$50; B. do., \$45; C. do., \$40; D. do., \$35; 1st clear, 1, 1 1/2, and 2 in., \$60; 2nd do., \$56; window and door casings, \$50; base boards, dressed, \$50; 1st pine flooring, siding and ceiling \$40; 2nd do \$35; 3rd do., \$30; 3 inch split siding, dressed, \$30. Spruce lumber—timber 16 feet and under, \$22; do. over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimensions and joists, 16 feet and under, \$23; do. over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; boards, \$22; 1st flooring, siding and ceiling, \$23; XXX shingles, \$5.25; Star A. shingles, \$5.25; X. shingles, \$5.00; A. do. \$4.50; lath \$4.50.

BOSTON.

Cotton, Wool and Iron of Nov. 10, says:—There is nothing materially changed either in

the volume of trade or the tone of the general market. Western pine is in good steady request and values are quite firmly held, especially on good grades. Eastern lumber, pine, spruce, and hemlock are moving steadily at well sustained prices. Laths are held stiffly at the high prices lately current. Southern pine is in moderate and steady request at unchanged prices. Walnut, ash, oak, and cherry in choice grades are of good fair movement at well-sustained values. Our quotations are for cargo lots.

CANADA PINE.

Table listing prices for Canada Pine, including items like Selects, Dressed, Sheling, Dressed, 1st, 2nds, Dressed Shippers, Dressed Box, and Sheathing, 1st quality, 2nd.

ALBANY.

Table listing prices for Albany, including items like Pine, clear, 4th M., Pine, fourths, Pine, select, Pine, good box, Pine, 10-in. plank, each, Pine, 10-in. plank, culls, each, Pine boards, 10-in., Pine, 10-in. boards, culls, Pine, 10-in. boards, 16 ft., M., Pine, 12-in. boards, 16 ft., Pine, 12-in. boards, 13 ft., Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, select, Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, common, Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, select, Pine, incl. siding, common, Spruce, boards, each, Spruce, plank, 1 1/2 in., each, Spruce, plank, 2 in., each, Spruce, wall strips, each, Hemlock, boards, each, Hemlock, joist, 4x6, each, Hemlock, joist, 2x4, each, Hemlock, wall strips, 2x1, each, Ash, good, M., Ash, second quality, M., Cherry, good, M., Cherry, common, M., Oak, good, M., Oak, second quality, M., Basswood, M., Hickory, M., Maple, Canada, M., Maple, American, per M., Chestnut, M., Shingles, shaved, pine, M., 2nd quality, extra, sawed, pine, clear, cedar, mixed, cedar, XXX, hemlock, Lath, hemlock, M., Lath, spruce.

BUFFALO.

Table listing prices for Buffalo, including items like We quote cargo lots:—Uppers, Common, Culls.

CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of Nov. 20th, says:—The big fleet that the frequenters of the Franklyn street sales docks expected after the great gale last week did not swell to such immense proportions as was looked for. On Friday the port arrivals of lumber cargoes numbering 97, of which 50 to 60 were tied to the market docks, the largest single day's offering of the week. Sales were made with fair facility, so that there was less dragging than was anticipated. After Friday arrivals fell off, and but a portion of these stopping at the market, there has been no banking up of offerings and no clog in movement. Cargoes of dimension that were at all desirable have been taken soon after the vessels reached the basin; that which was indifferent like poor No. 2 inch lumber and dimension of undesirable quality, or size, going slow. Whenever fair to good 2x4 short lengths have constituted a large proportion of a cargo, there has been no hesitancy about purchasing. As a matter of fact the better cuts of lumber are being bought up at the mills, leaving all the poor stuff to come to this market. Yet the baiting process is going on, and in each day's arrivals there are straggling cargoes of quite good lumber. Inch lumber classed as No. 2, but out of which the better grades have probably been picked before shipment, arrives here looking rather tough, and lingers at the docks, and suffers a deal of kicking and pounding before it sells. Long dimension and timbers are not arriving to a great extent, and shingles are coming slowly. There is next to no Lake Huron lumber putting in an appearance. The rush for the season is subsiding. A considerable proportion of the lumber now being sawed at the east shore mills is going into pile, values not being high enough to suit the manufacturers. Yet the commission men say that lumber will

come along steadily, though moderately, till the close of navigation. The total for the week ended Wednesday was 224 cargoes—not a bad showing for this season.

There is no change in prices worthy of mention, \$9 to \$9.25 being still the range on piece stuff under 18 feet in length, and much dependent on the desirability of the stuff and the special nature of the schedule.

Table listing prices for receipts of lumber, shingles, etc., for the week ending Nov. 8, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange. Includes items like Short dimension, green, Long dimension, green, Boards and strips—No. 2, Boards and strips—Medium, Boards and strips—No. 1, Shingles, standard, Extra A., Lath.

Receipts of lumber, shingles, etc., for the week ending Nov. 8, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange:—

Table showing receipts of lumber and shingles for 1883 and 1882, from January 1, 1883, to November 8, 1883, inclusive.

Table showing increase and decrease in receipts of lumber and shingles.

Table showing stock on hand Oct. 1 for 1883 and 1882, including items like Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Cedar posts.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Since our last report a steady and good business has been done. The weakness manifested by holders of common and cull lumber has stimulated trade, and large quantities have been sold at low prices. Dealers from the interior are stocking up; receipts are light and the season is drawing to a close. Stocks are large and a good assortment is in store for winter trade.

Table listing prices for Oswego, N.Y., including items like Three uppers, Pickets, Fine, common, Common, Culls, Mill run lots, Siding, selected, 1 inch, 1 1/2 inch, Mill run, 1x10, 12 inch, selected, Shippers, Strips, 1 and 1 1/2 inch mill run, culls, 1x6 selected for clapboards, Shingles, XXX, 18 inch, pine, XXX, 18 inch, cedar, Lath.

TENAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—SAGINAW INSPECTION.

Table listing prices for Tenawanda cargo lots, including items like Three uppers, Common, Culls.

LIVERPOOL.

The Timber Trades Journal of Oct. 27 says:—The quantity of timber, deals, and other wood goods being sent into the country continues large, but without affecting prices in any marked degree, as the import still keeps pace with the consumption. Buyers are no doubt stimulated to make their purchases now for several reasons, of which it is most likely the most prominent will be the continued low figures sales are made at, and the approaching termination of the import season for Canadian and Baltic goods.

Spruce deals do not show signs of improvement in value yet, but with a greater scarcity of vessels, and termination of the time when deckloads are permitted, which has now nearly elapsed, it may not be far distant.

The failures reported to have taken place amongst the Swedish shipping houses will not affect this market, as the redwood business in Liverpool is only of secondary importance. Whilst on this subject it may be mentioned that a cargo of about 300 standards of deals from St. Petersburg has just been landed here, which show a decided improvement upon previous shipments from that port, the bracking having seriously deteriorated during the past few years. The new shipment appears to be satisfactory to the buyers, and will probably lead to a resumption of business in this shipment.

Graving Dock at Quebec.

A new graving dock is being rapidly constructed on the Quebec side of the river. It is

situated near Wolf's Cove, upon the property of Mr. Roche adjoining his steam saw mill. Mr. Roche has possessed, for a considerable time, excellent facilities for repairing ships and steamers, and is now, with commendable enterprise and a very considerable outlay, adding to these facilities by the building of a new dry dock, destined for the reception of steamships of the very largest class.—*Montreal Gazette*. The establishment of Mr. Roche, at Quebec, is one of the most important in Canada, comprising as it does extensive square timber booms for the dressing and delivering of timber intended for the English market, also large saw and planing mills, and a ship repairing yard of unequalled facilities on this continent. This last enterprise of Mr. Roche, is a huge one, and when completed will enable large iron steamships to be thoroughly repaired on this side of the Atlantic, which has been hitherto impossible.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

New Lumbering Company.

Mr. K. N. MacFee, who has been absent from this city about three months, has returned, after forming a syndicate of lumbermen at Eau Claire, Wis., for the manufacture of lumber in the Bow River country. The company is known as the Eau Claire and Bow River Lumbering Company, and it is organized under the laws of Wisconsin and formed for the manufacture of lumber in a section of country embracing 450 miles of territory on the Bow and Kannanaskis rivers. The syndicate numbers 16 members and includes Messrs. H. O. Ingram, President of the Empire Lumbering Company; J. G. Thorpe, President of the Eau Claire Lumber Company; W. A. Rutz, vice-president of the same; J. O. Putnam, banker; H. M. Stocking, J. K. Korr and F. C. Holman, of Eau Claire; and A. Bruce of Chippewa Falls. The capital stock is about \$500,000. A mill to cost \$75,000 will be erected at Calgary. Mr. MacFee will be manager of the company in Winnipeg.—*Winnipeg Times*.

A Lumber Railway.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—The line of the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad has been extended to Houghton Lake, and is now open for business. The territory is heavily timbered and will afford the road an extensive traffic. On the Harrison branch 30 miles long, there are upwards of thirty miles of spurs, from half a mile to six miles long. The lumber traffic of the Flint and Pere Marquette, particularly in the transportation of logs, has been very great. Up to the first of October 115,000,000 feet of logs had been hauled to the mills and booms in Saginaw and adjacent towns. One can better judge of the enormous mass of timber these figures comprehend by understanding that it made 4,607 carloads hauled in 1,400 trains. The amount of the log traffic will probably reach 140,000,000 feet by the close of the year against 105,000,000 feet last year.

International Forestry Exhibition.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says:—In reply to several inquiries from intending exhibitors at the forthcoming International Forestry Exhibition, we may state that the committee of which Mr. George Cadell is the secretary, has its office at 3, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh. All further particulars may also be obtained from the London agent for the Exhibition, Mr. W. H. Rider, at the office of this *Journal*.

Sale of Timber Limits.

The following timber limits in the Georgian Bay, belonging to James McLaren and others, are reported sold:—Limit 48, sold for \$30,000 to Thomas Kenny and also limit 56 for \$36,000; limit 63 to James Worthington for \$24,000; limit 64 to Thomas Kenny for \$5,200; limit 72 to James Worthington for \$5,000. The sale in all amounted to \$110,700.

The *Belleville Intelligencer* of Nov. 1, says: A raft of ten drams of timber belonging to the Ontario Lumber Company, made at Belleville, and on Tuesday in tow of the Ontario, for Quebec, broke above Collinsby. Five drams were completely wrecked; the other five were towed into Collinsby. The loose timber floated

to the bay, and has since been picked up all right.

REVIEWS.

FORESTRY.—We have received the September number of *Forestry*, a monthly magazine edited by Mr. F. G. Heath, and published by Wm. Ryder & Son, London, England. Among the prominent articles is a further contribution by Mr. Jas. Little, of Montreal, on "The Alarming Destruction of American Forests," a warning that is worthy of attention on both sides of the Atlantic. Other articles deal with "A School of Forestry in England," "Excursion of the Scottish Arboricultural Society," "The International Forestry Exhibition," "Forest Rambles in Madeira," "Epping Forest and its Management," "Forest Work for the Month," &c., &c.

A QUERY ANSWERED.—People often ask when is the best time to take a blood purifier? We answer, the best time is now. Burdock Blood Bitters does its work of purifying, regulating, and toning the system at all times and all seasons. Purity in all things is always in order when required.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cacao, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle malleles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (4-lb. and 1-lb.) by Grocers, labelled thus: **JAMES EPPS & Co.,** Homeopathic Chemists, 172, 21 London, England.

