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NO. 19.

HOW A BOOM IS CONCEIVED.

The remark is now frequently heard, "I do not expect a boom; all the country wants hereafter is a good, steady business condition, with some profit in it." Such a state of things would undoubtedly be for the general good if it could be maintained. But booms do not come as if made to order. In this country they naturally grow out of prosperity. Men are apt to speak of booms as if somebody, or some class, was responsible for them. They are criticised as if blame were inherent in them, and that the blame should be fastened upon some evil disposed persons or combination of persons, who had connived to participate the evil of booms. But a boom in the United States is simply the outgrowth of prosperity, or the accumulated volume and accelerated movement of prosperity. Just as sure as there is now to be another period of revived industry and trade, as certain will there be another boom. There may be a year of moderate, legitimate business to make up for the loss of the past two years but the momentum acquired will after a year or so quicken into a boom, unless, as might happen, there were unlooked for hindering cause running counter to the general prosperity.

It was so in 1880. Business began to improve in 1869; that is, it was observed in that year that the demand for commodities was improving, prices were a little higher, though not much. But in the fall of 1880, even through there was a presidential campaign in full blast, men began to say, "the times are now very good; manufactories are running; the demand for commodities is active, and prices are tending upward, and railroads are being extensively built." The very next year the boom was under full headway, and the speed of things was so high that the cautious began to wag their heads, look wise and concerned, and predict a sudden reaction not far in the future. And they were right; the reaction was felt in 1882, and was pronounced in 1883.

We are now in a condition similar to that of 1879. The lowest point in depression has been reached, we have passed a little beyond, and have begun to ascend. We may next expect to reach a steady place in our industrial and trade progress; in other words, the boom tide is likely to rise next year. It is useless to deprecate the coming wave, or anathematize it, and command it back, like King Canute. It is probable, however, that there are many men who have learned wisdom of past experience, and that there will be more anchors to the windward during the coming business gale, and a closer watch kept of the trade are ripe for such another period of push ahead as this country has never passed through. Money is plenty, and it is as good as the government itself; the ways and means of transportation were never before so ample; the plants and appliances for manufacture were

never before so numerous or perfect; newly discovered mines are awaiting development; recently settled areas are about to be reached by railway extensions; the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard are more closely than before connected by railroads; Mexico has been opened to American trade; there is a new South, and sectional fraternity; the middle classes are wealthier than ever before; there are more homes owned by the industrial classes in city country, and the great cities are growing and improving at an astonishing rate. Verily the times are ripe for great things.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

HOLLOW SHAFTING.

The strength of a shaft is increased by arranging the material in the form of a hollow tube in stead of leaving the metal in one solid round bar of the same length; but this is no reason that a solid shaft is increased in strength, or better prepared to resist the action of twisting, by boring out a portion of its material along its central line. Frequently a workman entertains the fallacy that the central core of an axle, or the bearing of a shaft, is a hindrance in the way of strength, and is one of the reasons for making them hollow, when it is simply one of the arrangements of the material by which the strength is improved. The boring of a shaft out hollow diminishes its weight as well as its strength, but the material being removed along the central portions of the shaft is taken from where it offers the least resistance in the act of twisting and strengthens the shaft in the transmission of power, and the weight is decreased far greater than the strength. The particles on the outer surface are tested to their utmost when those in the centre and along the central portion barely perceive any action at all, and from this line to the circumference they are gradually being brought into use till those on the circumference are ready to break asunder, when the strength of the shaft reaches its limit. If we were to bore out a 10-inch shaft, such as are used in driving the propeller of a vessel, with a hole four inches in diameter, we would reduce its weight nearly 16 per cent, or as the weight of a four inch shaft compared with one ten inches in diameter; and yet its strength has not been reduced more than 2½ per cent. as shown from careful tests made especially in deciding questions of this character. The success of many of the designs lies in the arrangement of material, and whenever a fracture is likely to take place, increases the line of breakage, so as to bring as many particles to the front as are needed to take the brunt of the battle, or give them the proper leverage to work with the cohesive effect of any material in the path of a break or fracture, at the moment the division takes place, depends on the amount of destruction or destruction of every divided particle as compared with those of a similar nature where

they have reached their limit of extension, and are ready to receive a permanent injury. This together with the advantage in the way of leverage, performs the work or overcomes the load that is to be removed. With this principle in the operation of matter to resist the action of torsion, it would be difficult to increase the strength of a shaft by removing any portion of the material, as every particle is tested in its shearing strength to some extent before any of them are served entirely, though the resistive effect may be slightly noticed.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

A CURIOUS LUMBER.

While making a hurried western trip a short time ago, we were shown a piece of lumber made entirely of shavings, various different woods having been used, and the effect was beautiful, indeed. We have treated fine refuse shavings and sawdust with dilute acid under pressure, and when the mass assumed a pulp-like form, placed between a series of hot polished rollers and beautiful appearing wood ensued. Now, if some enterprising operator would make the same experiment, adding pyroligneous acid under 85 pounds pressure for ten hours, then run into molds subjected to hydraulic pressure, the result would be still better, besides which all the liquor could be recovered, the wood would be beyond the power of nature to imitate, and would last in nearly any climate forever, virtually.

We have drawn plans and specifications for three or four establishments for making chemicals and the like from refuse wood, some of which are already in successful operation, and we notice that some parties in New Brunswick are now experimenting with this waste by first grinding it up, and subsequently cooking with steam pressure. This is by far too costly to become profitable, for the acid can be produced very cheaply from the coarser refuse, limbs, knots, etc., that could not be worked into boards, and the liquors used for treating the finer varieties; besides which there would ensue as a by-product other commercial articles that would sell for nearly, if not quite, as much as the refuse pile is originally worth.

The old and tried processes of chemical making from wood-wastes works better to-day than when first introduced; the prices for all the products of course increase in proportion to the demand, which increases very rapidly at the present time. In fact, there is no ordinary incentive for using these products, inasmuch as many of them are now imported from countries where timber is very scarce and dear, and the only advantage they have over us is cheap labor, an argument easily answered by the statement that very little labor, and that of the cheapest kind, is needed in the processes of reduction.

As to the uses of the products they are

becoming more general every year in the matter alcohol alone. The wood spirits have effected a saving of no mean per cent. to paint manufacturers alone. The reasons are perfectly plain: These spirits can be and are made of 90 degrees strength and sold at 90 cents a gallon with profit, while the other or grain spirits, cost three times as much. Then the acetate of potash, costing in Manchester or Newcastle 12 cents per pound, can be made and sold here with profit for one-sixth the amount. The acetate of lime has the same relative price both here and abroad, and with the immense amount of old and scrap leather to be found on every hand, it is really wonderful that any of this refuse wood and trash is allowed to rot or cumber the ground as an unsightly, smouldering, smoking heap.

It should be borne in mind that all the articles enumerated in the foregoing are in addition to those used or consumed in the making of artificial lumber. If all articles present are to be taken out and manufactured for market, there is ample scope for both talent and capital, inasmuch as the half has not yet been told. What, would the reader think that a cord of scrap wood, aye, even a cord of refuse tan-bark, contained not less than sixteen dollars worth of aniline! You would call us theorists, but employ a good chemist to make the extraction and see for yourself before you yield to the temptation of saying, "I know it is not so much as he says."—*Lumber Trades Journal.*

RAINY LAKE LUMBER COMPANY.

It gives us much pleasure to learn that arrangements are being made by this company to resume operations here almost immediately by starting up the mill and getting out logs for future seasons' operations. A change has been made in the Board of Directors whereby Mr. W. Buckingham and Mr. James Corcoran, of Stratford, have taken the seats of Mr. J. D. Edgar, M. P., Toronto, and W. F. Alloway, of Winnipeg. Mr. John Ross, contractor, is now president of the company, in the place of Mr. Hugh Sutherland, M. P., resigned, and Mr. Buckingham, sec. treas., and Mr. Richard Hall, manager, in place of Mr. Thomas H. Sheppard, resigned. The company have an exceedingly valuable property and with the improved and improving state of the lumber market its prospects are good.—*Rail Portage Progress.*

A DISPATCH from Ottawa dated Sept 1st says:—An idea of the extent of the export trade in sawn timber from the port of Ottawa alone to the United States, may be gleaned from the official report of Col. Rebins, ex-Consul, furnished to his Government for the past fiscal year. The total value of the exports was \$2,100,520, of which \$1,947,730 was sawn lumber.

THE LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

The sixth convention and annual session of the Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest was held at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, on Sept. 22. About 50 members were present, representing the great lumber interests of the great northwest. The convention was called to order by the president, A. G. Van Schaick. Among those present were A. A. Carpenter, Uri Balcom, George H. Holt, J. H. Swan, William O. Goodman, W. O. Culverston, and J. A. Culberston, of Chicago; W. Pettibone, Hannibal; Charles W. Behrens and William Hayes, Winona, Minn.; D. M. Dulaney and G. W. Dulancy, Hannibal; Charles Horton, Winona; G. W. Cable, Davenport, Iowa; J. W. Wells, Menominee; H. M. Glenn, E. W. Durant, jr., of Stillwater; D. Joyce, Lyons, Iowa; C. Lamb, Clinton, Iowa; George W. Roby, Ludington, Mich.; E. Austin, C. L. Coleman, John Parey, W. E. Sawyer, and W. W. Crosby, La Crosse; F. McDonough, O. H. Ingram, and William P. Tearn, Eau Claire; S. W. Farnham and C. M. Maxy, Minneapolis; G. W. Backus, Saginaw; J. M. Bassott, Minneapolis; C. Rudduck, Muskegon; C. N. Nelson, Minneapolis; L. B. Wadleigh, Clinton, Iowa, and J. H. Knight, of Ashland.

President Van Schaick opened the proceedings by reading his annual address. He said:

"A review of the lumber trade of the northwest for 1885 to this time will show a decline in values of fully 15 per cent. below the prices of 1883, and a reduction in the amount sold of 10 per cent. compared with 1884. With no idle saw mills, unless closed recently, and but a moderate amount of night-sawing; with a demand for lumber at wholesale unsatisfactory to manufacturers, which even low prices do not increase, candid men do not deny that the supply has been fully 25 per cent. too great for to allow a price to prevail that would pay 6 per cent. upon capital employed and provide for the ordinary wear of machinery and a reasonable profit for the risks incidental to business. If this is the true condition of the lumber trade a further reduction must be made in the annual supply before the business will afford a reasonable profit, unless the demand for lumber increases greatly during 1886, or the cost of production is reduced, or both. Three methods suggest themselves, however, by which good results may be secured:

1. Reduce the cost of manufacturing lumber, which will naturally follow a large reduction in the annual supply.
 2. Increase consumption by enlarging the territory supplied.
 3. Reduce production twenty per cent compared with 1885, and pile and carry at the saw mills any surplus above the legitimate demands of business.
- Of the three methods the last can be made successful, being absolutely under the control of the manufacturers; and while the others are correct in theory, they are not likely to succeed, as labor will naturally advance rather than decline now that other branches of western industry are recovering from the depression of the past, and the number of immigrants abroad has been greatly reduced.

The stringency of 1873 affected the value of lumber unfavorably until 1878, when the rapid increase in the wealth and population of the west, the extension of railroads, the increased production of silver, and satisfactory prices for grain increased the demand for lumber and advanced its value. With these precedents, and the fact that no branch of western industry has wholly recovered from the effects of the recent stagnation and financial stringency, how can we hope to find buyers for more than 5,000,000 feet of lumber in the west in 1886? The markets of the western states absorbed so large an amount of lumber in 1882 and 1883 that manufacturers continue to base the supply on the sales of those years, and now when dealers in the distributing markets fail to advance prices from the present low standard they cannot be censured by manufacturers, who alone are responsible for the overstock, and who at this season of the year fully half the visible supply of lumber is usually owned by yard-dealers, they are wholly at the mercy of the owners of logs and lumber, for while the yard dealers

must await the slow routine of consumption to dispose of his stock the manufacturer consigns a steady volume of lumber to the wholesale markets and disposes of it at the current market price, and often at forced sale, and by this means becomes responsible for continued low prices.

I consider the foregoing as an additional reason why the manufacturers should carefully adjust the future supply to meet the estimated demand, and congratulate each other that the abundance of money and the moderate rate of interest, together with the profits of recent years, have enabled them to bridge over the past.

A reduction in the hours of labor in saw-mills has been proposed by manufacturers of experience as a remedy for over-production, and they estimate that a change to a 10-hour system would reduce the production of lumber nine per cent.

If adopting the 10-hour system would result in a reduction of but five per cent. in the quantity of lumber manufactured I would regard the change beneficial, for it is the last five per cent. of lumber produced that overstocks the market usually and the dread of its coming that causes weak and declining markets. I fear, however, that mill-owners would resort to night sawing to keep their present annual production good, and thereby increase the demand for men and possibly add nine per cent. to the cost of sawing the entire production."

A. A. Bigelow, the treasurer presented his report.

The report of the secretary, E. S. Hotchkis, was read and accepted by the convention.

A committee on business was then appointed and the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock. On re-assembling the following officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. G. Van Schaick; Vice-President, G. C. Merriman; Treasurer, A. A. Bigelow. Directors, E. E. Creepin, White Lake, Mich.; A. T. Lay, Traverse City, Mich.; E. W. Durant, Stillwater, Minn.; O. H. Ingram, Eau Claire, Wis.; R. G. Peters, Manistee, Mich.; W. O. Goodman, Menominee, Mich.; J. H. Swan, Muskegon, Mich.; P. M. Musser, Muscatine, Iowa; George W. Cable, Davenport, Iowa; C. L. Coleman, La Crosse, Wis.; J. M. Gould, Mt. Pleasant, Ill.; G. W. Roby, Ludington, Mich.; S. W. Farnham, Minneapolis; W. H. Laird, Win. r. Minn.

The committee on business then presented its report, and suggested the following topics for the discussion of the convention:

1. Has the demand for and the consumption of lumber in 1885 been equal to the supply?
2. Do the present and prospective prices of other commodities warrant hope of a material advance in the price of lumber?
3. Considering the existing demand for lumber, and the supply of logs and lumber in sight, what will be a reasonable log supply for 1886?
4. If the current price of lumber in the distributing market is too low, is it the manufacturer or yard dealer who is responsible for low prices?
5. Can a system of fire insurance on lumber at the saw mills be adapted whereby the present premium can be reduced?

The major portion of the afternoon was occupied by the members in giving expression to their views upon these questions and in receiving reports from numerous boom companies not represented in the convention. The general tenor of the discussion was that the supply for 1885 was greatly in excess of the demand, and that some specific measures should be taken in order to remedy the evil of over-production. Many contended that the fault of over-production lay with the manufacturers. It was stated that the low price of lumber had greatly stimulated building but that business had been done without a fair profit to the manufacturer. An effort was made to commit the association to an advance in prices of 15 per cent, but this was voted down. It was unanimous opinion of the convention that the supply should be reduced, and on motion of A. A. Carpenter it was resolved that if the stock of 1886 was as large as that of 1885, with the present stock left over, there was no hope of an improved condition of prices, and recommending that

for the next season there be a curtailment in total production and old stock of at least 20 per cent.

After a lengthy discussion of the question of fire insurance the matter was referred to a committee, to be hereafter appointed by the chair, to report at the next convention.

