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NO. 20.

The Ottawa Free Press says:—Two trains of lumber per diem are now being run out from the city by the Canada Atlantic Railway.

A LARGE amount of lumber will be left over at Manistique, Mich., when the navigation season closes. It is being carefully cross-piled.

THE Menominee manufacturers are not afraid. There is every prospect that an immense log crop will be gathered on that stream and tributaries the coming winter.

THE North American Contracting Company are shipping a large quantity of lumber from Rat Portage to Calgary, for the construction of bridges and culverts on their work.

THE Winnipeg Times of Sept. 23rd says—The steamer Glendevon arrived at Selkirk yesterday morning with two barges heavily laden with lumber, and after depositing them in the harbor she cleared for Fisher River.

A seven-foot rise in the Chippewa river, Wis., on the night of September 25th, cleared out the scattering logs from Paint creek and Little Falls to the Beef Slough works. Between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 feet were started.

THEY are sawing lumber at the mouth of the Menominee without any reference to the cry of accumulation. At the close of last week the N. Ludington Company had cut 23,000,000 feet, the Carney mill 28,000,000, and the McCartney mill 15,000,000.

THE Ottawa Citizen says:—One of the best sales in timber this season was that made recently by Messrs. Barnard & Mackay, of Pembroke, who disposed of a white pine raft consisting of 24,000 sticks to Dobell & Company of Quebec at 29½ cents per foot.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says that a sink hole near South Lyons, Mich., has swallowed up three acres of heavy timber. These sink holes are a peculiar feature of Michigan. They have devoured sections of railroad. Several thousand loads of dirt disappeared on the Washburn farm. South Lyons, and another hole on the Clark farm has been taking in 1,200 to 1,600 loads of dirt a day for some time.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

We make the following extracts from the official report of the evidence of Prof. R. Bell, F. G. S., Assistant Director of the geological survey, before the Committee on Immigration and Colonization:—

Q. What kind of timber is found there?—('James' Bay waters)—On the head waters of the Moose River, white pine is abundant and of good size. Red pine also exists and extends

rather further north than the white. Then there is "Jack pine" or "cypress," or more properly the Banksian pine, which, though not a timber tree in its southern extension, becomes so in the northern region, which is its home. In the Albany region, I have seen large groves of this tree, quite different from the ordinary scrubby variety, and from which one or two very good saw logs might be cut. Then there is tamarack of good growth, and white spruce, cedar in the southern part, a great deal of white birch, and other trees, which will some day be valuable.

Q. If the navigation of Hudson's Bay becomes practicable, it seems to me, if there is much timber in that locality, it will be a valuable item of export. Perhaps you can tell us what the extent of the timber resources of those rivers that fall into Hudson's Bay are—whether there is likely to be a large export of timber from that region?—The Moose River, which is perhaps the most valuable for timber, has some, perhaps twenty principal branches that spread out and cover a transverse area of more than two hundred miles from the neighborhood of the Ottawa westward, to beyond Michipicoten valley. These join together and form several fine large streams running northward parallel to each other, and they unite to form the Moose, which falls into the head of James' Bay. The southern parts of these streams are clothed with white and red pine, and, as you go northward, you have good cedar, spruce and tamarack and the Banksian pine. The southern branches of the Albany also afford valuable timber; but northward of that, I do not think you could say the timber would be valuable for export commercially, as long as we have the other rivers to fall back upon. As to the limits of timber generally, I have paid a good deal of attention to the subject of scientific foresting, and have prepared maps showing the northern limit of every tree that occurs in Canada. The most northern species is the spruce, the limit of which runs from Seal River north of Churchill to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, or in a north-westward direction; and on the other side of the Bay, from Richmond Gulf up to Ungava Bay in Hudson's Straits, and down to the Straits of Bellisla. The whole country to the southward of that line is wooded.

Q. You speak of that being the northern limit. For a considerable distance south of that the timber would not be merchantable?—No, it is scrubby, but it becomes larger as you go south and westward. In my last report there is a map showing the northern limits of thirty of the principal trees. We have about sixty species of timber trees east of the Rocky Mountains and thirty west. There are 310 kinds of timber in North America, and we have ninety of these in the Dominion.