HILL'S
English Extract of
BUCHU,
One of the Best
KIDNEY
INVESTIGATORS IN USE.

It is a specific in the cure of all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Prostatic Portion of the Urinary Organs, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Burning Urine, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, in all its stages, Mucous Discharges, Congestion of the Kidneys, Brick-dust Deposit, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Dropsy of the Kidneys, Acid Urine, Bloody Urine, Pain in the Region of the Bladder, PAIN IN THE BACK, Urinary Calculus, Renal Calculus, Renal Colic, Retention of Urine, Frequent Urination, Gravel in all its forms, Inability to retain the Water, particularly in persons advanced in life. IT IS A KIDNEY INVESTIGATOR that restores the Urine to its natural color, removes the acid and burning, and the effect of the excessive use of intoxicating drink.

PRICE, \$1; or, Six Bottles for \$5.
Send for Circular. Sold by all Druggists.

W. JOHNSTON & CO.,
161 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

Burdock
BLOOD
BITTERS

WILLIAM COOK & SONS,
GLASGOW STEEL and FILE WORKS,
SHEFFIELD,
Manufacturers of Best Quality Steel, Files, Saws & Crucible Steel Castings.
AGENTS FOR CANADA:—
RAE & WATSON, 22 Church Street, TORONTO, Ont.

JONES & SON,
Wholesale Lumber & Timber Dealers
39 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Oak, Ash, Cherry, Black Walnut, Poplar, Butternut
And all other Kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

White and Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber.
Oak Ship Plank and Timber. Pine Deck Plank and Ship Stock Generally.

MONTREAL AXE WORKS

MOCOCK & SON

St. Gabriel Locks, - Montreal,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

AXES and EDGE TOOLS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Old and Reliable, the Best Axes made in Canada.

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J. S. MAYO

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

MACHINE OILS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

9 Common Street, Montreal.

AMERICAN LUBRICATING OILS A SPECIALTY.

As I carry the LARGEST and BEST assorted Stock of OILS in the Dominion, I am prepared to fill all orders Promptly and at **LOWEST MARKET PRICES.**

12120

PRESERVING FORESTS AGAINST FIRE.

Whenever it is possible leave the trees standing in blocks. Between these blocks the land should be kept under cultivation by the plow, or pastured so closely as to prevent any grass from growing up and standing in high tufts; for such would enable the fire to run over the ground, and thus carry it from one block to another, to the destruction of their trees. The size of these blocks ought to be as small as possible; as a general rule, we would limit them to five to twenty acres, and never let one exceed fifty acres. The cultivated division between these should vary in breadth according to circumstance, to be decided upon by a government surveyor. As western winds are more generally prevalent during a dry time, when forests are most liable to be fired, the spaces ought to be broader between the eastern and western lines than the southern and northern. As wood and timber are cut, they should be hauled out from the woods and piled on or near the centre of these spaces, and then, in case of fire, these at least would be saved from destruction.

Before commencing lumbering in the forests, or clearing for cultivation, the tract of country subject to this ought to be surveyed, and the spaces lined out to be first cut over, and all the brush cleaned up and burned before dry weather sets in. In some instances, these spaces could be left safely to grow up a new forest, but it would be better to put them under cultivation or into grass. If suitable blocks of forest were left standing, the thinnings of these would go far to supply the country with a sufficiency of lumber. As soon as a tree here had attained a proper age and size, it might be cut down, hauled out, and turned into lumber, as is done in many of the European forests. This gives the younger trees near where they stood a chance for a better and more rapid growth, thus keeping the blocks up for a never failing supply of wood and timber for the annual wants of the country.

Forests are set on fire by so many various ways, that neither guards nor laws, however strict, can entirely prevent them. These are mainly done by hunters, picnic parties, brush burning, sparks from locomotives, or depraved people, delighting in the wanton destruction of valuable property belonging to others. The preservation of sufficient areas of forest where now standing, and the planting of others were needed, are important considerations, not only for our own United States, but for the whole continent of North and South America. This should now be made both a state and national subject, by passing such laws, and strictly enforcing them, as shall ensure them being properly cared for; and when we have done this for our own region of the western hemisphere, let us use our influence to have the same thing accomplished, where not already done, in all other portions of the American continent.

Fire and lumbermen are annually making a shocking waste of our forests. It is fully proved now, that where reservations have been made of blocks from them by farmers, on the first settlement of their lands, the thinnings from these blocks for fire-wood, fencing, and lumber, have been more profitable to them than the crops gathered from the land entirely cleared up for cultivation; and the wooded portions of the former now are worth and would readily sell for two to five times the price per acre of the latter.

GROWTH AND AGE OF TREES.

We are apt to underrate the possible rate of growth where a tree meets with altogether favorable conditions. The silver fir was only introduced into England in the seventeenth century by Serjeant Nowdigate; and one tree of his planting was 13 feet round when Evelyn measured it 81 years afterwards. A comparison of the statistics of growth, as above collected with reference to the oak, indicates with respect to most trees a more rapid rate than is generally supposed. Let us test the claims of some of the oldest limes. The Swiss used often to commemorate a victory by planting a lime tree, so that it may be true that the lime still in the Square of Fribourg was planted on the day of their victory over Charles the Bold at Morat in 1476. A youth, they say, bore it as a twig into

the town, and arriving breathless and exhausted from the battle had only strength to utter the word "Victory!" before he fell down dead. But this tree was only 13 feet 9 inches in 1831 (i. e., 355 years afterwards), and it would be extraordinary if a lime had not obtained in that period greater bulk than even an oak might have reached in a century. The large lime at Naustadt in Wurttemberg, mentioned by Evelyn as having its boughs supported by columns of stone, was 27 feet when he wrote (1664), and in 1837 it was 64 feet, so that within a period of 273 years it had gained as much as 27 feet. Consequently, making allowance for diminished growth, we may fairly assume that 200 years would have been more than enough for the attainment of the circumference of the first 27 feet which it had reached in the time of Evelyn. No English lime appears to have reached such dimensions as would imply a growth of more than three centuries, though the lime of Dopeham, near Norwich, which was 46 feet when Sir Thomas Browne sent his account of it to Evelyn, sufficiently dispels the legend that all limes in this country have come from two plants brought over by Sir John Spelman, who introduced the manufacture of paper into England from Germany, and to whom Queen Elizabeth granted the manor of Portbridge.—*Scottish American.*

Spruce and Hemlock.