A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that the constantly-fluctuating railroad tariffs effected a serious demoralization in the lumber trade, creating uncertainties among dealers and undue and disastrous competitions, practically placing at short intervals what operates as an embargo on business, and recommending the formulating of a memorial to the managers of the railroads of the northwest asking that changes in railroads tariffs be not made oftener than at intervals of three months, believing that the interests of the railroad companies in this matter were coincident with those of the manufacturers, dealers, and consumers of lumber.

An attempt was made to commit the association to a general law in favor of ten hours as a legal day's work for laborers employed by the manufacturers, but the matter was finally laid over until the next convention.

The convention then adjourned to meet in Chicago on the third Wednesday in April, 1886.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

CO-OPERATION.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says:—There was a very good article in one of our American contemporaries about the inclination in the present day to dispense with the middleman, i. e., to bring the consumer and producer face to face without the assistance of any third party. The co-operative stores which took fast hold here, and have now become one of our recognised institutions, were undoubtedly the thin end of the wedge as far as the wholesale trade was concerned. In America they do not encourage co-operation, though abroad there is now a growing tendency to trade on the mutual system.

Here the competition is so keen that every effort is made to reduce the cost of the article produced, and as this has apparently reached its minimum in actual production, the only thing left to combat is the charges on it after it leaves the manufacturers' hands.

We do not believe, however, that in Great Britain, in spite of the success the co-operative stores have met with, that the services of an intermediate agent will ever be done away with in London, and in the timber trade especially, the advantages of a broker or go-between are so obvious that buyers and sellers will always be ready to support them.

As a matter of fact merchants generally have been able to hold their own against co-operation and the leading houses keep their connection together in spite of the scores and cost prices. There can be no doubt that the percentage of profit has been greatly reduced in consequence of the co-operative competition, and a large turnover at a reduced rate is now the mode of doing business.

The municipal authorities of Madras have extended the right of suffrage to women.

THE TIMBER SUPPLY.

Mr. Best, of the forestry division of the agricultural department, supplies the following figures to correct an erroneous statement regarding the are of improved and unimproved lands in the United States recently telegraphed from Michigan: The superficial area of the United States is, outside of the District of Columbia and the Indian territory, 1,850,000,000 acres. There are 44,555,000 acres in forest, 285,000,000 acres of improved and 1,126,000,000 of unimproved and waste land. At the present rate in which the forest is disappearing, the timber cannot be expected to last longer than 20 or 25 years.

In Michigan, the greatest lumber producing state in the Union, the first saw mill was planted about 50 years ago. At that time it was estimated that there were 150,000,000 feet of white pine standing in the forests of the state. The estimate for 1885 is 32,000,000,000 feet which shows it has disappeared at the rate of 2,300,000,000 feet annually for 50 years. The estimated amount cut into lumber in Michigan in 1881 was 5,100,000,000 feet, board measure, which is about one-sixth of the whole amount cut in the United States for that year.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the Board of Trade, for the month of Aug. 1885, and also for the 7 months ending Aug. 1885:

MONTH ENDED 31st AUG. 1885.		
	Quantity Loads.	Value £.
Timber (Heaven).		
Russia	62,836	20,901
Sweden and Norway	63,598	89,973
Germany	37,051	70,368
United States	10,812	37.70
British India	2,324	31,014
British North America	75,768	355,768
Other Countries	37,670	57,877
Total	270,997	719,431
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).		
Russia	204,775	448,233
Sweden and Norway	227,292	484,056
British North America	107,019	504,716
Other Countries	30,902	90,371
Total	660,018	1,633,381
Staves, (all sizes)	14,121	50,271
Mahogany (tons)	3,414	27,793
Total of Heaven and Sawn	940,015	2,252,512
EIGHT MONTHS ENDED JULY 31st 1885.		
Timber (Heaven).		
Russia	168,232	390,551
Sweden and Norway	375,313	623,106
Germany	223,718	611,524
United States	113,917	371,203
British India	25,406	344,086
British North America	127,160	557,637
Other Countries	276,998	350,012
Total	1,308,844	3,007,191
Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).		
Russia	647,989	1,360,475
Sweden and Norway	1,126,562	2,371,914
British North America	452,863	1,128,952
Other Countries	245,135	731,942
Total	2,472,229	5,699,313
Staves (all sizes)	76,013	322,585
Mahogany (tons)	38,552	339,764
Total of Heaven and Sawn	3,781,073	9,606,504

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

We take from the *Timber Trades Journal* the following Comparative Table showing Stock of Timber and Deals in Liverpool on Sept. 1st 1884 and 1885, and also the Consumption for the month of Aug. 1884 and 1885:—

	Stock, Sept. 1st 1884.	Stock, Sept. 1st 1885.	Consumption for the month of Aug. 1884.	Consumption for the month of Aug. 1885.
Quebec Square Pine	424,000 ft.	320,000 ft.	309,000 ft.	264,000 ft.
Wancy Board	510,000 "	863,000 "		
St. John Pine	19,000 "	33,000 "	3,000 "	1,000 "
Other Ports Pine	60,000 "	44,000 "	12,000 "	1,000 "
Red Pine	66,000 "	30,000 "	4,000 "	1,000 "
Pitch Pine, heaven	646,000 "	616,000 "	105,000 "	159,000 "
" Sawn	477,000 "	734,000 "	129,000 "	303,000 "
Planks	85,000 "	58,000 "	12,000 "	14,000 "
Dantzig, &c., Fir	80,000 "	63,000 "	12,000 "	3,000 "
Sweden and Norway Fir	67,000 "	68,000 "	00,000 "	3,000 "
Oak, Canadian and American	357,000 "	21,000 "	108,000 "	87,000 "
" Planks	211,000 "	200,000 "	119,000 "	31,000 "
" Baltic	9,000 "	5,000 "	3,000 "	1,000 "
Elm	44,000 "	53,000 "	21,000 "	24,000 "
Ash	43,000 "	32,000 "	7,000 "	1,000 "
Birch	60,000 "	110,000 "	51,000 "	28,000 "
East India Teak	23,000 "	92,000 "	1,000 "	2,000 "
Greenheart	54,000 "	93,000 "	15,000 "	7,000 "
N. B. & N. S. Spruce Deals	23,494 stds.	10,824 stds.	9,365 stds.	7,678 stds.
" Pine	1,100 "	105 "		
Quebec Pine & Spruce Deals	6,822 "	4,511 "	2,590 "	3,057 "
Baltic Red Deals, &c.	3,507 "	2,932 "	704 "	1,658 "
" Boards	50 "	111 "	20 "	28 "
" prepared Flooring	8,312 "	2,429 "	714 "	1,434 "

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QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

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

	1883.	1884.	1885.
Waney White Pine..	2,606,303	1,020,145	2,350,663
White Pine.....	5,339,537	3,403,102	1,877,017
Red Pine.....	380,708	290,761	62,791
Oak.....	1,423,630	706,100	1,437,325
Elm.....	302,626	644,073	961,637
Ash.....	223,471	330,117	266,284
Basswood.....	2,244	4,415	47
Butternut.....	1,023	1,121	3,083
Tamarac.....	5,159	18,803	3,504
Birch & Maple.....	138,766	195,175	380,388
Masts & Bowsprits...	— pcs	— pcs	— pcs
Spars.....	— pcs	41 pcs	17 pcs
Std. Staves.....	517.1.2.23	45.6.3.26	45.8.2.10
W. I. Staves.....	453.4.0.20	78.2.2.10	81.8.0.20
Br. Staves.....	87.2.0.3	0.6.2.13	105.9.3.25

JAMES PATTON,

Supervisor of Cullers.

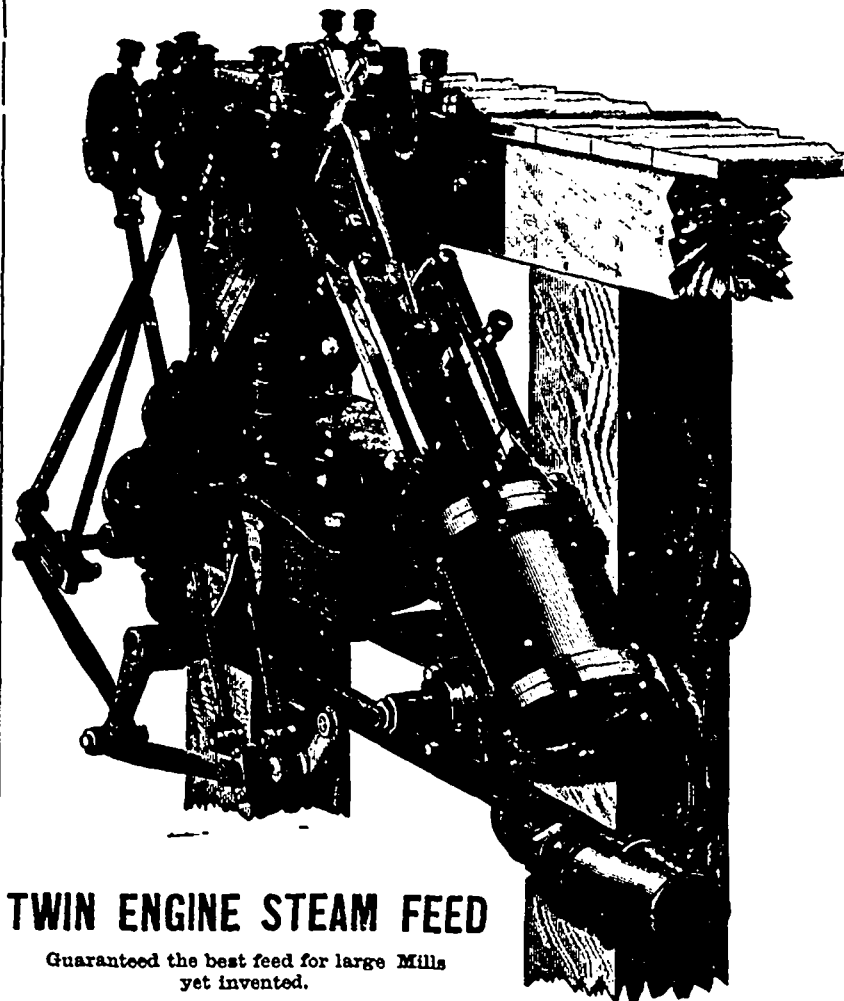
THE OLDEST SOCIETY ON EARTH.

The Vegetarian Society of Great Britain appears to be making excellent progress. At the last annual meeting, recently held in London, a large number of distinguished men and women were present and took part in the proceedings. The president, Professor Mayor, of Cambridge university, delivered a humorous and highly instructive speech. He stated that the order of vegetarians was not only the oldest of any on earth, but that it was the most extensive.

It had its origin in Eden. The eminent ancient Peruvians and Mexicans were all members of it. A majority of the people of India, China, and Japan are vegetarians. Among the old-time vegetarians were Pythagoras, Zeno, Socrates, Epicurus, Seneca, and Plutarch. The Roman porridge eaters, the Persians of Cyrus the Greeks of Leonidas, the Swedes of Gustavus Asa, the miners of Chili, and the Hud-on Bay trappers ate scarcely anything but vegetables, endured privation, withstood hardships, gained the admiration of the world. Converts were being made from all classes. Men of wealth, who had stuffed themselves with roast beef and puddings abounding in animal fat till they were laid up with the gout, were forced to confine themselves to a vegetable diet, when they usually regained their health. People who could not obtain money to procure meat were obliged to live on vegetables. In the majority of cases they were soon satiated with the change.

The speaker referred to Professor Beketoff, rector of St. Petersburg university, who declared that the future is with the vegetarians. The reason was plain. Ten vegetarians would live where a meat-eater would starve. The time was soon coming when the population of many countries could not be supported if any considerable portion of the land was devoted to raising animals for food. Animal substances were fast becoming displaced by those made of minerals or vegetables. Geese were once kept partly for the purpose of supplying large quill for making pens. The metal pen has driven out that made from a quill. Not long ago, million of skins were wanted every year for making parchment. Papers made of vegetables has superseded parchment for almost all purposes. Gutta-percha and Indian rubber were fast taking the place of leather. Feathers are no longer necessary for filling beds. Brushes are made without bristles, and the best combs are made from other materials than horn.

Tallow was no longer needed for making candles. A much better article could be manu-



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factured from paraffine. Animal and fish oils were not employed for filling lamps. Kerosene has taken their place. The streets and buildings were now lighted by gas made from coal. Gas, electricity, or mineral oil would furnish the light of the future. Butter is giving place to fruit jam and vegetable oils. Vegetable substances are finding their way into cheese. Even animal power was being superseded. Horses made of iron and drawn by steam were transporting most of the passengers and goods in all civilized countries. Gas, wind, water, steam, and the tides were being called into the service of man. Even the saddle horse was fast being displaced by the bicycle and tricycle. Cheap and rapid transportation has rendered it easy to bring the vegetable products of one country to another. Horticulture is making most rapid progress everywhere. The art of preserving vegetables was being brought to a state of perfection.—Chicago Times.

ATMOSPHERE AND TEMPERATURE.

The proper regulation of the atmosphere as to moisture and temperature, is one of the most important points to be observed in cultivating plants in the parlor or window garden. Plants will not flourish, bloom and be healthy in a dry, dusty atmosphere, even though the best of care otherwise may be bestowed upon them; hence it is that those who attempt to raise

plants in their dwellings most with so little success. There is an immense contrast between the atmosphere of a well regulated green-house and that of an ordinary dwelling. In the green-house the air is moist and well tempered to the healthful growth of plants; while that of the parlor or sitting room is invariably dry and dusty, and plants will not flourish in it as they would in the conservatory. If the dwelling be heated by coal, there is more or less gas constantly discharged into the air of the room, which is of itself enough to destroy vegetation, or make it sickly. Houses heated by steam are better adapted to the cultivation of plants. All plants will not flourish in the common temperature of a living-room; some require a low temperature, and others need a warmer one. The following plants require a temperature of from seventy to eighty degrees in the daytime, and fifty-five degrees to sixty at night: begonias, coleus, calceolarias, bouvardias, ferns (tropical), hibiscus, poinsettias, tuberoses, hollotropes, crotons, hoyas, cactuses, all kinds, caladiums, cannae, palms, orange and lemon trees, geraniums, etc.

The following will do well in an atmosphere ranging from fifty degrees to sixty degrees by day, and forty degrees to forty five degrees by night: camellias, azaleas, oleanders, roses, carnations, callas, ivies, abutilons, Hollandbulbs, lily of the valley, primroses, violet, verbenas,

chrysanthemum, etc. Plants will flourish better in the kitchen, where the steam and moisture from cooking are constantly arising, tempering the atmosphere, than in a dry, dusty sitting room. Hence it is that we find "Bridget" sometimes cultivating a few plants in her kitchen window, that are envied by the mistress of the house, because they are so much finer than those in the parlor or sitting room.

If a pan of water is set upon a stove in a room where plants are growing, it will help to materially relieve the dryness of the atmosphere. But most of all kinds of house plants will do fairly in a uniform temperature, from seventy degrees by day to fifty-five by night. Careful observation of the habits and requirements of different kinds of plants, as they come under our care, will greatly assist the cultivator, and in a short time he will be so conversant with their various habits as to know just how to properly treat each plant in his collection. Where plants requiring different methods of care and treatment can be grouped together and placed conveniently by themselves, it will be well to do so; such a plan will greatly facilitate matters, and the results will prove the advisability of carefully considering temperature and atmosphere.—American Agriculturist.

Worms often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the system.