Q. There is a considerable quantity of good

timber in that locality, is there not?—Yes, but after leaving the lake a good deal of the forest is burned in the neighborhood of the river.

Q. The Ontario Government has sent a man to Lake Temagaming?—Yes, that discharges into both the Montreal river and the Sturgeon River. I have gone from the north shore of Lake Huron to James Bay by a zigzag course, following no particular course.

Q. Have you any knowledge of scientific forestry?—As I mentioned before, since 1860 I have paid a great deal of attention to that subject. In that year I published a statement of the limits of the trees and shrubs, particularly in regard to Lake Superior, and wherever I have gone since then I have noted the species of trees existing and tried in every way by information from travellers to ascertain what the exact northern limit of each kind is. I think now they are indicated on my maps so that the lines can be depended on as nearly accurate. This is of great interest and importance, because it shows the limit of our wealth in timber, and is a valuable indication of climate, and also, because the distribution of trees suggest some important geological problems.

Q. Have you noticed the map showing the northern limits of some kinds of timber prepared by the Interior department?—It was a very bad copy of a temporary manuscript map of my own.

Q. It is not true as to the northern limit of some timbers in Ontario?—No, not strictly true. I have altered it in some places since that copy was made.

Q. White oak occurs 100 miles further north than is shown there?—Yes, to the northern end of Lake Temiscamingue.

Q. If a country was denuded of its timber by fires, what effect would that have on the climate and rainfall?—If it was entirely denuded, it would have a considerable effect, but if it is only denuded in comparatively small areas each year, the average rainfall remains the same.

Q. In a series of years the aggregate effect would be cumulative, I suppose?—Yes, the effect of one year would influence the next year and so on.

Q. Do you think it is because the timber is getting limited that the streams are falling off, because there is nothing to hold the water and it rushes down more rapidly in the spring, and in the summer gets lower?—Where a great deal of clearing has been done, as in parts of western Ontario, it has that effect. Perhaps the aggregate rainfall does not differ, but the water flows off rapidly and is over, whereas formerly the trees shaded the ground and otherwise retained the moisture.

Q. It is not so much that the timber is being stripped?—Perhaps that influences the rainfall to some extent, but another reason is, that the water runs off more rapidly from cleared land than from forest land. Every log lying across

the little streams in timbered land helps to keep the water back.

Q. Is not the rainfall much less on the broad, open prairies—at Moose Jaw, Regina—and so on, than in Manitoba proper?—I think it is considerably less.

Q. How do you account for that?—It is owing to the country being denuded of its timber?—Its elevation has something to do with it, and probably the currents of air that bring the moisture from the south cannot precipitate it till they reach a more northern latitude. The rainfall is not regular. You cannot draw regular lines on a map to represent it. It would be represented rather by irregular lines and areas.

Q. You think it more influenced by currents of air than by the timber limit of a country?—Both will affect it. When heated air, bringing a large quantity of moisture comes to a country, it may be induced to precipitate the water in the way of rain from different causes chilling it. It has been found so in Europe. The higher mountains and the proximity of cold lakes condense it, while the heat of an extensive bed of sand will prevent it condensing. The heat from the ground keeps the moisture in suspension in the air, and it is carried on.

Q. Do you believe the planting out of the timber in those regions of the Northwest which are now timberless would improve the climate? It would increase the rain probably, but is a problem whether timber would grow there. Where it does not grow naturally, it is doubtful whether it would grow at all. In approaching the open country the tree lines do not end abruptly as if the prairie country had been cut out by fire, but tend southward before they reach the beginning of the prairie, and are replaced by western species, showing that the present condition of things has existed for an immense length of time.

Q. Do you imagine that on our treeless prairies of the west, it is impossible to cultivate forests?—Some worthless trees for timber like willows or cottonwood would grow, but they would never amount to much. Coniferous trees and hard woods, I think, will never be induced to grow permanently where they are not found naturally.

Q. That would limit very materially the utility of the science of forestry?—To that extent. But it has to do with keeping up the existing forests.

Q. The greatest arguments in its favor have been used by the people of the Western States as to the planting out of trees?—It is to be hoped they will succeed, but it is very doubtful to what extent, I think, as yet. It is very hard to alter the face of nature. Generally the condition of things we find existing is what has long existed and must continue to exist. Otherwise we should find a greater tendency to change.