The Chicago Northwestern Lumberman says: The eastern spruce trade is in a healthy condition. When the combination of spruce lumber manufacturers was formed some time ago there was no faith in the eastern markets that it would amount to anything. Some of the members of the organization cut prices as of old, but in order, seemingly, to make them stand up to their word, Providence stepped in and shut off the rainfall. There has not been water enough to float logs to any advantage and not enough to run the water-power mills. The result is that the production is greatly diminished, and prices are fairly sustained. Had it not been for this assistance which nature rendered there is no knowing how low values would have dropped. The pine lumber manufacturers of the Northwest may draw a lesson from this if they see fit. The markets will go into the winter with only moderately sized stocks of spruce on hand; the mills will have nothing to speak of in pile, and consequently the outlook for the coming year is brighter than it would otherwise be.

There is a good demand for hemlock in Pennsylvania at a reduction, in most markets, of \$1 per thousand from last year's prices. The cut of the hemlock mills is increasing, but there is little prospect that the production will become burdensome, for with the difference there is in the price of pine and hemlock the people in the East find it to their interests to use the latter wherever practicable.

T. SHEPPARD, the manager of the Rainy Lake Lumber Company, at Port Francis, Man., says, the company has rafted at present enough red and white pine logs to make 18,000,000 feet of lumber. Owing to the recent destruction of the company's Rat Portago mill very little of the amount will be cut this season. There is some white oak in the Rainy Lake region, but the birch, maple and other varieties are usually of poor quality. The land of the Rainy Lake region is of a rich sandy loam, with clay subsoil, and is easily cleared of timber. There has been an important agricultural effort in that region this year, and there is a good local demand for farm products. Port Francis is a town of about 50 houses, and is mainly maintained by the Rainy Lake Lumber company and the Hudson Bay company.

Falling Leaves.

"There is something inexpressibly touching in the fallen leaves," sighs an esteemed author. There is, there is, indeed. It's when you slip on one of the articles on a wet morning, and touch the unsympathetic pavement. But there is in reality touching language—language uttered from the heart, yes, from the depths of the soul, in the many thousands of testimonials and letters (unsolicited) that come from those who once were sufferers from lung disease, asthma and consumption, and who have used N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, and have been restored to their wonted health and activity.



THOS. GRAHAM & Co.,
File Manufacturers
ETC.,
150 FRONT STREET EAST
TORONTO.

FILES FOR SALE. FILES RE-OUT

F. E. DIXON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF



70 King Street East, Toronto.

SPECIALTY:—Belting made from J. B. HOYT & Co's American Oak Tanned Leather.

Send for Price List and Discounts.

SAW MILLS!

Having POLE ROADS to their Timber keep up the Mill Stock and run the year round.

Pole Roads are Cheap, Durable and Speedily built. The Cars can be built by any handy man in a couple of days, and will carry 2,000 feet of Hardwood Logs at a Load, drawn by one Span of Horses.

The Wheels are adjustable on the Axles to accommodate themselves to any bend in the poles.

The Iron Work complete, including Bolts and Washes, with a diagram of Car, are supplied by the undersigned. Prices on Application.

As to cost and utility of Pole Roads we will refer without permission to E. WATT, Gesto, P.O.; W. EDGAR, Kilroy, P.O.; DUNSTAN & IRWIN, Essex Centre, and JAMES NAILOR, Oil City, who are now running respectively 10, 8, 5 and 3 miles, and are stocked with our Jars.

G. NORSWORTHY & CO.,
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.

Patentees and Manufacturers of Moore's Improved Taper Cone Feed Saw Mills



Established 1874.

Established 1874.

NORMAN'S ELECTRO CURATIVE APPLIANCES

RELIEVE AND CURE

Spinal Complaints, General and Nervous Debility, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Gout, Liver, Kidney, Lung, Throat and Chest Complaints, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Incipient Paralysis, Asthma, Sciatica, Sprains, Consumption, Sleeplessness, Colds and Indigestion.

Ask for NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS and you will be safe against impostion, for they will do their work well and are cheap at any price.

A. NORMAN, ESQ.—Dear Sir,—Please send me a waist belt. Enclosed find price. Head band I got for my wife has almost cured her of neuralgia. Yours truly,

C. L. TILLEY, WATKINSVILLE, N.B.

Numerous of such testimonials can be seen at my office, proving that they are doing a good work and worthy the attention of all sufferers. Circulars free. No charge for consultation.

A. NORMAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

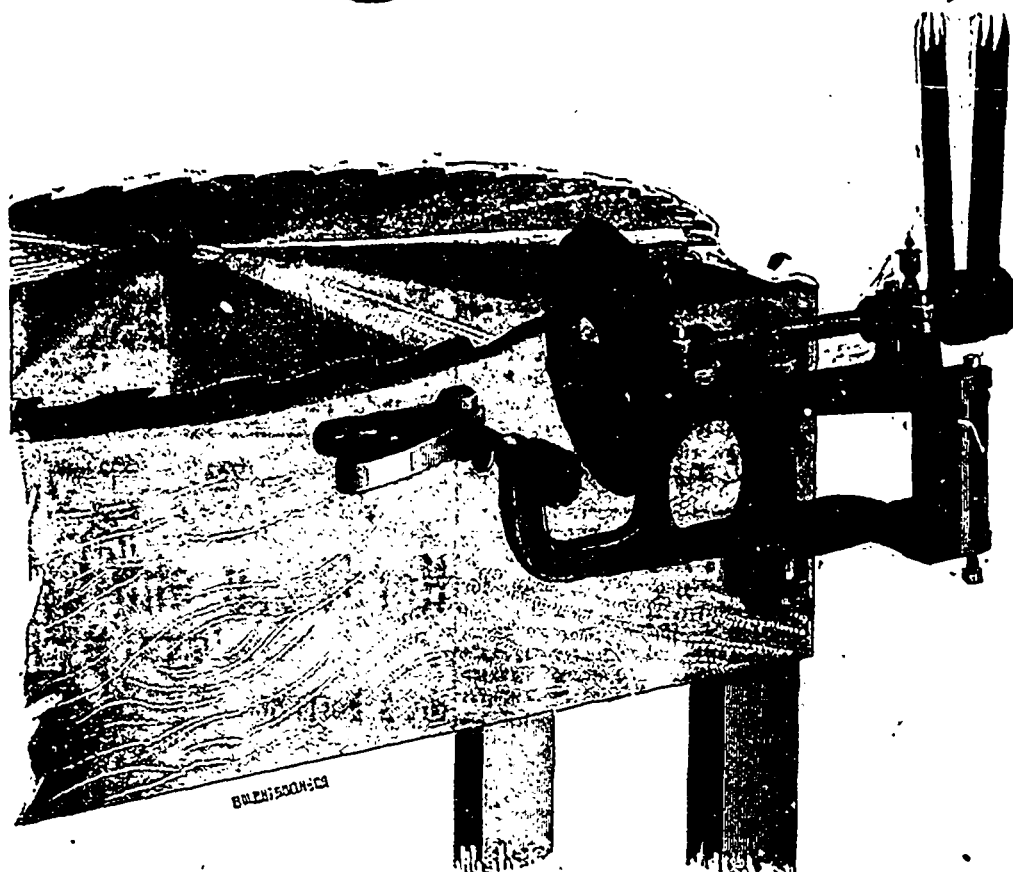
NORMAN'S ELECTRO CURATIVE TRUSS is the best in the world. Guaranteed to hold and be comfortable. Circulars free. N.B.—Trusses for Rupture, best in America, and Electric Batteries always on hand at reasonable prices. 117

Lumbering Season, 1884

Won't Heat!

Cheap!

Very Simple!



Accurate!

Works Fast!

Complete!

ROGERS' PATENT SAW GUMMER and SHARPENER

The Handiest Machine for these purposes ever Invented.

Saw Mill Owners in providing for the season of 1884, ought not to lose sight of ROGERS' SAW GUMMER for it will save them more money in proportion to the amount invested than any other machine.

Only \$30, including Emery Wheel ; Table and Countershaft, \$10 extra.

A few of ROGERS' SAW GUMMERS were put on the market last season, and we quote some of the commendations received :

JAS. HADDEN, Foxmead, says :—
"Your machine is all I expected."

CHAS. ANDERSON, Anton Mills, says :—
"I have given it a good trial, and am well pleased with it. I find it is one of the indispensable in a saw mill."

ROBT. R. WEIR, Orillia, writes :—
"It works like a charm, and is very accurate in its work."
CRONEN PATTON, Hoc-Roc Mills, Gravenhurst, says :
"The Rogers' Saw Gummer purchased from you gives good satisfaction, it cannot be beat."

D. DAVIDSON, Pentanguishene, writes :—
"We are well pleased with the Gummer."
W. W. BELDING, Wyevale, writes :—
"I have the Gummer running and it is giving good satisfaction."

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO THE

Hart Emery Wheel Company, Limited - Hamilton, Ont.

Manufacturers of Hart's Celebrated Patent Wire Strengthened Emery and Corundum Wheels.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The state of the lumber market is tolerably satisfactory. Purchases have been made by country dealers for the most part cautiously and sparingly, and as a consequence the stocks in country yards are light. Although the demand from across the lines is at present more slack than is usual at this season, there is no serious accumulation anywhere, for the reason that no more was cut last season than is likely to be needed.

Some enquiry is heard for the better grades of stock, which are scarce among our American neighbours, and are therefore firmly held here; while, on the other hand, the coarser qualities of pine wood are plentiful and easier in value. With respect to production, the opinion is free-expressed that only light stocks will be taken out of the woods this year. It is perhaps significant of restricts out-put and a lessened demand for labor to learn that saw mill hands, which were paid \$18 to \$20 per month, were engaged last week at \$16, and offered this week at \$14. To offset whatever difference in the cut might be occasioned by the burning of the Gilmour mill, the British Canadian mill and others destroyed of late, we find that two or three new mills have been built pretty well north on the Georgian Bay. And there is, besides, less disposition on the part of the banks to make advances to a number of small operators.

As to prospects for the winter, if the weather continues open building operations will be fully up to an average in extent, although the plasterer's strike in this city, affecting the market for that class of labor in Guelph and Hamilton as well as here, has put a damper on the plans of some intending builders. Already there is a good deal of activity in this direction, and appearances indicate a fair demand for all classes of building lumber for some months to come.—*Monetary Times.*

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the Board of Trade, for the month of Sept., and for the first nine months of the year—
MONTH ENDED 30TH SEPT., 1883.