FOREST CONSERVANCY

The London *Timber Trades Journal* says:—The report of the Select Committee "appointed by Parliament to consider whether by the establishment of a forest school, or otherwise, our woodlands could be rendered more remunerative," has just been issued, bearing the date of July 24th, and they express the opinion that so near the end of the session it would not be in their power to conclude their investigation. They could only report to the House the evidence already taken, and recommend that another committee on the same subject should be appointed in the next Session of Parliament. It will be inferred from this that no decision was arrived at, and the vexed question of establishing a school of forestry for educating young men exclusively for the pursuit of that science, remains practically in the same state as before.

But although the sittings of the committee were inconclusive, the mass of evidence collected from experienced authorities and from various lands, leaves little doubt on the mind of the reader of the report that the investigation will terminate in any other way than by approving the inauguration of an endowed institution, where forestry can be taught and some sort of degrees or distinctions conferred, as in the schools and colleges for other objects. The committee, under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, was only nominated on the 8th of July, and it held its last sitting (of three) on the 24th. At the first assemblage only one witness was examined. Mr. W. G. Pedder, head of the Revenue Department of the India Office, through whose hands all the forest papers from India pass, and who has had a good deal to do with forests as Secretary to the Bombay Government.

No attention was paid, it seems, to the forests of India until 1846, when a department was organized in the Bombay Presidency, under the late Dr. Gibson, "principally with a view of providing and securing supplies of teak timber for the dock yards." In 1847 the Madras Presidency followed suit, and the organization extended to Bengal and Burmah, and from that date the systematic conservancy of the forests of India may be said to have begun.

Mr. Pedder found some difficulty in stating what the revenue derived from forests was before that time, but he understood it to be about £50,000. At all events in a year or two it rose to £150,000, and in 1859 to £182,000; the charges were £32,000, and the net revenue £150,000. In 1883-84 the gross revenue was £938,000, the charges were £367,000, leaving net revenue £571,000. The training of Indian forest officials scientifically began about 1863, since which not only has the revenue thence derived greatly increased, but the capital value of the forests has increased still more, chiefly, it is intimated, as a consequence of these appointments. These officials, it appears, were sent to Europe for their training—chiefly to France and Germany, not to England, which was not supposed to be capable of affording them sufficient opportunities of scientific forest learning, and for the last ten years the Indian forest officers have been trained at the Ecole Forestiere at Nancy. The fees, it seems—which cover board, lodging, and the requisite lectures, everything in fact but pocket-money—amount to £180 per annum; and two years' attendance are thought necessary to make an efficient forester, but only for the higher grades of the service, such as those of "conservator, deputy conservator, and assistant conservator. There is a special school in India for the instruction of the inferior grades." Now it is arranged that "young officers—from five to seven or eight a year—are to be selected, subject to a physical test, by a competitive examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. The young officers selected are to be sent for two years to go through a course at the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, and there will receive instruction in mathematics, applied mathematics, geometrical drawing, freehand drawing, surveying, descriptive engineering, inorganic chemistry, geology, French, physics, (laboratory work)," and a good deal besides, including forest subjects, botany, &c., to be studied in Windsor Forest and other places, and a holiday tour in France each year in connection with the school

at Nancy. As yet it seems there have been no applications for these honors, but Mr. Pedder remarks that "any young men whose parents will pay the fees will be able to avail themselves of the instruction given in forestry." It is also stated that since 1867, when the system began, to 1885 there have been 511 competitors in India for the forest service, of whom 110 have been appointed, all from the United Kingdom, "excepting one or two Eurasians—East Indians." From this it would appear that every student of forestry at the College, Cooper's Hill, has a fair chance of an appointment in India. The odds are not four to one against them. Here, in England, every competitor for a Government appointment is likely to have twenty to one against him; and who knows how much favoritism besides. The Indian forests, it seems, have disappeared in a remarkable manner before the advances of civilization, besides the immense demand created by the railways for timber, especially for fuel, sleepers, etc. Gingera, on the west coast of India, is a small state forty miles long by fifteen to one hundred miles wide, which, except the rice land, was entirely covered with forests as lately as twenty years ago; and seven years later, when Mr. Pedder went there as political agent he found that three-fourths of the forests had been entirely destroyed by the demands of the city of Bombay. The land, apart from creeks, etc., is about 400 miles square. The area of British India, exclusive of native states, is estimated at 865,000 square miles, and of these 48,000 have been brought under conservation as Government forests. Besides 27,000 square miles which are partially conserved as protected district or village forests, about 9 per cent of the whole country has now been reserved as woodland and saved from certain destruction, which is considered a remarkable fact, and greatly to the credit of the Indian Forest Department. At page nine of the report, question 124, we learn that India is almost entirely dependent on wood for fuel. But so was Europe ages ago.

The expense of a school of this forestry in country, as a government establishment, would not exceed, in Mr. Pedder's opinion, £4,000 a year.

At the next sitting, on the 21st July, Colonel Michael, C. S. I., was examined. He had seen ten years service in the early days of Indian conservancy, but was driven away by jungle fever, and has paid attention to forest preservation and progress ever since. He stated that he had himself seen "a well known perennial stream dried up completely on the slopes of the Neilgherries by the fact that the timber all around it had been cut for coffee planting." The circumstances of the timber being cut is but scant evidence that the stream dried up in consequence. Might not the coffee plantation have something to do with it? But all the witnesses appear to have faith in that theory, though the springs do not dry up in those parts of Ireland which have been entirely denuded of trees. And in America the doctrine is often stoutly denied by men whose experience is no less than that of those who maintain it. Col. Michael admits that he never knew the planting of a forest to have restored a spring, though he knew many springs lost from a forest being cut away. There may be other causes yet to seek for an explanation of this phenomenon. This witness thought that the establishment of a school of forestry would be of great advantage to it.

At the last sitting of the Select Committee on July 24th, Dr. Hugh Cleghorn, M.D., F.R.S.E., who was twelve years conservator of the Madras forests, and began when Dr. Brandis began in Burmah, was examined. He has since his retirement from the service in 1869 paid great attention to the subject of forestry both in England and Scotland, and he considered it marvellous that means had not been taken at an earlier period to place our forests under trained officials in order to preserve them.

Dr. Hugh Cleghorn answered very carefully the leading questions that were put to him by the members of the Committee, but through all there was evidently a steady belief in the great advantage this country would derive from a more methodical system of forest conservancy by means of an institution for

promoting the knowledge and encouraging the study of forestry.

After him Colonel Pearson was called in, who represented the Indian Government at the school of Nancy for eleven years, and has great knowledge of the system of forest conservancy as practised in France. He also is a believer in what is called an approaching "timber famine," and therefore strongly advocated the promotion of new plantations in Great Britain, and the establishment of a school of forestry. Asked if the great bulk of the woodlands were not in private hands he admitted that they were, which of course would render it difficult for the State to deal with them. But there are hundred of thousands of acres in this country still which might easily be acquired by the Government for planting as being at present entirely unproductive. We could point to thousands of acres of this sort within thirty to forty miles of London, say between Woking and Winchfield on the South-Western Railway line, consisting chiefly of a fine white sandy surface, which seems never to have produced anything since creation, except heather, but in which oak, larch, spruce, Scotch fir, and birch will grow and make fine trees if planted. In bringing these lands under cultivation, or forest culture, employment would be found for an immense number of people, and the wonder is that they have only been tilled in small patches, and by cottagers mostly, but always with success, where the experiment has been made. To bring them into cultivation is estimated to cost about ten pounds an acre in labor and breaking through the hard subsoil, about a spade depth below the surface.

The examiners asked Colonel Pearson if he did not think a good deal of useful forest knowledge might be obtained by two months' attendance at a school of forestry instead of two years which few would be able to avail themselves of except in the higher branches of the employment. He answered that in three months so much information might be acquired as would fit a student for a useful position, but not in less. Lectures might be attended at the discretion of the applicant, who might learn as much as he thought would be useful to him and no more. The institution would probably have to provide for this sort of desultory teaching, much on the system of day boys at a public school who do not obtain the same care in instruction and superintendence as the regular boarders, and pay less for it.

Mr. W. T. Thistleton Dyer, C.M.G., F.R.S., assistant director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, then gave his evidence. This gentleman's opinions of the great utility of a school of forestry in this country, after the plan of those in Germany and France, coincided with those expressed by the witnesses who had preceded him, and he thought if such school of forestry were established there would be applications, by and by, from our colonies for competent men to investigate to state of their forests, with a view to other regulations in regard to them. Cape Colony, from his testimony, has been very prodigal of its forest produce, and the amount of forest which exists there has been reduced to very small limits indeed.

It is a mistake, though, to assume that because a country imports timber from Scandinavia or America it is a sign of a scarcity of timber at home. Timber once afloat can be carried long distances by sea at less expense than to cut and haul a few miles by land, and the system of the timber-exporting countries is so complete that every convenience and facility for its transport, once is reduced to the smallest cost, and it is delivered, as it were, at your doors ready for use without any care or personal superintendence of yours till you actually see it there. Set this against going into the woods, if only ten miles away, and cutting down and getting home through every sort of inconvenience a hundred loads of timber which you are permitted to take for nothing where it grows.

The evidence of Mr. Julian C. Rogers, secretary to the Surveyor's Institute, closed the sitting, and was to the same effect as the others.

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FORESTS OF THE DOMINION.

With the assent of Lord Derby to a suggestion of our Governor-General, the governments of the various provinces of the Dominion were, during the summer of last year, applied to for information regarding the condition of their respective forests. The replies received, which have been submitted to the Imperial authorities, enable us to form a general notion of the state of the forests of the Dominion. The settler and the lumberman has left little of value in Prince Edward Island. In Nova Scotia there was still a fair quantity of hemlock, though in many sections inroads have been made on it for tanning bark. The supply of pine and spruce was disappearing, and much of the heavy birch had been exported in recent years. It was to be regretted that, notwithstanding the manifest decrease in the timber wealth of the province, the farmers and lumbermen did not show the care that was desirable for its preservation. Forest fires, moreover, had done tremendous damage, large tracts of country, once covered with pine, spruce and other growths, being almost entirely denuded. In a report furnished by the ex-Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands for the province the interesting statement was made that up to 1783 the utmost precautions had been observed by both the aborigines and early French settlers against the destruction of forests by fire, but in that year there was influx of refugees and discharged soldiers, who, not being so careful, lit fires in the woods by which (the weather having previously been remarkably dry) some two thirds of the province were burnt over. Were it not for the devastation occasioned then and by subsequent fire, a great part of Nova Scotia would still be covered with trees. For the protection of the forests it was proposed that stringent regulations against fires and against cutting trees below a certain diameter should be enforced. In that case the ex-Commissioner believed that Nova Scotia would continue to be a timber producing and timber exporting region.

Very little information was gleaned regarding New Brunswick in reply to the questions submitted, but Mr. Ira Cornwall, who represents the province in the United Kingdom, has collected some valuable statistics as to its timber production and industries. The statement concerning Quebec is satisfactorily full. It was pointed out in the memorandum that the portion of the province north of the St. Lawrence contained a considerable quantity of timber, but that the trade could only be carried on with profitable results if due regard was had to the preservation of the forests from waste by fire and otherwise. This was especially true of the white pine, which was the most valuable feature in the trade, and of which there was no new field to fall back upon if the present area was exhausted. In the course of the memorandum reference was made to the good results accomplished by the Montreal Forestry convention of August, 1882, and to the association then formed for continuing the work which it had initiated. The consumption of timber for railway ties, which, in the States was enormous and increasing, had prompted the proposal to plant trees along the lines of railways—the black walnut, on which the Hon. Mr. Joly had successfully experimented, being recommended for the purpose. The institution of Arbor Day, which that gentleman and the Hon. Mr. Lynch had so zealously promoted, was also mentioned as among the signs of progress.

The report on the state of the timber supply and the means to preserve and increase it in Ontario and the other provinces were in most respects similar to those already referred to. The statement of Mr. White, M. P. for Renfrew, was quoted to the intent that the Ottawa district alone lost at the rate of twenty million dollars annually. Sometimes, however, the thinning out of the larger trees by the lumberman gave room for the growth of the younger trees that were to take their places. We have already more than once given summaries of the reports of Mr. Phipps on the forests and forestry movement of Ontario. In Manitoba, where, as we learn from the last report of the Department of Agriculture and Statistics, a forestry association was formed in 1883, earnest efforts have been put forth for the prevention of destruction

by fire. The act passed for that purpose is rigidly enforced. Large quantities of timber were required for the construction of the Pacific railway. A statement had, it appears, gone forth that the forests of British Columbia were within six years of total exhaustion. To this assertion the authorities of the province returned an energetic denial. But there, as elsewhere in Canada, there is evident need of protective measures. A writer in *Chambers' Journal*, from whose article, under the heading, "Are the Canadian Forests being Exhausted?" we have already quoted, is earnest in urging the adoption of such provision without delay and hopes that the enquiries already instituted may be taken as an earnest of the Government's intention to take the necessary action. For our own part we have called attention to the subject again and again, but the meeting of the Forestry Convention in New England reminds us that the matter requires to be agitated not once or twice merely, but constantly.—*Montreal Gazette.*

CREOSOTING TIMBER.

Large quantities of timber are now creosoted at the West, in a special manner for railroad purposes, the effect being to increase the tenacity of the wood for holding spikes, etc., as well as its density and its ability to resist mechanical wear. This is done by means of an apparatus consisting of a boiler-plated cylinder, of a size adapted to the timber; this cylinder is of a strength sufficient to resist 300 pounds pressure per square inch, and has a track extending for its whole length along the bottom, the cylinder's ends being closed by strong iron doors, air and water tight. When timber has been run into the cylinder and the doors closed, steam at about 100 pounds pressure is injected into the cylinder, the supply continuing as required by the nature and dryness of the wood; the steam is then shut off, and vacuum pumps worked as long as any liquids or vapors are obtained, the hot preserving liquid being now run to the cylinder from the reservoir until full. The force pumps are again operated until the interior pressure is some 100 pounds per inch, and kept thus until sufficient preservative fluid is forced into the pores of the wood; the force pumps are now shut off, and the creosote oil or other liquid contained in the cylinder is discharged into a suitable cistern, after which the doors at the ends of the cylinder are opened, and the car carrying the timber or ties runs out.

IRON AND LUMBER PROSPECTS.

"I see that the Elk Rapids Iron Works have an order from England for charcoal iron," said a reporter for the *Free Press* to a citizen heavily interested in the iron industry.
"Yes, I see. By the way, do you know that Michigan produces more charcoal iron than all other iron-producing states combined? As to prospects, they are good. The fact is, the old truism, 'History repeats itself,' applies to the iron and lumber trade equally with fashions, customs, etc. Have you any idea of the amount of tonnage from Lake Superior the past season? The increase is something remarkable. Now, in the iron trade, the supply had got away down and the demand is growing, and I think will grow for a year or two. In lumber the situation is little different. The demand always exists and always increases in volume. The supply in Michigan is getting toward hard pan, but there is nothing to fear on that score as the whole country north of Lake Superior is one vast forest of lumber. There seems to be a revival in the business all over, and the present condition of iron plants are inadequate the demands of the present, because steel is now made as cheaply as they make iron. Steel is the coming material. It has already come, and to meet the demand the old plants—the old iron mills—must be fitted for making steel. This takes time, and the steel mills already operating will have all they can handle the next year."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A MAN named Grippin found a sum of money on Saturday while unloading lumber from a box car for the Rathbun Company. Is the company shipping money as well as lumber? It would appear so.—*Kingston Whig.*

LOG TRANSPORTATION.