FORESTRY SCHOOLS.

So much interest has been excited by the recent discussions on the subject of forestry and by the fact that England alone of all European nations possesses no school of forestry, that the following resume of those now in operation on the continent may be useful. Austria heads the list with nine schools—viz., the Imperial High School of Agriculture and Forestry at Vienna, with 6 professors and 329 students; the Eulenberg school, with 6 professors and 50 students; the course lasting two years; the Weiswasser school, with 6 professors and 60 students; the Leimberg school, with 12 professors and 60 students; the Aggsbach school, near Melk, with two professors and 21 students; the course of forestry in the technical high school, of Graz; the Syria Forest Culture school, with three professors and 20 students; the Carinthia school; the Vorarlberg school. Prussia has three institutions, commencing with the Royal Forest academy at Neustadt, L. erswald, with a director, 14 professors, and other assistants. The course is two and a half years, and the number of students about 67. The Munden Royal Forest academy has a director, 10 professors, and 78 students. The Forest school at Grosse Schembeck and the forestry courses to the army forestry officials. At the former school are 4 professors, at the latter 11, all of them practical foresters. Saxony has an excellent forestry academy at Tharand, with ten professors and assistants. In Wurtemberg instruction is given at the Royal Agricultural academy at Hohenheim and the University of Tubingen. In Baden the forestry department of the Karlsruhe Polytechnic forty students. Bavaria has a forest academy at Aschaffenburg, with a director and seven professors, in addition to which are six chairs of forestry in the University of Munich; Hesse Darmstadt has a forestry institution attached to the University of Giesseu; and Saxo-Wenmar has possessed one since 1808, with a director and four professors. In Switzerland the department of forestry forms the fifth division of the Federal Polytechnic school at Zurich, in which are thirty students. France possesses a school of forestry at Nancy, and one of the forest guards at Barres, in addition to several agricultural schools and agronomic industrial school, in which forestry is taught. Russia has four schools—viz., the Agricultural and Forestry academy at Petrovsk, near Moscow; the Agronomic institute at St. Petersburg, with courses in silviculture; the Forest school at Liassno; and the forest division of the Agricultural institute at Now Alexandria. There is an Italian school of forestry at Vellombrosa, a Spanish school of forest engineering, at Staff Lorenzo del Escorial, near Madrid; a Danish school, attached to the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural college at Copenhagen; and a Swedish forest institute at Stockholm, besides thirteen private elementary school. In the United States forestry is taught in the state agricultural college at Lansing, in Michigan state, which possesses a good labelled arboretum and a large collection of native and exotic trees under cultivation. Great Britain alone, which needs more attention than any other country in the preservation of what forests she has left, possesses no school whatever.—*London England Times.*

"THE SAGINAW OF THE WEST."

A correspondent of the *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—"The town of Selkirk is situated on the Red River, 22 miles from the city of Winnipeg and 2½ miles from the mouth of the river in Lake Winnipeg. The town site is the most magnificent in this part of the country. The town claims at the present time the most beautiful park in the Northwest, and is already becoming famous as a pleasure resort, since the Canadian Pacific Railway opened its line on the west sides of the river. Week after week brings train loads of excursionists in search of pleasure, everybody going away well pleased with the place.

The town contains about 2,500 inhabitants, and at its present rate of growth will more than double that number in two years. Almost every nation of the globe is represented here, and all are prosperous. Costly residences meet the eye on every side, and that the people are satisfied with their prospects is shown by the

look of contentment that rests on every face. This is a very peaceable place, the policemen are almost unnecessary, and our police court is very seldom used. Selkirk boasts of all the modern conveniences and luxuries. Its attractions are various. Just outside the town is situated a fort of ancient times, looking grand in its decay, a rare spot for the brush of an artist. North of the town is situated the great St. Peter's Indian Reserve, and at every hour of the day you may see the aborigines coming into town with their wagons loaded down with game and fruit, with which the country abounds. Some live by hunting and fishing; others are wealthy farmers. In appearance they are repelling, being of coarse and swarthy features and with jet-black hair. Men and women alike wear long hair, plaited and hanging down to their waists, though some of the wealthier ones are very stylish.