Timber (Heard).	Quantity Loads.	Value \$.
Russia.....	39,620	81,291
Sweden and Norway.....	79,919	127,779
Germany.....	51,725	116,728
United States.....	9,600	33,559
British India.....	2,321	37,219
British North America.....	41,702	214,167
Other Countries.....	26,602	84,387
Total.....	251,648	646,190
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).		
Russia.....	226,868	537,440
Sweden and Norway.....	252,490	557,164
British North America.....	159,801	418,600
Other Countries.....	43,344	182,463
Total.....	681,903	1,695,782
Staves, (all sizes).....	21,227	83,590
Mahogany (tons).....	3,212	41,280
Total of Heard and Sawn.....	943,551	2,291,532

NINE MONTHS ENDED 30TH SEPT., 1883.

Timber (Heard).	Quantity Loads.	Value \$.
Russia.....	224,624	445,857
Sweden and Norway.....	470,893	743,553
Germany.....	264,013	681,504
United States.....	95,471	337,486
British India.....	36,660	518,009
British North America.....	211,707	1,021,333
Other Countries.....	236,856	358,865
Total.....	1,590,314	4,153,502
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).		
Russia.....	797,057	1,832,163
Sweden and Norway.....	1,235,520	2,597,602
British North America.....	765,003	1,948,727
Other Countries.....	278,244	597,553
Total.....	3,127,114	7,576,405
Staves (all sizes).....	102,600	444,436
Mahogany (tons).....	33,090	345,663
Total of Heard and Sawn.....	4,717,423	11,731,967

LUMBERMAN'S DIRECTORY.

The well-known publishing house of Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, announce the early publication of a book which will be of a great importance to lumbermen, and all interested in obtaining the names and correct addresses of the owners or operators of saw, shingle, planing or stove mills, sash and door factories, and lumber dealers. It is to be called "The Lumber-

man's Directory and Shipping Guide," and besides a complete list of mills and dealers in the United States and Canada, it will give the names of all railways or express companies by which the various cities and towns, where the above interests are located, may be reached together, with colored maps of each state, territory and province in the United States and Canada, which will show the line of every railroad. It will contain statistical diagrams, similar to those used in Rand, McNally & Co's famous World's Atlas, which will illustrate the quantities of white and yellow pine timber remaining in the country, annual production, range of prices, etc., digests of the laws of mechanics and log liens, laws governing the cutting of timber and use of streams for driving logs, with decisions of the courts, etc. It will be a very large volume, containing something like six or eight hundred pages of matter very valuable to lumbermen, or those who deal with them. The reputation of the great publishing house of Rand, McNally & Co. is sufficient guarantee that the work will be well and thoroughly done. A prospectus or descriptive circular, with specimens of the maps and various pages, may be obtained by the publishers.

QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c. measured and culled to Nov. 9:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Waney White Pine.....	3,015,594	3,104,648	3,513,515
White Pine.....	5,040,029	7,961,695	7,130,419
Red Pine.....	1,921,898	1,156,850	474,458
Oak.....	2,948,296	1,313,109	1,888,294
Elm.....	1,027,459	714,519	309,261
Ash.....	408,582	310,709	257,827
Basewood.....	3,939	1,471	2,244
Butternut.....	3,033	2,639	1,029
Tamarac.....	27,150	51,075	7,409
Birch & Maple.....	181,742	209,661	133,803
Masts.....	25 pcs	33 pcs	— pcs
Spars.....	— pcs	51 pcs	— pcs
Std. Staves.....	404.9.1.2	513.7.0.6	677.3.0.15
W. I. Staves.....	499.0.1.10	1290.8.3.28	619.2.3.20
Bri. Staves.....	76.2.3.6	115.3.0.16

Quebec, Nov. 9. JAMES PATTON, Supervisor of Cullers.

A WRONG OPINION.—Many a dollar is paid for prescriptions for some disease that never troubled the patient, and when the sole difficulty was worms, which a few of Freeman's Worm Powders would remove. These Powders are pleasant, safe and sure, contain their own cathartic, and are adapted for children or adults.

BAD DRAINAGE.—There is nothing more productive of disease in a neighbourhood than bad drainage. Open the culverts and sluiceways and purify the locality. The objections in the human system may be remedied in a similar manner by Burdock Blood Bitters, which opens all the outlets of disease through the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys.

\$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TAYLOR & CO., Augusta, Maine.

THE GREAT CANADIAN PAPER
EIGHT PAGES IN THE WEEKLY MAIL
BEST AND CHEAPEST
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR
THE MAIL TORONTO CANADA

THE WEEKLY MAIL
Stands far in advance of any other Canadian Paper.
\$1 a year

It has the Largest Circulation; the Latest News, both Local and Foreign. A Splendid Story Page. First-class Agricultural Page. Reliable Market Reports. Legal Column Household Department, Children's Department, etc.

THE MAIL is the great medium for advertisements of **FARMS FOR SALE**

Agents Wanted
ADDRESS **THE MAIL** Toronto, - Canada.

EAGLE FOUNDRY!

GEORGE BRUSH

14 to 34 King and Queen Sts, MONTREAL,

MAKER OF

Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Hoisting Engines, Steam Pumps,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, BARK MILLS, SHINGLE MILLS,

Water Wheels, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Hangers and Pullies, Hand and Power Hoists for Warehouses &c., &c.

Also, Sole Manufacturer of BLAKE'S CHALLENGE STONE BREAKER.

AND AGENT FOR

19171

"Water's" Perfect Steam Engine Governor, and "Hald & Sisco's" Centrifugal Pumps

H. R. IVES & CO.

Hardware and Stove Manufacturers

AND FOUNDERS.

No. 2 Portable Forges.

Boring Machines.

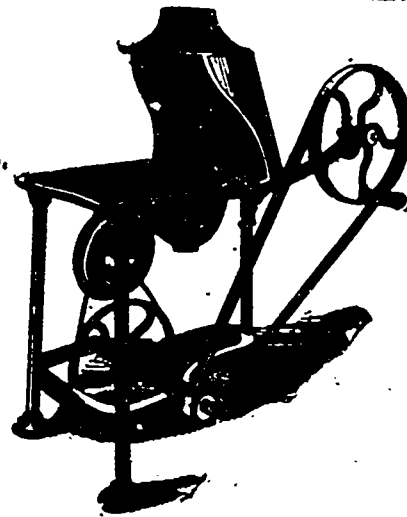
Mortising "

Jack Screws.