Almost innumerable methods have been devised by lumbermen for the transportation of logs. Vessels have been built with the supposed special adaptation for the purpose named. Log cribs innumerable have also been devised and patent boom sticks without number have been brought out, and patents secured on a lot of them.

The question of the log towing successfully is one of the most important for mill men which has ever been agitated, but to none more so than those on the Saginaw river, where there are at present millions of dollars invested in mill property, while the pine hitherto considered tributary thereto is nearing the end and will soon be practically exhausted, except in the case of a few men who have taken time by the forelock and secured a supply for the future. In order therefore to keep this vast outlay of money on the Saginaw river remunerative, it becomes necessary to devise some method by which these vast industries may be kept in motion, because to remove them involves an outlay equal in extent to their almost entire value. Already the Georgian bay country and the upper peninsula are looked to as sources of supply for the future, but the question finally resolves itself into and is dependent on the success or failure of log towing. If a reasonably safe method of transporting logs can be devised, the Saginaw river will long remain the leading lumber manufacturing centre of the country, as it has been for the past quarter of a century.

Cheboygan, Alpena, Oscoda and other points along the Huron shore, are also beginning to look about anxiously for a log supply for the future, and some of the lumbermen have invested extensively in pine lands in the Georgian bay country. With a view of insuring this supply of pine for his mill Mr Gilchrist, of Alpena, has had a barge rebuilt for the purpose of log towing, a description of which is given in the *Argus* as follows:

Gilchrist's new barge, the Michigan, is well worth visiting. She is one of the largest crafts on the lakes. During this summer she has been raised, a new deck and deck beams put on, and when completed she promises to be a staunch craft. She is about 315 feet long and over 40 feet beam, has five hatches which extend the entire width of the deck and one smaller hatch forward. Near the stern is a large boiler, big enough to furnish steam for a good sized steam boat. It was formerly used by propeller East Saginaw, and is to be used to drive the pony engines for hoisting logs, etc. The barge will have four masts. The hatches are big enough to allow a large log to be lowered into the hold. To cover the hatches requires 2,700 feet of lumber. The Michigan would probably carry from one to one and a half million feet of lumber. The barge will be fitted with a sort of endless chain arrangement for hauling logs from the water on to the vessel, and it is the intention, we believe, to use her to carry logs from the Georgian Bay region to this city, and we sincerely trust she may prove successful and give her enterprising owners profits on their outlay. This bringing of logs from Georgian Bay to be manufactured in the Alpena mills will prove of great benefit to the people of this city and county. The barge is in Gilchrist's boom, being completed.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

THE United States Consul at Bahia, state that in the whole country of Ecuador there are only two sawmills, and those small ones, though the quantity of valuable woods is simply enormous along the whole line of coast. Sandalwoods, ebony, amarills, cedar, and many other kinds, some of which are entirely unfamiliar to American dealers in fine woods, are found in great abundance. But it does not seem that the consul's advocacy of the investment of American capital in developing those resources is likely to be soon responded to, inasmuch as equally rich forests are to be found on the Atlantic and Carribean sea coasts, and thus much more accessible to the markets of the United States.

A MEMORIAL service to the late Sir Francis Hicks was held in St. George's church, Montreal, on Sunday.

UNWISE BENEVOLENCE.

There is not too much, but too ill' removing effort in our midst; yet a large part of what there is is wasted by the unwise ways in which it is rendered. The parent who supports his child in idleness when they should be self supporting, or decides everything for him instead of accustoming him to decide for himself, the teacher pours out to his class the information they ought to work to obtain the employer who himself performs or finishes the work that belongs to his subordinate, the compassionate man or woman who gives money, food or clothing to the idle or improvident instead of inducing them to earn it for themselves—any, one in fact, who extends such aid to another as disencourages him for personal effort is actually, the principle of self-help which all admit to be so strong a pillar of our national welfare.—*Ex.*

The leaf pine timber region of South Mississippi is said to be the greatest country on earth though it may be unconsciously, fighting against its wonderful climate and water. No case of lung or throat diseases were ever known to exist there. Many scientists and physicians attribute this fact to the vast turpentine orchards and the peculiar health-giving aroma exhaled from the long leaf pine. The same curative qualities are claimed for Arcachon, a fashionable seaside and forest summer and winter resort, some forty miles from Bordeaux, and much frequented by wealthy Spaniards and Russians.

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would be a truthful name to give to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" the most efficacious medicine yet discovered for arresting the early development of pulmonary disease. But "consumption cure" would not sufficiently indicate the scope of its influence and usefulness. In all the many diseases which spring from a derangement of the liver and blood the "Discovery" is a safe and sure specific. Of all druggists.



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This Exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do.

The grandest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she occupies by the progress she has made in AGRICULTURE, in HORTICULTURE, in the INDUSTRIAL and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURING MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS, in PUBLIC WORKS by MODELS and DISPLAYS; also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the FISHERIES, and in FOREST and MINERAL wealth, and also in SHIPPING.

All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in decouraging on this great occasion to put Canada in her place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world.

Every farmer, every producer, and every manufacturer, has an interest in assisting, it having been already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such efforts.

By order,
JOHN LOWE,
Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.
Ottawa, 1st. Sept., 1885. Sw3

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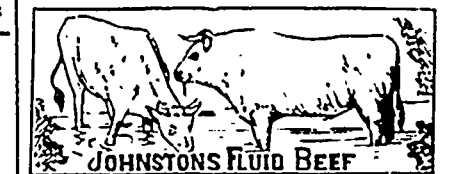
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Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office of publication at least four clear days before the day of publication, to insure insertion.

All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to THE PETERBOROUGH REVIEW PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Peterborough, Ont.

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 Deacon & Co., 164 London Wall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., OCT. 1, 1885.

THE Cudington, Wells & Van Schack Company, of Chicago, recently purchased 600 acres of pine land on Point river, Marquette county,

THE schooner Onward, bound to Milwaukee with a load of lumber, went ashore at Gill's pier, five miles north of Northport, Mich., during the gale of Sept. 22.

In order to evade the ten-hour law, Saginaw valley operators in the woods are having contracts printed for more than 10 hours work each day, which they require each man employed to sign.

A MAN named Israel Beaulieu, was killed on September 24th, by being caught in the machinery of Mr. C. Renouf's saw mill at Riviere Trois Destoles, Quebec.

THE Pope estate is one of the largest debtors to the Exchange Bank, indebted to that institution for nearly \$100,000. The fine timber limits of the estate situated in Megantic have been bought in by the Bank at Sheriff's sale for \$27,000. The limits are said to be worth at least double that amount, and the Bank expects to realize about fifty cents on the dollar on the claim.

At the annual meeting of the American Forestry Congress the Hon. H. G. Joly, ex-Premier of Quebec, was elected Vice-President. Mr. Joly has taken a deep interest in questions affecting forestry and has done valuable work in the interests of the forests. The Congress did itself honor in electing him to this position. Mr. Joly also read papers on "Forest Economy in Canada," and "Walnut Culture in Southern Latitudes."

AN important sale of limits is reported from Ottawa, Messrs. White, of Pembroke, being the sellers, and Sherman, Lord, Herdman & Co., the purchasers. The price is understood to have been in the neighborhood of \$300,000. Timber limits within easy reach are rapidly getting into what may be called "last hands," being eagerly sought after by millmen, who require them for the maintenance of their log supplies.

MICHIGAN will not long continue to be a great lumbering State if the present reckless waste of valuable timber is not soon checked. No effort is made to preserve any part of the standing timber that cannot be worked up into boards for the market, and the consequence is that the quantity has been reduced from 150,000,000,000 feet to 35,000,000,000, nearly four-fifths having been cut. The people of New York State have been aroused to a sense of their folly in allowing their forests to be wantonly destroyed. It is time for Michigan to wake up.—Toronto Mail.

WOOD-WORKING PATENTS

The following list of patents relating to the wood working interests, granted by the U. S. Patent Office, Sept. 15th, 1885, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 927 F. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. :

- 326,280.—Log turner—J. Evered, Duluth, Minn.
326,167 Saw filing machine F. M. Sisk, Newman, Ga.
326,243 Saw gunner and sharpener S. J. Randall, Moodyville, New Westminster, British Columbia.
326,291 Saw mill set works—G. Hanson & C. D. Clarke, Massillon, Ohio.
326,305.—Saw set—J. S. Long, Murphysborough, Ill.
326,308.—Saw set—G. Marsh, Manvelona, Mich.
326,164 Saw swage W. D. Shorman, Grand Rapids, Mich.
326,360.—Saw swaging machine—P. R. Ward, Quincy, Ill.
326,455 Saw table gauge H. T. Rawlings, New Albany, Ind.
326,397.—Saws while being ground, device for supporting H. F. Campbell & G. H. Mills, Concord, N. H.
326,343.—Sawing machine—W. W. Smith, Boyne, Mich.
326,343.—Stamp pulley—H. L. Bennett, Westerville, Ohio.
326,310 Stamp pulley—J. L. Martin, Deckers Point, Pa.

PATENTS ISSUED SEPT. 22.

- 326,635.—Lumber trimmer—M. Dutresac, Muskegon, Mich.
326,628.—Saw, insertible tooth—G. F. Simonds, Fitchburg, Mass.
326,438.—Saw teeth, device for inserting—G. F. Simonds, Fitchburg, Mass.
326,907.—Saw tooth jointer and gage—J. Hug, Ripley, N. Y.
326,684.—Saw with insertible teeth—G. F. Simonds, Fitchburg, Mass.
326,798.—Saw with insertible teeth—J. Smith, New York, N. Y.
326,533.—Sawing machine, circular—J. H. Palm, Minneapolis, Minn.

FORESTRY—LETTER FROM THE SEASIDE.

Sir.—There is a quaint charm about these New England villages, here nestling among, there spreading boldly over, the rolling sands which border this Atlantic coast. Wooden houses, large and small, in endless variety dot hill and dale, interspersed with many an orchard, many a waving grove of pine and oak, many a pleasant road and winding lane, and not a muddy one among them, the sandy sea coast soil is all too dry for that; the rain may fall for three days and then, three hours' sunshine, you may walk where you will dry shod.

There is an air of wealth here, though not of magnificence. There are few farms—great stretches of common or grove isolate many houses; others, in closer companionship, yet always retain generous garden or paddock space around. But of the industries which maintain them or accumulated the fund which now supports them, very few exist here. Sea captains, retired or active, own many; rich city dwellers have erected here many a pleasant residence; here the town-sick summer boarder finds healthy and not expensive retreats; the student may read, row, fish or idle as he lists; and, in fact, of a summer day a vast and busy population are at work doing nothing in boats, on hulls, on beaches, or anywhere they fancy. The small village of Woodshol proper is a

picture Western localities never exhibit. Its brightly painted wooden houses, many, oddly enough, covered with shingles instead of siding from their strong stone foundations to their caves; its rolling surface of greenward, where at every declivity, the wayfarer is aided by steps of massive and time worn granite that the pilgrims might have laid; its great fresh water ponds for ice, (a contrast to our Toronto mud-bounded reservoirs), faced by firm walls of heavy stone; its embowering branches of linden and elm trees overhead on all the roads, sleepily waving in the afternoon breeze; the quietness of all round, as if the sun rose and set ever on placidity alone, and all that interrupted the unvarying stillness was the splash and agitation of the bright sea-waves which roll up into the harbour, gay with pleasure boats, and glitter far away across the sound, through which schooner and steamer, plying between Boston and New York, continually pass, their sails white against the distant sea.

Here, by the way, busy, yet quite as all the rest, but the shore is the establishment provided by the American Government for hatching the spawn of the codfish, and thence re-populating their fast depleting fisheries. Two large buildings, with immense stone vats for the fish while spawning, are provided, and employ a diligent staff of professors and assistants. Farther on, on the common, is a factory where a valuable manure is made by mingling South Carolina phosphate with the refuse fish (menhaden), from which fish oil has been pressed.

All this country round was occupied long ago by the earliest settlers—the men of the May flower period. This is the "Old Colony" of Massachusetts. This rolling land near the sea was rich, and heavily forested, was cleared, cropped, and re-cropped till its fertility was gone. Long lines of ruinous stone fences, centuries old, recall the period when the soil was worth such careful division. Much of it had long lain idle and barren, the home of a few wandering sheep, in great ranges of wind-swept hills and hollows, with, in sheltered places, some scanty growth of oak and poplar. Just here was peculiarly barren. Twenty-five years since one gentleman, Mr. Fay, began to plant trees largely, and still more largely to sow their seed broadcast. Many followed his example, and groves sprang up in all directions. There are now more than ten thousand acres of pine plantations sown or planted in this vicinity alone, many of them containing trees forty feet in height.

This planting has greatly sheltered and improved the country, and re-settlement—the influx of the class of residents before mentioned, followed fast on the growth of the trees. In one place I was shown what conclusively proved the case of tree planting on hills, to hold moisture. "This twenty acres," said one resident, "which, as you see, is high land when treeless, every spring poured down such floods as filled the deep gullies around. Now that I have had it for years in groves of pines, the moisture is held in the land, and there are no torrents in spring whatever. The water goes, the year round, to nourish the creeks." The result of planting in this district is, in fact, that while here twenty years ago was little but a succession of bleak and barren hills, here is now such scenery as my first paragraph described. Nor are the planted groves of small extent. One gentleman showed me eighty, another one hundred and twenty acres, in one block each, planted by themselves, of rich pine plantations, the tree being between thirty and forty feet in height.

What I want to give my readers an idea of is the ways in which this result was secured. Either the seed was sown broadcast on the rough pasture field, or it was sown in the bottom of plough furrows run across the field five feet apart, and covered half an inch, or the small pines were taken less than a foot in height and planted with the spade, five feet apart each way. These methods have each met with excellent success. The land is a light and rather barren sandy loam, much of the same kind as our poorest Ontario soils. As to the kinds used they are the Scottish, Austrian, Corsican, and our own native white and red pine. Planting and sowing are each done in early spring.

There is no reason why these methods should not succeed throughout Ontario. Whoever

wants a good plantation along the north or west of his lot, or has anywhere in gully, in field, or hillside—land which gives little return, could not do better than sow it with pine seed. It is easily obtained, easily sowed, and in a few years the annual thinnings will give all the fine fuel he can use, and sticks for many building purposes besides, while as shelter the trees will be invaluable. Words can hardly tell the difference in climate obtainable by a thick pine wood along the north and west of a farm. Of course, if the planter be disposed to purchase young seedlings (which can be had at less than a cent apiece), he saves some years. But many rough places could be much more easily sown than planted.

R. W. PHIPPS.

AUSTRALIA.

The monthly circular of Messrs. Lord & Hughes, dated Melbourne, 25th July, 1885, says:—

Since the date of our last report, on the 27th ult., the market for timber and building materials has been unusually quiet, and sales have been below the average of previous months.

Owing to the firmness of holders of Baltic deals, a slight advance on last month's sales has taken place; but flooring and Oregon Timber have undergone no change. At yesterday's sale American lumber sold at improved prices.

Trade from the yard is fairly active, but the demand for consumption is below the average of the previous three months. With the near approach of spring an active demand is expected for every description of timber and building materials.

RED DEALS.—Imports: Nil. The principal auction sale during the past four weeks was on the 17th inst., the cargo ex Mathilde, W S W brand realizing for 11x3, 6½d.; 9x3, 5d. to 4½d.; 9x4, 4½d.; 8x3, 7x3, and 7x2½, 4 13-16d. to 4½d. per foot 9x3. W T W brand, 9x4, 11x3, 9x3, 4½d. to 4½d.; 8x3, 7x3, and 7x2½, 4½d. to 4d. These prices show an improvement on last month's sales.