There are six steamers plying between Selkirk and points on Lake Winnipeg, chiefly employed in the lumber and timber trade. The Northwest Lumbering Company's mill is the only one in Selkirk. They manufacture all kinds of lumber, rough, dressed and matched, lath and shingles. Their logs are obtained from Lake Winnipeg and its tributary rivers, and towed up the Red River. They have also a mill on Lake Winnipeg, where there are five mills and one shingle factory, all owned by different lumber companies. The Selkirk company contemplate buying a steam tug for their own use in the spring. The officers of the company are Alex. Moffat, president, and T. H. Carman, secretary and treasurer.

All the lumber, lath and shingles from Lake Winnipeg comes to Selkirk to be shipped further west by rail. North of Lake Winnipeg it is wooded country, covered with dense forests; white pine, spruce, tamarack, oak and poplar being the principal varieties. It also boasts of some fine cedar valleys along its rivers. There is a shipyard here, building barges to meet the demands of the lumber traffic. Selkirk is destined, at no distant day, to be the Saginaw of the West. It has, also, other advantages. The country to the north-east and west is a magnificent farming and stock-raising country. Already several stock ranges have been started in this vicinity. There are three large brickyards in full blast here, and a stone-quarry to supply the building stone for our western cities. We have railway communication now on both sides of the river. A ferry at present serves for transit across the river, between the east and west parts of the town, but negotiations are afoot for the construction of a railway bridge, which will add largely to our commerce."

INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY EXHIBITION

We have already stated that an International Forestry Exhibition is to be held at Edinburgh next year. A short time ago the Executive Committee of the International Forestries Exhibition, now open in London, resolved to hold an International Exhibition of Horticulture, Floriculture and Forestry at South Kensington in 1884; but representations having been made to them by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on behalf of the promoters of the proposed Forestry Exhibition, in which it was pointed out the simultaneous holding of two such Exhibition would prove materially injurious, they decided to postpone it for a year. Consequently, the Edinburgh Exhibition will not have a rival.

The *Edinburgh Courant* announces that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to extend her patronage to the Exhibition, and it is also to have the patronage of important public bodies and a large number of noblemen and gentlemen in different parts of the country. The Executive (the Marquis of Lothian being president), are now issuing their programme and classification to Foreign Ambassadors, Colonial Governors and others, requesting their co-operation, assistance, and suggestions. The same journal learns that from communications which have already taken place, there is every reason to believe that the wishes of the promoters will be cordially responded to, and that the Exhibition will come up to their most sanguine expectations. The *Courant* says the exhibits have been arranged into eight classes, as follow:—Class I., Practical Forestry; Class II., Forest

Produce, raw and manufactured; Class III., Scientific Forestry; Class IV., Ornamental Forestry; Class V., Illustrative Forestry; Class VI., Forest Literature and History; Class VII., Essays and reports; Class VIII., Land Collections. It is pointed out that under the first-class are included implements and tools used in forestry, draining, enclosing, etc.; and also surveying instruments and appliances; models of foresters' huts, charcoal kilns, timber slips, sluices, dams and weirs; plans of river embankments, rafts and appliances for floating timber, models and machinery for transshipping timber and transplanting trees, sawmills, wood working and pulp machinery in motion or otherwise, and fencing materials. The Forest Produce Class will embrace specimens of woods, whether adapted for general utility or only purposes of ornament, and whether they are of home, naturalized, or foreign growth. Included are woods for railway purposes and pavements, carving or basket work, and all tanning and dyeing substances, drugs, spices, charcoal, peat, cones, seeds, and fruits of trees, shrubs, etc. In Class III., that of Scientific Forestry, are included botanical specimens of forest flora, microscopic sections of woods, parasites—fungi and lichens injurious to trees, forest fauna, injurious to woods, entomology—useful and noxious insects and damage produced, preservative processes applied to timber, geological specimens and diagrams illustrating the different formations adapted to the growth of trees, fossil plants, trees found in bogs, etc. Growing specimens of rare and ornamental trees and naturalized species—in tubs or otherwise, and rustic work—arbours, bridges, seats, &c. will find a place under the class for ornamental forestry, while Class V., to which special attention is invited, will include paintings, photographs and drawings of remarkable and historical trees; foliage and scenery; delineations of trees in their native countries or of recent and important introductions; illustrations of photographs showing effects of blight, accident, or any abnormal condition, including that of parasitical plants; and sketches of work and operations in forests. The forest literature and history class is intended for publications of all kinds on forests; and also (to which special attention is invited) working plans of forests, and plantations on estates, valuations on estates, etc.; and maps, charts, etc., illustrative of the geographical distribution of forest trees, and their altitude. Premiums are to be offered for essays and reports on different subjects.