Cook Stoves.

Shanty Stoves.

Stove Pots.



Anvils and Vice Combined.

Blacksmith Drills

Tuyere Irons.

Camp Ovens or Chaudrons.

Tin Kettles.

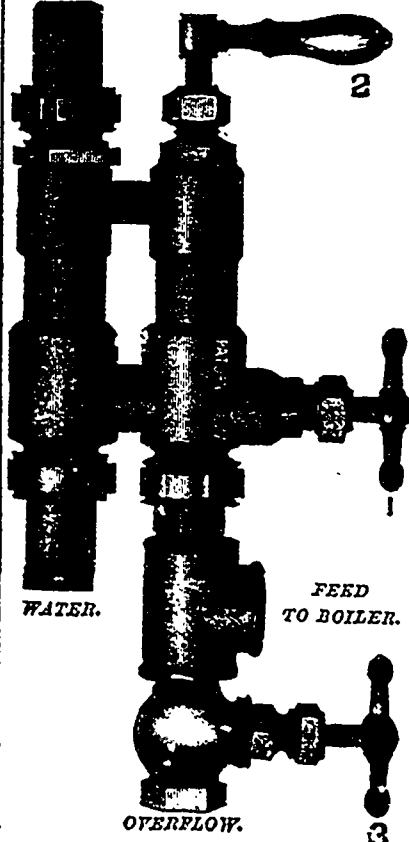
&c., &c.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

2120

STEAM.



THE

Hancock Inspirator

The Best Feeder known for Stationary, Marine or Locomotive Boilers.

THE INJECTOR PERFECTED!

All Sizes lift water 25 feet. No adjustment required for varying Steam Pressures.

Over 50,000 Now in Use.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Hancock Inspirator Co'y

5 CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE, MONTREAL, P. Q., CANADA.

Manufacturers of Inspirators, Ejectors, and General Jet Apparatus.

12120

—IT WILL PAY YOU—

TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

Canada Lumberman

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1. It is the only newspaper published in the Dominion of Canada devoted to the lumber and timber industries.
2. It is devoted to the development and utilization of our forest wealth.
3. It furnishes complete and reliable quotations of prices of lumber in all the leading markets.
4. Its columns are filled with interesting reading matter, valuable alike to the land owner, manufacturer or dealer.
5. It costs only \$2.00 per year to have it sent, post-paid, to any address in Canada, and no land owner, lumber dealer, manufacturer or individual in any way connected with timber industries, can afford to do without it.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It has a circulation among saw mill owners, manufacturers, lumber and timber dealers and all classes connected with the timber business.

Examine the field; count the cost, and you will at once decide that the CANADA LUMBERMAN is the

—CHEAPEST, BEST, MOST RELIABLE, and ONLY TRUE MEDIUM—

for placing your goods or wares before the saw mill men and lumber and timber dealers of the Dominion

The William Hamilton Manufacturing Co'y

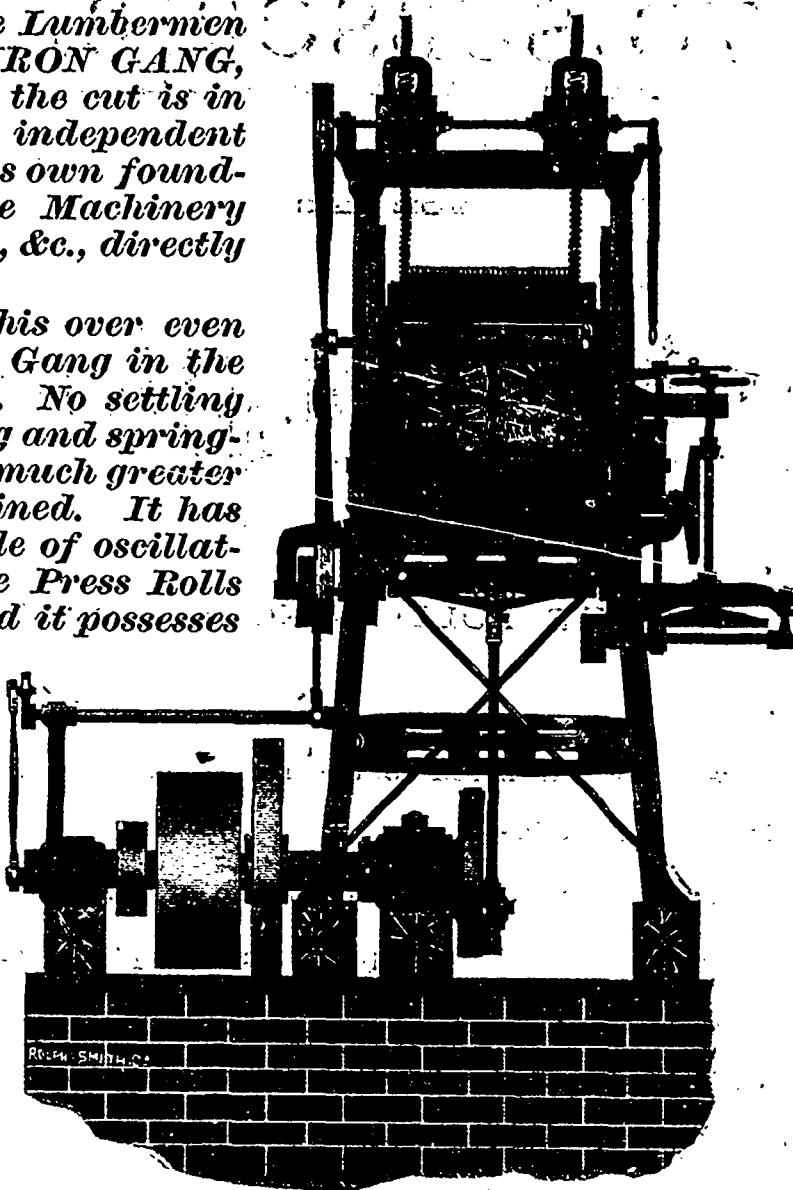
MANUFACTURERS OF (LIMITED)