SPRUCE DEALS.—Imports: 262 pieces. This parcel arrived ex Arklow, from Boston, and was sold by auction on the 14th inst., at 3d. per foot or 9x3.

OREGON TIMBER.—Imports: Nil. There have been no auction sales since the date of our last report. We look for improved prices at first sale.

LUMBER.—Imports: Clear pine, 63,140 feet super; shelving, 358,989 feet super; T. and G. ceiling, 40,902 feet super. The arrivals have been—Arklow, from Boston, and Record from New York.

PITCH PINE.—Imports: Nil.

REDWOOD.—Imports: Nil. Sales privately have been made at £10. The demand is very limited.

FLOORING AND WEATHERBOARDS.—Imports. 1,248,684 feet lineal from United Kingdom, and 9,566 feet from United States. The arrivals have been—Loch Broom, from Glasgow, and Arklow, from Boston. Sales by auction have been parcels ex Blairgowrie and other ships, at following prices:—Red, 6x1½ T. and G., at 10s. 6d.; White, 6x½, 9a. 3d.; 6x½, 6s. 6d.; 6x½, 4s. 10d.; 4-out Weatherboards, 6s.

KAURI PINE.—Imports: 925,679 feet super. The arrivals have been—Parnell and Killarney, from Kaipara, Grasmere, from Wanganui, and Mercury, from Launceston, with portion of wrecked cargo ex Robbin Hood Sales by auction have been cargoes ex Malay, Mercury (portion of wrecked cargo ex Robbin Hood), Parnell, Killarney, and balances of hewn logs, ex Claribel, Wenona, and Eileen Donan and Anedel. Hewn and sawn logs realized from 11s. to 13s.

CECIL.—Imports: 201,400 feet super. The arrivals have been by coasting steamers from Sydney, and sales by auction have been of various parcels of prices ranging from 43s. to 21s. for logs, and 4½d. to 3d. per foot super for boards.

DOORS.—Imports: 602. The arrivals have been 600 doors ex Record, from New York, and 102 sugar pine doors via Sydney.

LATHS AND PICKETS.—Imports: Laths, 1,310 bundles; pickets, 1,054 bundles.

SLATES.—Imports: 85,177 pieces. These arrived ex Record, from New York, and were

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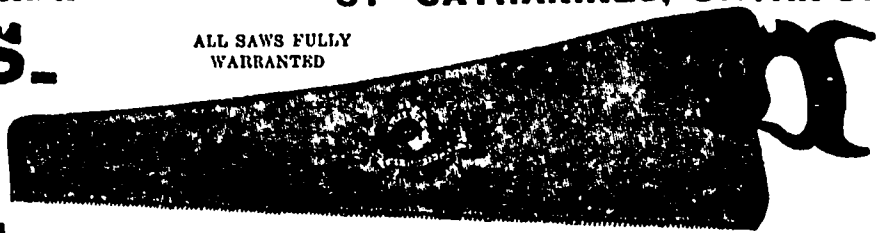
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yesterday offered at auction, realizing £9 5s. for 20x10, £13 12s. 6d. and £13 10s. for 24x12, first blue Bangor American slates. On the 6th inst., a parcel of 22x11 blue Bangor Penrhyn slates realized £12 10s. at auction.

PLASTER.—Imports: 400 barrels. These arrived ex Record, and were placed privately at a price withheld.

CEMENT.—Imports: 5,005 barrels. Sales by auction have been a small parcel of Phoenix Portland Cement ex Britannia at 12s. 9d., damaged cement ex Ninoveh at 7s. 3d. to 7s., and 200 casks Krogman's Portland cement at 12s. 9d., ex Hanover. Sales privately are reported at from 15s. to 14s. 6d. for best brands.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Imports: 917 tons. Sales by auction have been confined to a small parcel slightly damaged ex Falkland Hill, Imperial Federation brand, 26 gauge, at £16 2s. 6d. to £15 5s. Sales privately have been—Orb brand, 26 gauge, at £18.

EXPLANATION.—Red deals and spruce deals are sold at per foot of 9x3; T. and G. flooring at per feet running; Oregon timber, Redwood, clear pine, shelving, ceiling, per 1,000 feet super; Kauri pine and cedar logs at per 100 feet super; laths, pickets and slates at per 1,000 pieces. Shorts are all lengths under 12 feet.

FORESTRY CONGRESS.

The address of the American Forestry Congress, in reviewing the work already accomplished, points to the formation of forestry associations in six states, the appointment of Forestry Commissions in seven states, the institution of Arbor days in fifteen states and the Canada under the lead of Nebraska, where 5,000,000 trees were planted the last year, the securing of effective fire legislation in Canada, the preparation of important measures for consideration by the National Congress and the work of the Forestry Bureau of the Agricultural Department. There is no subject upon which more practical interest can be profitably expended than that of Forestry, and it is pleasant to note that something is being done to arouse attention in such a worthy cause, which is beginning to become of paramount importance to the American people.

FOREST FIRES.

We exclaim loudly and continually against the destruction of buildings and merchandise by fire, amounting to about \$100,000,000 per year, and to the national loss it occasions, says the *Insurance Journal*, but our attention is rarely directed to the devastation that is produced by means of the same element in the fine timber of our forests, although the loss is said to amount to trouble that of mercantile property. In these forest conflagrations much is to be ascribed to the pipe, the reckless tramp and the worker of deliberate mischief, but the greatest causes of all is the incendiary locomotives of the railroad trains. It is scandalous that the burning embers of these engines should be allowed to pass up the smoke stack with the freedom of the smoke itself, scattering in its course destruction to forests, houses and property, and often imperiling human life, when by as light contrivance that ought to be enforced by statutory provision, this danger can be prevented. In Europe, where the railway system is considerable and the speed of travel is great, such a casualty

through the agency of a locomotive is very rare although the course traversed embraces every variety of country. Only last week the forests of New Jersey were in flames, inflicting immense loss upon property owners generally, and several villages would have been destroyed but for the seasonable fall of rain, which arrested the flames. Of course the prolonged and excessive heat of the atmosphere increased the combustibility of the branches and leaves spread upon the ground; but still under these conditions of susceptibility greater care should be taken by the railroad authorities in passing through such ignitable localities. It is said that we are felling timber too rapidly, and that such an unsparing destruction may change a fertile locality into a barren waste, but should there be truth in this alarming prediction, what facility we are affording to this prophetic desolation if we permit the additional devastation by fire of timber valued at \$300,000,000 per annum.

SHARP PRACTICES.

The *Florence Mining News* thus describes the manner in which pine purchasers on the waters of the upper Menominee pick up good belts of pine:—"The companies that own large tracts of pine portion it off in lots. Sometimes you will find one side of a belt of pine all Norway and the other side all white pine and a good deal the best. To buy the best and let the poor alone is the object, and to do this the favorite scheme among buyers is to get a friend to go and take an option on the poor pine. This done and the company misled, the real buyer takes an option on the best pine, and buys it. The friend then throws up his option. Sometimes a lot of good and poor pine is thus divided and the good purchased, while the poor lot is left in the hands of the company. But they are getting 'onto' it now, and it is pretty hard to work."

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain and 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 nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

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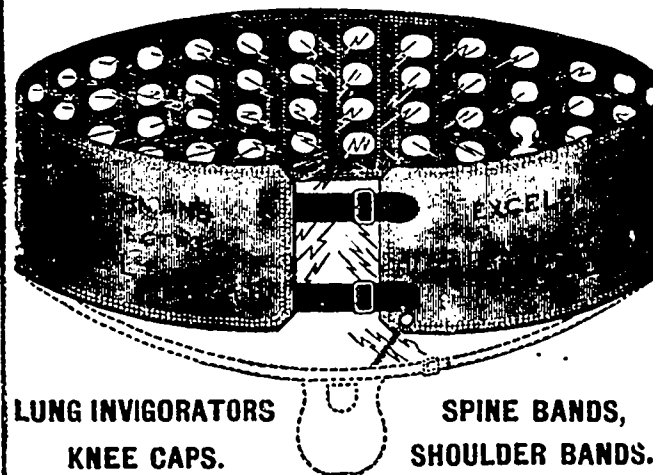
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AUSTRALIAN BIG TIMBER.

The Australians are very modest over their trees, for they are credited with having some gigantic specimens in the immense forests with which their land is so abundantly covered, about which, were they minded, they could well boast. In the neighborhood of Melbourne some thirty years ago trees abounded by the side of which the biggest pines of Scandinavia would look mere poles. In the Black Forest through which the road, such as it was, to Forest Creek and Bendigo passed, skirting the foot of Mount Macedon, few of the iron and stringy bark and blue gum trees were less than 200 feet before the eye met with a branch. The average height of these forest giants would be equal to that of the Monument on Fish Street Hill, and it would be a long shot to bring down a possum, that the traveller might discharge his gun at, crouching on a branch of one of these giants. From recent accounts we learn that trees of exceptional size have been met with in Australia, and one is described in the pages of an American contemporary as being higher than any known tree in the States, not even excepting the giant Sequoias of California. This Australian monster of the gum species is stated to be 500 feet high, and was found in the Black Range of Berwick, in Victoria. More than twice the height of the Monument, 96 feet higher than the golden cross on the topmost pinnacle of St. Paul's Cathedral, means something that the mind cannot readily grasp. Any one crossing St. Paul's churchyard, and casting his eyes skywards at the glittering ornament crowning the vast dome of that venerable pile, will have some conception of what 500 feet high means, the cathedral ball and cross being some 400 feet above the gazer's head; hence the imagination can better conceive the lofty proportions these denizens of the woods attain. Most of the Australian trees are hardwoods of great strength and closeness of grain and evergreens, shedding their bark, which comes off in long strips.

A peculiarity of the Australian forests is the number of fallen trees that the traveller meets with in his progress through the woods. It was rare to see one of these giants fall, but in the stillness of the night the resounding crash of trees falling, and subsequent reverberation as the trunks reached mother earth, startled the new chum who happened to be camping out on his way through the bush.

The night appeared to be the favorite time for these uprootings. The common notion was that the bush fires were the cause of trees falling, but trees were frequently met with lying on the ground that presented no charred appearance. Another idea, and one which seems plausible, is that the immense weight and size of the trees overpower the sustaining fibres of the roots, so that they literally uproot themselves, and by their leverage topple over. This subject has not been fully treated in books on forestry, but it is one well worth studying. There seems nothing else to account for the constantly falling trees in the Australian woods.

It is an anomaly that with trees of monstrous growth, covering a third of the land, the colonists find it convenient to supply themselves from the forests of Europe, situated some 16,000 miles away, and adding 33 a standard freight to the first cost, cheaper than using their own timber. It is not merely the difference between sawing hard and soft wood, however, that makes the latter so much more in demand. Steam overcomes that, but there are hundreds of things in favor of the easier worked wood. Nails are driven much more freely, holes bored, bits cut off, chiselled and jointed, and other hand work which has to be done that would be doubly laborious if native timber were used. The blessings of pine are best appreciated by those who have to use both descriptions.

It is rather difficult to class California redwood (Sequoia) amongst the resinous trees, for the simple reason that there is no resin in it; but it certainly is not a whitewood, though having all the attributes of whitewood about it except color. It is a sort of nondescript tree, with a special charter of its own. Some of trees are reckoned by botanists to be over 2,000 years old, while all of them are known to be of great antiquity, which is a questionable virtue in pines.

To what purpose sequoiawood will ultimately be applied the future alone can tell, but at its present price is quite unobtainable. At a cheaper rate it might circulate in the market, and a thousand uses be found for it. Its colour and freedom from knots are its best recommendation, and for thin stuff, such as Venetian blind laths, picture backs, mouldings, skirtings, match-linings, and any inside joiner work, it would answer capably; for table tops its great width would be serviceable, enabling kitchen and other tables to be made in one piece, as formerly, instead of out of two, or more, as is now mostly the case. But it must be put on the market at about the price of ordinary deals to make headway.—*Timber Trades Journal.*

FOREST PRESERVATION.

The American Forestry Congress assembled this month in Boston. The subject of its deliberations is one that ought to receive a greater amount of attention than has hitherto been devoted to it, as the preservation of the forests from destruction and the replanting of large areas which have been recklessly denuded of their trees is of vital consequence to the agricultural prosperity of the country. Statistics which have been gathered from every country in the United States, and verified by the state authorities for the information of the Congress, show that in the union there are 285,000,000 acres of improved land, 445,000,000 acres of forest and 730,000,000 acres of unimproved waste and untimbered land. The forests are disappearing at the rate of 25,000,000 acres a year. The problem practically before the people is to secure the necessary supplies of lumber without denuding the country of its forests and so causing alternate floods and droughts.

The timber supply ought to be perpetual. Judicious replanting should provide for the future and prevent the evil consequences which have been shown to result from the clearance of extensive areas of woodland.

The question is just as pressing with us as with the people of the United States. Exactly the same conditions have been operative here as have prevailed on the other side of the line, and with equally disastrous results. The cutting down of forests has resulted in the drying up of the water courses in the summer months and in heavy floods and freshets in the spring. The Ontario Government have done a good deal to awaken the people to a knowledge of the causes and extent of the evil. But so far all that has been done is to indicate the necessary measures, and perhaps in some measure to stimulate individual action. It is time that some definite plan of dealing with our forests were adopted which would guard against the danger of their destruction and provide for the future requirements by replanting on an extensive scale in those regions where trees are necessary to secure an even distribution of the rainfall.—*Toronto Globe.*

WOOD FOR COACH BODIES.

An English writer, Mr. John Philpson, speaking of the woods used by English coachmakers in building bodies says;

"The principal wood in coach-body making is ash, the chief features of which are strength, toughness and elasticity, which makes it the best wood that can be obtained for withstanding shocks and wrenches. It lacks that property for which oak is unequalled, viz., stiffness or rigidity. The frame work of a body is entirely composed of ash. Elm, another native wood, is used in body-making for boot sides, that are to be paneled, for rockers, etc. It is a cross-grained wood, possessing the property of toughness in a marked degree, and is less liable to split than any other wood with which I am acquainted. It is durable when protected from alternating drought and moisture; but it may be added that such changes will have an injurious effect on any timber.

"Birch, when wide enough, is a suitable material for boot sides and foot boards, but it is not quite so durable a wood as some others. There are several varieties in use—Russian American and English. Native birch is the smallest and less pleasing, so far as grain and color are concerned. American birch is probably the best suited to meet the demands of

the coachmaker.

"Pines and firs, of which there are many varieties, are used for the bottoms, roofs and seats of bodies. They are imported from America, Norway, Memel, the Baltic, etc., and are usually distinguished by their color—whether white, yellow or red—which is dependent on the quantity of resinous matter they contain. For body making the least resinous is the best, and for that reason Quebec pine is generally used.

"Sycamore or plane tree is occasionally used for seats and foot boards or panels. This wood is clean, close-grained, durable, bends well, and in such useful widths as 30 inches.

"For the panels of carriages mahogany is highly esteemed, and deservedly. Its most valuable property is non-liability to twist or warp, hence its superiority for panels. It holds glue much better than any other wood, and can therefore be canvassed easily and effectually.

Not the least important of its good features is the favorable surface it offers for paint. The mahogany now used by coachmakers is either Honduras or Mexican, and is sometimes called "bay wood." I am inclined to think that the greater portion is Mexican, which runs very wide—three feet and upward—but Honduras is preferred as a mild, fine grained wood, that takes the paint readily.

"Whitewood, from Canada, is a useful timber for covered panels and those underneath, such as the arch panel. It is wide, sometimes three or four feet, and is not difficult to work; the objection to it is its liability to buckle. It is not well named, however, the best kind being nearer to yellow than white in color. American ash and walnut are also largely used in bodies to be varnished. These constitute the chief timbers used in body making. There are others employed occasionally, but it is not necessary to enumerate them."

SHIPPING.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of the 29th ult., says:—

"As an instance that foreign shipping is gaining upon that of the United Kingdom, we may quote from statistics of the ships loading in Quebec from January to June inclusive, in 1884 and 1885, as recorded in the *Quebec Chronicle*, a Canadian paper, of the 31st, July:—

"In 1884 there were 147 British ships and 144 of foreign origin which arrived in port, while in the present year the number of British vessels was 124, and of foreign ones there were 144. For 1884 the returns show, besides 147 British, 1 United States, 135 Norwegian and Swedish, 13 German, 2 Danish, 1 Russian, 1 Belgian, and 1 Dutch. In 1885 the returns stand thus:—British, 124; Norwegian and Swedish, 136; German, 5; Russian, 1; Dutch, 1; and Argentine Republic, 1.

"The most of these vessels, however, appear to have loaded for British account, as 164 cleared for the United Kingdom, 13 for the Colonies and 13 for all other countries. In 1884 the British ships loading in Quebec during the first half of the year exceeded the foreigners by 14 vessels. This year, during the same period, the foreign vessels exceeded the British by 20 ships.

"There can be no doubt but that as far as numbers go, the foreign vessels employed in the carrying of produce to our shores are slowly gaining on those sailing under the British flag. We question, however, if the gain to foreign bottoms in tonnage is as yet very important. As steamers take the place of sailing ships the cargoes increase in size, and though the imports are greatly in excess of a dozen years ago, there are actually fewer vessels employed now than at the period mentioned. Confining ourselves to the timber trade, we can take the average sized steamer engaged in bringing deals to our docks here as about 400 standards against 150 standards the sailing ships.

"As a matter of fact, prior to the introduction of steamers in the wood trade we had virtually handed over all the freight business to the Norwegians and Germans, an English vessel with a good cargo in the Surrey Docks between 1870 and 1880 being as scarce as roses in September. The cause for this was not far to seek. The Plimsoil restrictions drove old vessels out of English hands into those of other countries where there was nothing to interfere with their

employment; and half the sailing vessels now in the wood trade belonging to Norway are old British ships well known to fame.

"The foreign-going commercial fleet of the United States have had to yield to the competition with countries in which the price of labour was less than half; and vessels to London flying the stars and stripes are things of past history now bringing in the ordinary way about 200 to 250 standards. From this it will be seen that one steamer takes the place of two sailing ships, and these latter nearly all hail from foreign ports, so that we can contemplate an increase in the number of foreign ships without having to regret any lessening in the trade done by our own vessels.

"The present navigation laws and special enactments so hamper the shipping trade here that there would be no possibility of our holding our own against foreigners were other things equal, but while iron and coal continue to be so cheap in this country and iron steamers the class of vessels employed, no fear but what we shall be able to maintain our supremacy."

MICHIGAN MAPLE.

Sales of hardwood lands, or lands covered with both pine and hardwood, are heard of more frequently now than formerly. A pine dealer of Chicago recently, says our contemporary, remarked that the stumpage buyers had lately turned their attention to hardwood lands and are not slighting them as they once did. The increase in the consumption of hardwoods, and especially maple for floors in housebuilding, has rendered the hardwood lands of north Michigan, on both peninsulas, worthy of consideration as an investment. The foreign ship trade business has brought the elm of that region into the market, and the birch so abundant in many localities is merchantable wood. Then there is some cherry, basswood, ash and beech, all of which can be utilized for one thing and another. When the timber is cut off the land is good for something. Just now, however, maple for flooring is timber most prized. This is because it has been demonstrated that for a reliable and smooth-wearing floor, maple cannot be beaten, especially for business houses and public buildings. In Chicago it is fast becoming established as a favorite. Yellow pine, although an immense amount of it is consumed here, is less prized for flooring, as compared to maple, and even ash, than it was hoped it would be a year or two ago. It splinters soon by wear in spite of anything unless quarter sawed. Whenever a building is burned that has in it yellow pine flooring, it makes a smoke as thick and suffocating as a pile of tar barrels, and covers the firemen instantly with distilled pitch, so that they can do little towards fighting the fire. The burning of the Langham house in Chicago some months since, illustrates this point. Yet this pine makes a good floor and its use will constantly increase. All that is here claimed is that maple will hold its own in competition with yellow pine, and will be rather more esteemed by architects and builders.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

Piling Hardwood.

Large quantities of well manufactured hardwood lumber are ruined by a lack of knowledge as to piling. The observance of the following rules will assist in seasoning so as not to sacrifice its brightness. The sticks, or crossers, should always be placed exactly over each other, and never more than four feet apart; the crosser on the front of the pile should be placed about one inch from the end of the board, as that it will allow sufficient space for the dampness to collect, and in the process of drying the boards will not check. The entire pile should be a little lower at the back than at the front, to allow rain to follow the inclination. It is better to stick all hardwoods in six foot piles, with a space of at least one foot between, which allows a free circulation of air, and prevents the lumber staining.

THE Messrs. Rathbun's late purchase in Campbellford is already being a help to the place. There are now 23 men employed on the premises, and about \$225 is paid out for wages weekly. Another year, no doubt, their operations will be enlarged.—*Herald.*

Chips.

THE Rathbun Company have established a lumber agency on Wolfe Island and appointed Mr. Thos. Hogan as agent.

THE New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company's timber licenses on the Keawick river, sold on the 1st, Sept. for \$7,000.

LETTERS patent have been issued incorporating the Henderson Lumber Company of Montreal, with a capital of \$100,000. The parties interested are Messrs. D. H. Henderson, Norman Henderson, Chas. H. Walters, Selkirk Cross and A. W. Henderson.

UP to September 1st, buildings to the number of 165 had been erected in Montreal, this year, at a cost of \$602,805. Several fine business structures and rows of costly residences have been erected. A considerable amount of building of a high class is now in progress.

ON Wednesday evening Messrs. A. & P. White, of Pembroke, sold their Mississippi limits to Messrs. Sherman, Lord & Hurdman. The price received is said to be \$250,000, the plant to be taken at a fair valuation. This is one of the largest sales that has been made this year. — *Pembroke Observer.*

THE English Lord Chancellor deciding a case which covered \$24,000 worth of fine larch trees which had blown down ruled that if any trees had been entirely severed, even though some of the fibres were covered with earth, they would belong to the executors, but so long as the tree remained attached to the ground by ever so slender a fibre, it was real estate, and went with the land to which it was attached.

A DISPATCH from Chicago recites that Miss Nellie Dean, daughter of a millionaire lumber merchant of that city, has created a sensation by going to work in a spinning mill at 60 cents a day. It seems her father offered to give her a dollar for every cent she earned. It is not likely that Miss Nellie Dean's action will have any marked effect on the labor market, and as she receives \$60.60 per day, she may be regarded as in very good luck.

AN English journal, commenting on the fact that Great Britain, in its colonial dominions, possesses 310,000,000 acres of forests, and whose imports of forest produce are estimated at \$150,000,000 per annum, says protection is made against fires by forest roads and fire-breaks, and by rewards for extinguishing fires. One of these fire-breaks in an Indian forest in Scinde is 174 miles long and 100 yards wide.

A DISPATCH from Ottawa on Sept. 18th says: Wages for shantymen are decreasing here, a fall of two dollars per month having taken place within the past week. This arises from the fact that firms intend making a large curtailment in their cut this coming winter, and consequently will require less men for operations, and second, a general exodus of shantymen from the Lower Province has lately taken place to Ottawa and vicinity on account of the reported good wages.

IN some tests made with small squares of various woods buried one inch in the ground, the following results were noted: Birch and aspen decay in three years; willow and horse chestnut, in four years; maple and red beech in five years; elm, ash, horn-bean and Lombardy poplar, in seven years; oak, Scotch fir, Weymouth pine and silver fir decay to a depth of half an inch in seven years, larch, juniper and arbor vite were uninjured at the expiration of seven years.

A PRIVATE note from a lumber firm at Ottawa, Ont., explains that possibly the cause of the activity in the demand for English deal, this season, was in the alleged attempt of parties to control the market by making heavy purchases; in other words, it was thought to create a corner in deal. These heavy purchases stiffened prices, and stimulated production. It is likely that the unusual demand for deal in northern Michigan, this year, was the effect of the same cause. The call for deal also tended to strengthen prices of high grade lumber, throughout Canada, for American export. — *Northwestern Lumberman.*

A SMART DRUMMER.

"I'll tell you a good thing," said the Iowa dealer from Fort Dodge who came in "just to have a chat." "It illustrates how green a drummer sometimes is. A man from Wisconsin, say Oconto, for instance, sold a yard man in our town a load of cedar posts. There were 633 posts all told, the price was ten cents apiece, and the amount \$63.30. The freight bill was \$69.42 which our lumber dealer paid. He then asked the Wisconsin post dealers to remit him the difference, \$6.12, and they would be square. The Wisconsin men went to talking about the pay for their posts, but our townsman said he owed them nothing, but that on the other hand they owed him. He had bought the posts delivered. An attorney was consulted by the Wisconsin gentlemen, but he told them they had no case. The drummer, I suppose, knew a cedar post when he saw it, but it probably did not occur to him that the railroads make any charge for hauling." — *Not true in Lumberman.*

"I Don't want Relief But Cure." Is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Saxe's Catarrh Remedy? Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

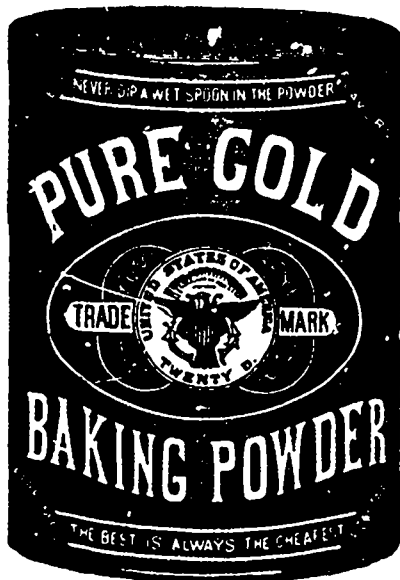
An Important Arrest.

The arrest of a suspicious character upon his general appearance, movements or companionship, without waiting until he has robbed a traveler, fired a house, or murdered a fellow man, is an important function of a shrewd detective. Even more important is the arrest of a disease which, if not checked, will blight and destroy a human life. The frequent cough, loss of appetite, general languor or debility, pallid skin, and bodily aches and pains, announce the approach of pulmonary consumption, which, if promptly arrested and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medal" Discovery, is sold by druggists.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

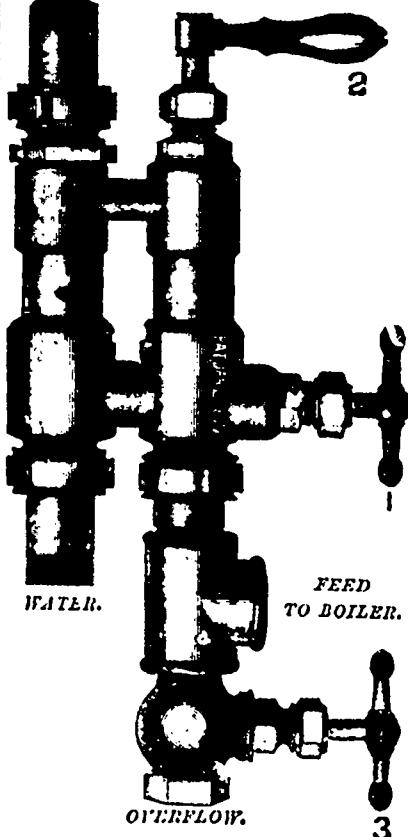
Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose a stamp for their treatise on Catarrh. — *Montreal Star.* 1y122.

— TRY —



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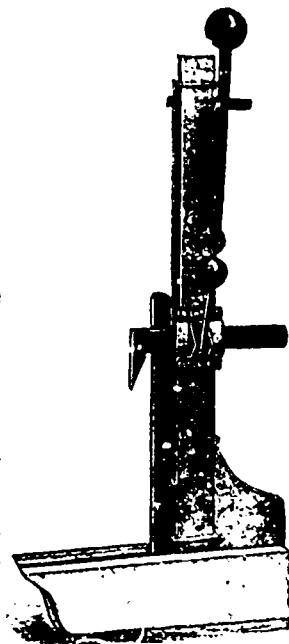
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SAW MILL DOGS

The Sawyer's Favorite

For Holding Logs upon a Saw Mill Carriage while being Sawn into Lumber.

These Milldogs I guarantee to give satisfaction in every case. They will hold a frozen log as well as a soft one, for cutting Scantling, Square Timber, &c. These Dogs cannot be excelled, I sell them all on their own merits, give ten or fifteen days trial, and then, if not satisfactory, return them to my order, as I have no agents on the road this year, I will sell them at a reduced price. Send for Circular and price list.



Manufactured by HUGH GIBSON, CHATHAM. EXCELSIOR DOG.



Auction Sale of Timber Berths.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS. (WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH.)

Toronto 10th August, 1855.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain territory on the North Shore of Lake Huron will be offered for sale by Public Auction, as timber berths, at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, on Thursday the Twenty-second Day of October next, at one o'clock p. m.

B. PARDEE, Commissioner.

NOTE.—Particulars as to locality and description of limits, area etc., and terms and condition of sale, will be furnished on application personally, or by letter to the Department of Crown Lands, where also maps of the territory can be obtained.

No unauthorized Advertisement of the above will be paid for. 417

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Examine the list of "FARMS FOR SALE" AND "FARMS WANTED" in the DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL. THE MAIL has become The Recognized Medium for Farm Advertisements. And contains more of them than all other Canadian papers combined. It has 150,000 readers of the right class. ADVERTISEMENTS of "Farms for Sale" and "Farms Wanted," "Stock" or "Seed for Sale" or "Wanted" in THE WEEKLY MAIL, five cents per word each insertion, or twenty cents per word for five insertions, or in THE DAILY MAIL, at two and a half cents per word each insertion. Address— THE MAIL Toronto, Canada.

Market Reports.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Sept. 25.—Business in the yards is of a very small character and likely to continue so for some time, but prices continue steady and firm. Stocks are only moderate which tends to firmness. No improvement is looked for for some time to come. We still quote prices in the yards as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices in Montreal, including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and various grades of lumber with their respective prices.

SHIPPING.