Saw Mills and General Machinery

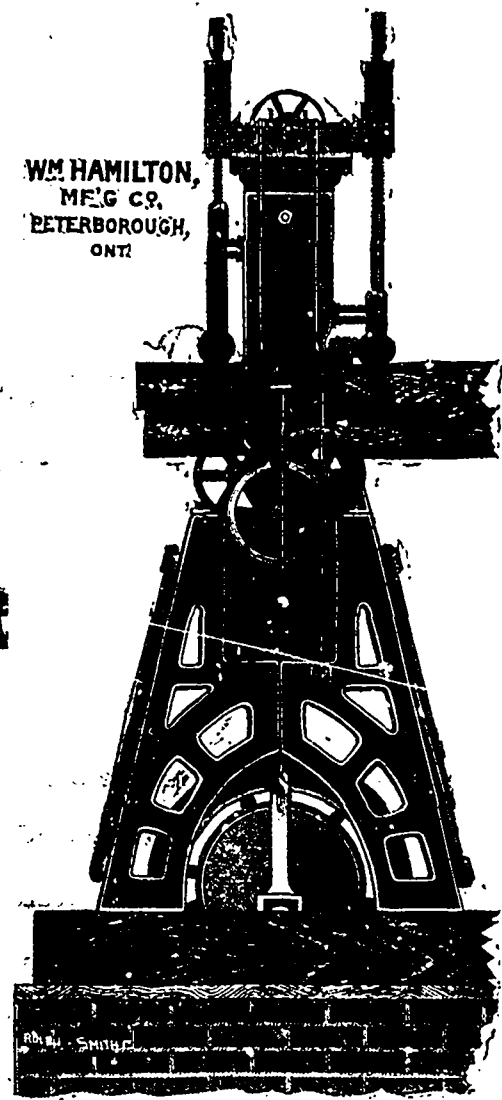
PETERBOROUGH, - - - ONTARIO.

We introduce to the Lumbermen of Canada our New IRON GANG, which will be seen by the cut is in itself a complete and independent Machine, resting on its own foundations, having all the Machinery for operating, feeding, &c., directly attached.

The advantage of this over even a well built ordinary Gang in the mill frame is evident. No settling out of line, no yielding and springing of timber, while a much greater working speed is obtained. It has the most improved style of oscillating motion, it has the Press Rolls operated by power, and it possesses generally all the good features of best American Gangs, with heavier frame work and heavier shafting, all with a view to rapid, steady & correct working. A good look at one of these massive machines satisfies the sawmill man that they are in every way capable of continuously performing heavy duty throughout the season.



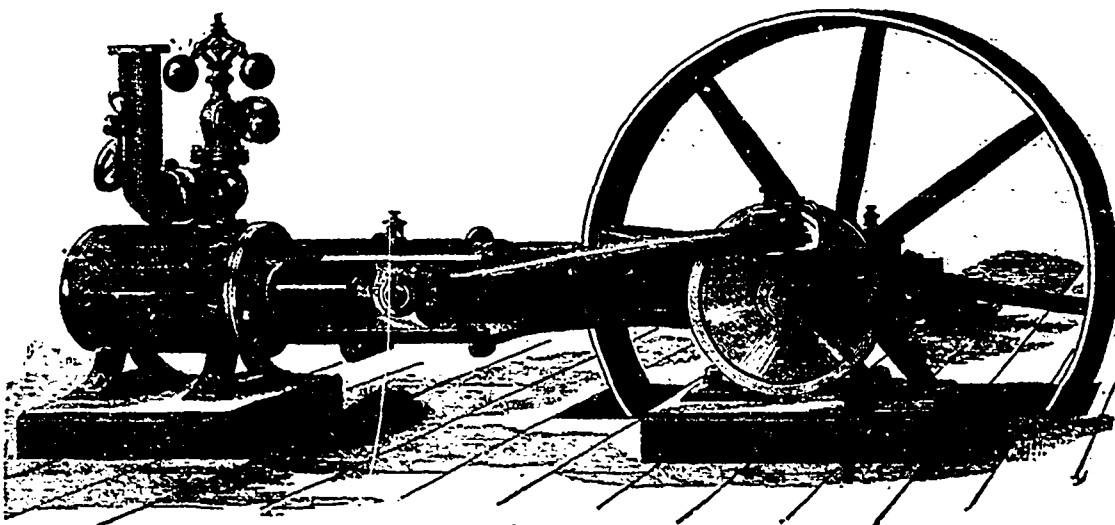
WM. HAMILTON,
MFG. CO.,
PETERBOROUGH,
ONT.



We make these Gangs one of our specialties and manufacture them of different sizes.

— ALSO —

ENGINES AND BOILERS.



This cut represents our SAW MILL ENGINE, of which we make the following our Standard sizes, 12x16, 16x20, 18x24, and 24x30, built Strong and Substantial for Heavy Work. The Piston Rod, Cross-head Pin, and Wrist Pin, are made heavy and of the best steel; the Connecting Rod has solid ends and is tightened up by screw and wedge, avoiding all danger of keys getting out; the Slide Valve has a simple balance valve, requiring no attention from the Engineer, as it is self-adjusting. The Engine Shaft and Fly Wheel made very heavy. Belt Pulleys put on when required in place of Fly Wheel, and all regulated by the Judson Governor.