There is no improvement on the slackness noted in this branch of the trade two weeks ago. Freights continue steady at late rates, but the demand for room is small. The recorded shipments for the past two weeks are as follows:—BK Ella Stewart, for Buenos Ayres, 615,844 ft. pine lumber; SS Oregon, for Liverpool, 5,076 deals and 9,704 boards; SS Dominion, for Bristol, 7,767 deals; BK Cathlea, for Buenos Ayres, 311,289 feet pine lumber; SS Lake Winnipeg, for Liverpool, 4,254 deals and 1,630 boards; SS Cynthia, for Glasgow, 2,163 deals; SS Lucarno, for London, 7,380 deals; SS Ben Hope, for Liverpool, 7,231 deals and 13,975 ends; BK Scotia, for Buenos Ayres, 1,054,583 feet pine lumber; SS Mayo, for Liverpool, 18,556 deals, 4,130 ends and 10,264 boards; SS Sarnia, for Liverpool, 33,531 boards and deals; BK Mile, for Buenos Ayres, 620,596 feet pine lumber; BK Minie Carmichael, for Buenos Ayres, 803,372 feet pine lumber; SS Hibernia, for Glasgow, 14,392 deals.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Our latest advices state that there has been a fairly large consumption, but no improvement to note in prices. There have been private sales of St. John spruce deals at £7.5s. per standard ex quay, and £6 per standard c.i.f. and of Halifax at £6 ex quay and £5 10s. 3d. c.i.f., and sales by auction of St. John spruce deals averaged £6 7s. 6d. to £6 10s. per standard.

CORWOOD.

Wood is beginning to move a little better, owing to the cold weather, but it is not expected there will be much of a rush except for small quantities for some time to come. We quote at the wharves and railway station ex cartage as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices in Liverpool, including Long Maple, Long Birch, Long Beech, and Tamarack.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SEPT. 24. During the progress of our Industrial Exhibition trade at the yards flattened right out, but since its close it has resumed its normal condition, and all the dealers claim to be doing a fair trade and the remainder of the season promises to be a busy one.

One peculiar feature of the lumber trade at the present time is, that although it is well established that the stock on hand at the mills is fully 40 per cent. less than at this same period of last season, and fully that much less in stock here, yet there is no advance in prices. I can hardly conceive, however, that this can continue until the end of the season. If the winter should, however, set in early present low prices may continue in view of the large stock of logs likely to be got out during the coming winter.

The railroad companies complain loudly of the dull state of the lumber traffic, and are competing for the trade of the Georgian Bay district. Lumber intended for export can be placed on dock here from the above waters at about one half the amount charged on lumber for local consumption. It is no doubt highly to be desired that cheap rates should be given to encour-

age the export trade, but it is not exactly comforting to consumers now bearing the burden of taxation, incurred largely by reason of the large bonuses granted in times past to further railway extension. The fact of so great a discrimination in rates is entirely outside of reason, yet there appears to be no help for it.

Basswood is dull of sale, and but little is being now brought to market. Usually this class of goods have commanded ready sale and fair prices, but the supply is now in excess of the demand. Shingles are slightly lower and can be procured readily by car load here at \$2.40 for XXX, 16 in. Lath remains about the same, say \$1.90 by car load. Quick sales can be made of birch squares, if manufactured properly with all hearts out. Common pine stocks and sidings have moved off more rapidly during the last week.

Shipments over our docks are slow and small in amount, due largely to the fact that there is not much lumber such as is in demand ready to ship.

Table listing prices for Mill cull boards and scantling, Shipping cull boards, and Scantling and joist, up to 16 ft., 18 ft., 20 ft., 22 ft., 24 ft., 26 ft., 28 ft., 30 ft., 32 ft., 34 ft., 36 ft., 38 ft., 40 to 44 ft.

Table listing prices for Cutting up planks to dry, Round dressing stocks, Three uppers, Am. inspection, B. M., 1 1/2 inch flooring, dressed, 1 1/2 inch rough, 1 1/2 inch dressed, 1 1/2 inch undressed, 1 1/2 inch dressed, 1 1/2 inch undressed, Beaded Sheeting, dressed, Clapboarding, dressed, XXX sawn shingles, Sawm Lath, Red oak, White, Basswood, No. 1 & 2, Cherry, No. 1 & 2, White ash 1 & 2, Black ash 1 & 2.

CHICAGO.

BY THE CARGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of Sept. 26th says: The frequenters of the market docks may have this week thought the port receipts were light, because on no day of the six has there been a crowd of loads on sale. But the fact is that receipts have been heavy, 197 cargoes having passed up the creek. The condition of the market has had this peculiarity; while there have been a number of daily offerings and sales, there has been no bunching, and no carrying over of loads from day to day. Even the great northeast gale of Monday and Tuesday failed to rush in the usual crowd of sail vessels. On Monday morning there were several steam barges at the docks and a number of sail vessels, but the offerings were taken care of the same day. Since then arrivals have been stringing along comfortably, and the commission men have had no difficulty in placing the lumber.

More dry inch lumber is coming than a short time since. The inquiry alternates from boards to strips, the call for strips predominating. Prices on No 2 and medium stock remain about the same as hitherto quoted, and No. 1 is fully as firm as it has been. Fair medium stock sells at about \$13 a thousand, good medium at \$14 to \$15, and straight No. 1 at \$17 and sometimes \$18. All these figures have been realized this week in actual sales.

Dimension is not crowding the market, though some is offered each day. The yard men and commission dealers do not agree this week about the prevailing price of piece stuff. For once the yard dealers place the price higher than the commission men. The former say that short green piece stuff is selling at \$9, and the commission men claim but \$8.67 1/2 as the maximum price. The motive of this strange difference of opinion may be the desire on the part of the wholesalers to bring in another big fleet so as to soften the market, and on the part of the commission men to keep back shipments, so that they will string in as they have been lately doing, and there will be no overcrowding of the market. It is plain, however, that the price of

dimension is stronger and a little higher than it was two or three weeks ago, and that the tendency is to further strength.

It is probable that \$9 a thousand will be the acknowledged price within a week or two. It is evident that the manufacturers will not force dimension on the market again this season, at the peril of breaking down prices. They will let it go forward just fast enough to supply a healthy demand.

Shingles are arriving rather more freely than lumber, and cargoes stay longer on the market. Yet the commission men are trying to realize a little more money for shingles, and talk about an advance of 2 cents a thousand. There is nothing sufficiently certain about this, however, to make it necessary to change quotations.

Cedar shingles are scarce, and prices are well maintained. Many more cedar shingles could be sold than are in supply. Manufacturers are taking increased pains with this kind of shingles, and consumers are appreciating the improvement. Within the past year there has been an increase in the demand, which is doubtless the reason why the supply is now short. Cedar shingles that sold in the spring for \$1.60 to \$1.65 a thousand, now bring \$1.75.

Lake rates are weak, and nominally \$1.25 from Muskegon, Ludington, White Lake and Grand Haven, and \$1.37 1/2 from Manistee. It is probable these figures are shaded a shilling, however, by rebates, or otherwise.

Quotations on lumber and shingles are as follows:—

Table listing prices for Dimensional, short, green, long green, No. 2 boards and strips, Medium stock, No. 1 stock, Shingles, standard, Shingles, extra, Cedar, clear, Lath.

AT THE YARDS.

There is a new note to be heard in the lumber district. Dealers are actually acknowledging that trade is good. Even the majority of them are doing this, including men who make it a matter of custom, almost principle, to grumble when there is the shadow of a reason for it. This change of mood has come upon the trade within a week; why is not especially clear, as trade has been fair since August 1st, though as a matter of fact there is a heavy volume of lumber moving out, and orders are coming in with a briskness not before seen this season. A cursory observation shows the extent of current business. Cars are seen in all the yards, with lumber going into them. Every wagon in the district has a load on it, or is waiting for a load. The planing mills are crowded with work. The trains pulled out are long, and have two engines tugging at them instead of one, as a short time since. Larger orders are being received, and, better than all else, the merchants begin to talk stiffer prices on some sorts, or no sale. The feeling in every respect is better than it was.

Receipts of lumber, shingles, etc., from Jan. 1st to Sept. 24th as reported from the Lumberman's Exchange:—

Table showing receipts of lumber and shingles from Jan. 1 to Sept. 24, 1885, including Lumber, Shingles, and various grades.

Table showing Lake Receipts from Jan. 1 to Sept. 20, including Lumber, Shingles, and various grades.

TONAWANDA.

Table listing prices for Three uppers, Common, and Culls in TONAWANDA.

BUFFALO.

Table listing prices for Buffalo lumber, including Upper, Common, and Culls.

ALBANY.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table listing prices for Albany lumber, including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and various grades.

OSWEGO, N.Y.

From Our Own Correspondent

There is no change in quotations; the demand is exceedingly light for this time of the year, and the market is considered very dull. Dealers are not purchasing the usual quantities. Through the surrounding country yards are very poorly supplied. Lake and canal freights are yet at summer rates:—

Table listing prices for Oswego, N.Y. including Lake, Toronto, Port Hope, Canal, Albany, and Now York.

LIVERPOOL.

The Timber Trades Journal of Sept. 12th says:—During the past week a rare fleet of timber laden vessels have arrived, notable amongst them being several large steamers with cargoes of deals from North America, and pitch pine timber from the Southern States. The timber docks are now full to their utmost capacity, and many vessels are waiting in the river for their turn for discharging berths. Under these circumstances there is no reason for surprise that the market should show a downward tendency in nearly every branch, especially when no inconsiderable quantity is brought forward week by week for sale by public auction, and forced off in many cases practically without reserve. Of course much of this is due to the fact that the cargoes are principally consigned by the shipper for realization, and in the present state of the trade buyers are by no means easy to find who will buy cargoes of 1,000 to 1,500 loads in one line, so that really the consignee has no alternative

left but to sell if possible in the way which is most likely to bring him the most satisfactory return and least risk.

On Friday last, the 4th inst., Messrs. Prico & Pierce offered the large cargo of sawn pitch pine timber and deals, per Architect (s), from Pensacola, and met with a fair measure of success, so far as regards the disposal of a fair amount of it, but for about 1,200 logs of small dimensions there was no bid, and that quantity was withdrawn. The auctioneer, Mr. Thomas B. Neale, was evidently desirous to meet the market whenever competition would warrant it, but, as in the case of recent public sales, the company was apathetic, and showed no great desire to bid for anything but what they needed for immediate orders. The Ottawa bright pine boards and deals were withdrawn.

GLASGOW.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept. 12th says:—At the auction sale of American timber and deals held at Greenock on 3rd instant there was a quiet demand, and only a small proportion of the goods catalogued changed hands, prices as noted below.

As will be observed from the list of arrivals, there has been a fair import of timber at Greenock during the last few days.

AUCTION SALES.

On 3rd inst., at Greenock, Messrs. Allison, Cousland, & Hamilton, brokers:—

Quebec 2nd waney boardwood—	Per c. ft.
40 logs 19 in. av. sq.	1s. 7d.
Do. deck plank yellow pine—	
51 logs 60 c. ft. avg. per log	1s. 3d.
Do. square board yellow pine—	
34 c. ft. avg. per log	1s. 5jd.
Do. 1st yellow pine—	
42 c. ft. avg. per log	1s. 5jd.
Do. yellow pine—	
42 logs 35 c. ft. avg. per log	1s. 1jd.
Hewn pitch pine—	
101 c. ft. avg. per log	1s. 1jd.
Quebec 3rd pine deals—	
12 ft. 11x3	1s. 1jd.
Do. 4th pine ends—	
6 to 8 ft. 7/20x3	9jd.

CARDIFF.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept. 12th says:—During the past week the arrivals have been rather heavy. We have had one deal cargo from Pensacola, one of props from Miramichi, two from Montreal, two from Riga of timber and lathwood, one pretty large cargo from Norway of mining timber, a deal cargo from Mesane, two from Archangel, two deal cargoes from St. John, one from Soderhamn, and one on Wednesday from a Canadian port, so that importers have their hands full at the present moment in receiving. Prices we have been unable to ascertain, but we have been expecting to hear of some little improvement, seeing that the iron market exhibited a better tone, and, as a rule, this influences considerably the coal and timber trades. As yet the coal trade has not felt it, as a good many of the collieries are still working half time, and this has brought down the prices for mining timber and props.

The building trade continues brisk, and apparently the stocks will be noticeably less this year than last; nevertheless their appears to be no anxiety on the part of our merchants to make any bids for forward tonnage either for Baltic or Canada loading, and this would give the impression that they do not anticipate any rise in prices.

TYNE.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept. 12th says:—The arrivals of wood goods during the past seven days have not been large nor such as to call for any special remark. One large cargo of Quebec timber and deals and one cargo of pitch pine timber from Dobby are the largest. There are two cargo staves, four steamers from Christiania and Gothenburg with cargoes of various descriptions of wood goods. Props do not figure largely amongst the arrivals, a fact which, with the present heavy stocks, is agreeable, and it would be well if the same remark could be made with regard to staves as well as props for several weeks to come.

Trade does not show much sign of improvement so far, nor is there anything in the near prospect to hold out hopes of any speedy change.

Shipbuilding is as quiet as can well be imagined, and in the various works and collieries no extensions take place, using of timber being restricted to such repairs as are absolutely necessary. Housebuilding is fairly good on the outskirts of the town, principally the better class of workmen's dwellings being erected.

LONDON.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept. 12th says:—The imports to London for the week ending the 9th inst. account for no less than 52 vessels of one sort and another. Amongst these, we note, are 10 from Quebec, including a Montreal cargo, besides 4 from the spruce ports, 3 being from Metis; so that we have rather a big fleet from the Atlantic side. Four of the Quebec cargoes went into the Surrey Commercial Docks, the rest being distributed over the other docks in the river, two going into the Millwall, and the Svea, one of the fleet being berthed in the Regent's Canal Dock. Six of the arrivals are from Sweden, an unusually small import at this time of year from the Gulf of Bothnia ports. We observe there is only one cargo of flooring boards, and a single pitch pine cargo. From the Russian ports we have five cargoes from Petersburg to chronicle, and three from the white Sea, besides a couple of Finnish cargoes which will about represent the bulk of the week's import. Last year about this time we had to chronicle a fleet of 98 vessels to this port, presenting a marked contrast to the present record. It is true this large fleet came a week later than that with which we are comparing it, but we doubt very much if next week the imports will approach anything like that number of cargoes. We note that 3f of the present recorded fleet are steamers against 18 sailing ships.

There seems to be nothing fresh in the market, and the causes for any advance in prices have to be sought in the direction already pointed out.

The season is slipping away, and there seems every reason to expect that the shippers on the Baltic side will adhere to their expressed resolution in selling to contract only, and that the market will not be further depressed by goods sent for realization, an event that would be simply disastrous while things continue in their present state.

We are glad to note that flooring prices are slightly better; the cheap rate at which stuff could be secured has undoubtedly stimulated the demand, and houses in carcass, that had been almost neglected, the prospect of their being tenanted on completion not being sufficiently encouraging to spend much money on them, are now being finished, the cheapness of wood and the accommodating terms on which it can be had leading to this result.

It wants very little to change the current of trade from its present lethargic state to one of more activity, and a moderation in the supplies will assist in bringing this about.

There was a much better gathering of the trade to countenance the Thursday's proceedings than there was at Wednesday's, and the bidding also struck us as being somewhat better sustained, although in the majority of instances the same low prices ruled.

Bidding for the Quebec parcels partook of the same character that we have described; when regulars of prime quality came under offer prices took a proportionately high range, while for the oddments in batten sizes and inferior parcels values ran in the ordinary groove. Spruce prices showed a slight shade of improvement, and the demand for well-manufactured and clean white deals certainly seems more active. There was considerable bidding for some of the reserved lots, and several parcels changed hands. This of itself is a favourable indication, and we can look at it in no other light.

Delicate Diseases

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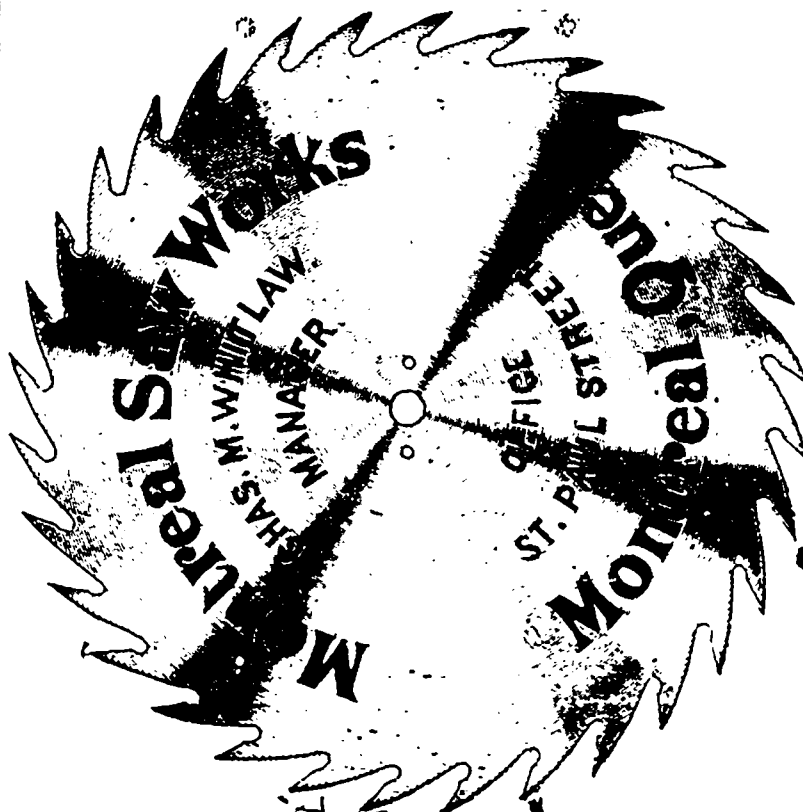
ICE, AND ONE MAN CROSS-CUT SAWS,

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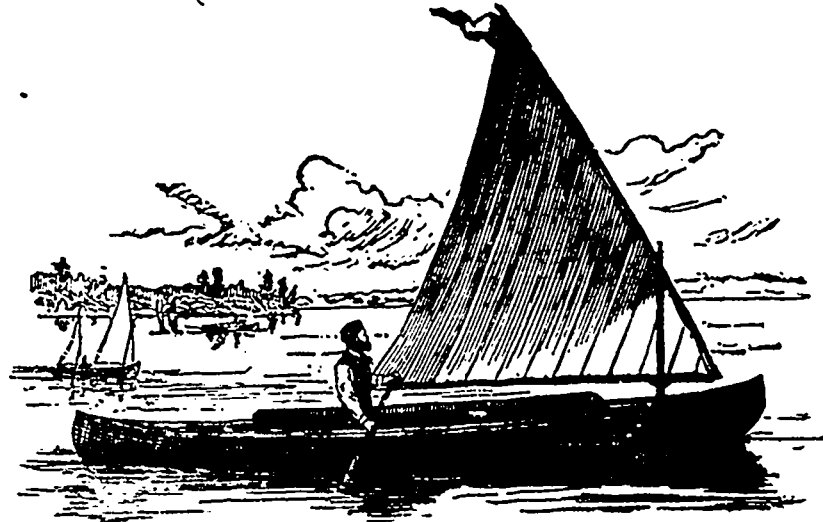
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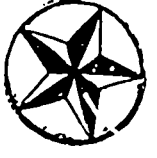
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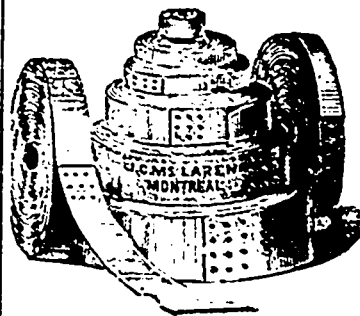
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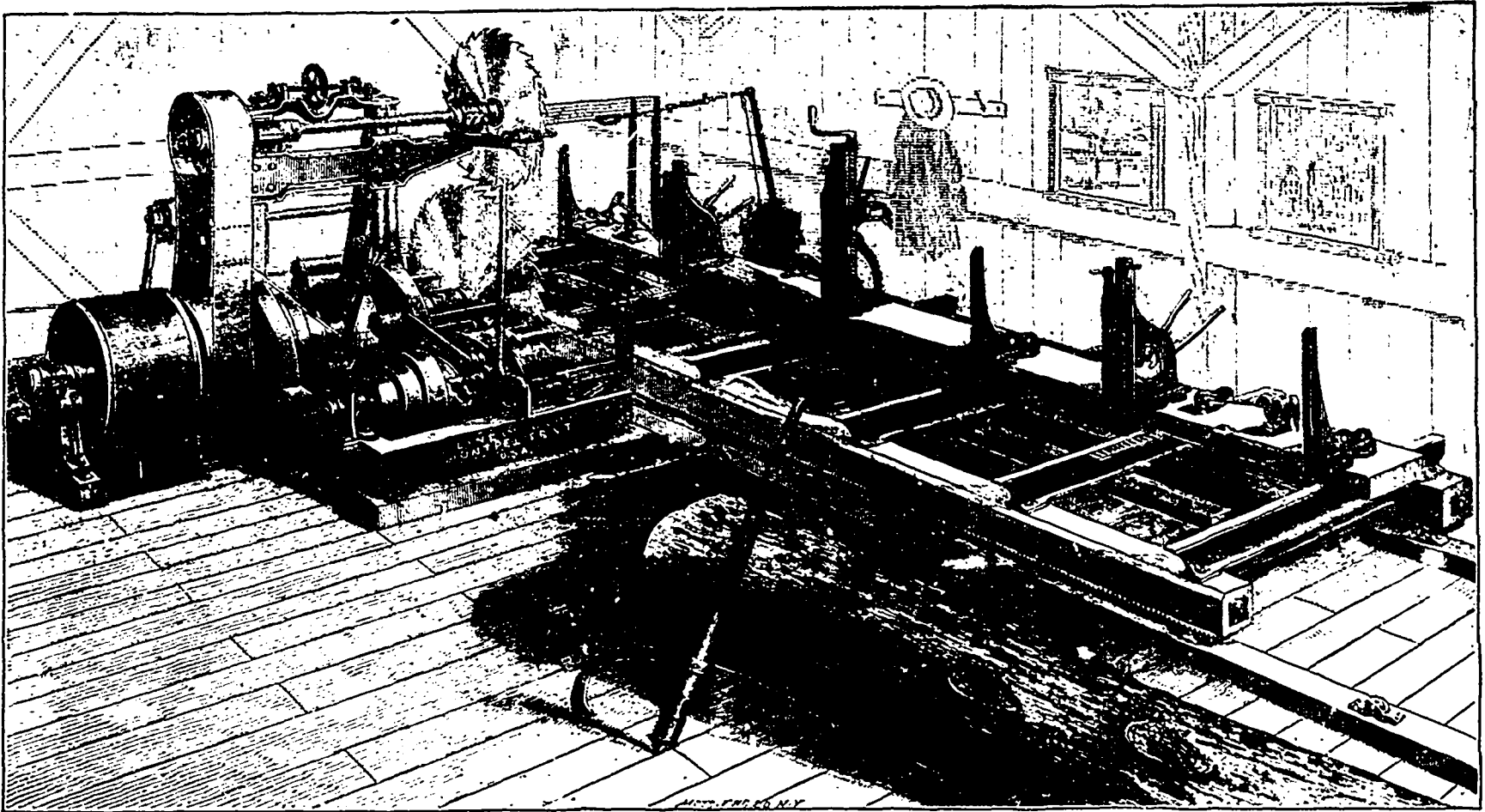
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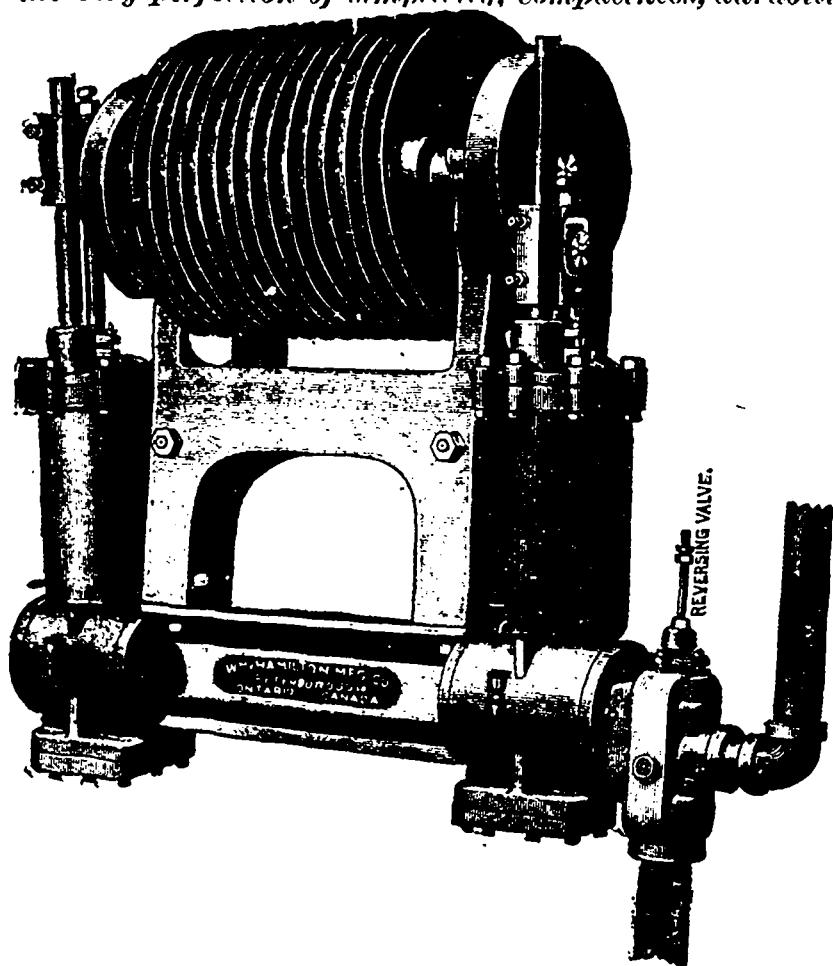
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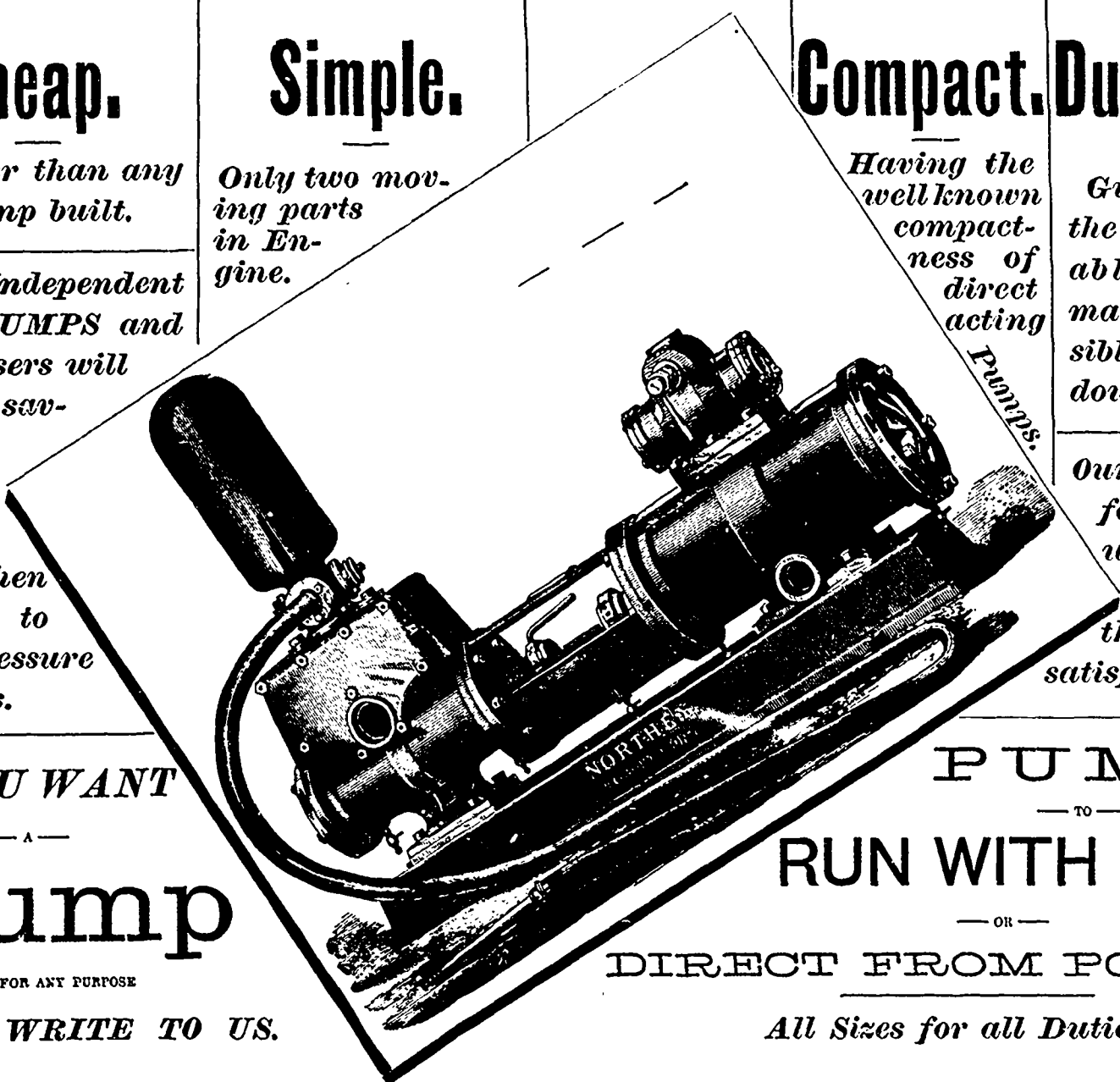
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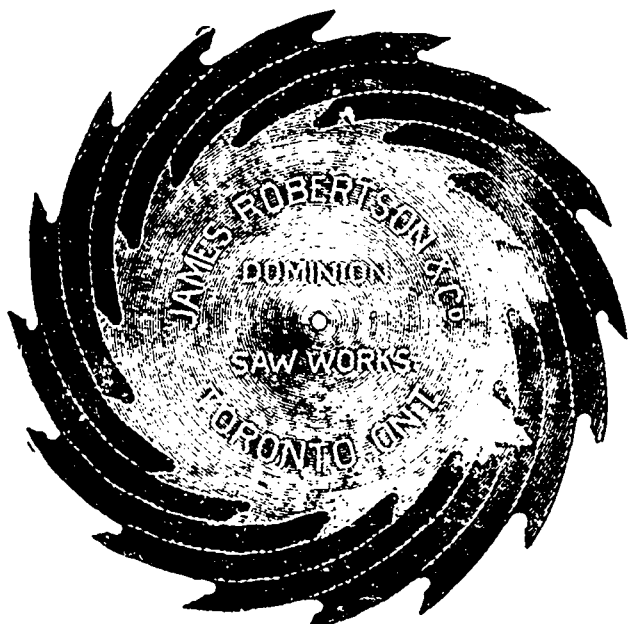
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