The Exhibition will afford Canada another favourable opportunity of displaying specimens of her chief sources of natural wealth, for which purpose Parliament may be requested to vote a sum of money.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

WILL THE CUT BE CURTAILED?

That a curtailment of lumber operations in the woods is the great desideratum for the season which is just about to commence will not probably be disputed. No man who understands the situation or has given the subject anything like a thorough consideration will for a moment attempt to question the excellence of such a policy on the part of the manufacturers. The law of supply and demand in the lumber trade, like every other business may be considered an unfailing barometer as to prices and profits, and if the supply can be kept in the slightest degree deficient, little apprehension need be felt for the prosperity of the industry; at least every manufacturer may rest assured of remuneration for the business performed. But the desirability of a certain line of action on the part of a large body of business men does not always secure the much needed concert of action. Lumbermen being generally very similar to any other class of business men, their movements are generally governed by their pecuniary interests. Besides the lumber industry is of such enormous proportions, and its ramifications extending "into the uttermost parts of the earth," any concerted movement becomes decidedly uncertain, if not impossible. Movements inaugurated during the past season, also, in regard to railroad shipments from initial points direct to the distributing points, is destined to work almost a complete revolution in the trade so far as any dependence of one section for its stock on the ability of another sec-

tion to supply is concerned. It will, therefore be seen at a glance that any concerted action on the part of the manufacturers of Wisconsin to control prices on the law of supply and demand might easily be thwarted by their brethren in Michigan who are engaged in the same line of business, and vice versa. However much may be the desirability, therefore, of a curtailment of operations, the cupidity of human nature usually governs individual action regardless of the general interest; and it is not surprising to learn that large manufacturing concerns are constantly increasing their capacity not only by additional motive power and machinery, but are also erecting new works more adjacent to the timber limits under their control. If the present capacity for output could be simply maintained without increase, the lumber business might be considered beyond the reach of disaster because of the continually increasing demand through the influx of population in the west and northwest, as well as by the natural growth of thriving cities in the east. The south also is just awakening to an era of increased prosperity which will doubtless very materially increase the demand; but there is a positive and absolute certainty that the latter will be at once met by drafts on the magnificent forests in the southern states, which precludes any advantage to the trade in that direction.

The absolute and unvarying certainty of the law of supply and demand may be understood by an examination of the business the past season. The low percentage of first-class lumber, not only in the Saginaw valley district, but in every other direction where manufacturing is extensively engaged in, has kept the demand urgent and prices unwaveringly firm, while the great percentage of coarse lumber at every point has depressed the market, weakened prices, and otherwise injuriously affected the trade in that class of stocks. But with these recent facts staring the manufacturers in the face, it is very doubtful if the policy will be generally adopted of curtailing operations providing it should prove a favorable winter for logging operations. Notwithstanding the fact that we see the opinions generally expressed in our exchanges that there is to be a general curtailment, it is quite probable that "the wish is father to the thought." In support of this opinion, we may refer to the *Saginaw Courier*—an illustration. In a recent addition of that generally reliable sheet on matters pertaining to the lumber business, it expressed the opinion that there is to be a very material reduction in the coming winter's crop of logs; and as if in refutation of any such probability it states that signs were posted all over that city of "Men wanted for the woods." When we take into consideration the fact that it is barely time for the first notes of preparation for a war on the giants of the forests, and that men are thus eagerly sought after, it cannot be considered as very assuring that the cut of logs is liable to be very materially curtailed, providing the clerk of the weather does not lend his aid in that direction, however desirable such a policy may be.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

FULL OF TIMBER.

The *Timber Trades Journal* says:—"It is amusing sometimes to look back at the old trade predictions and compare them with the state of things as they turned out afterwards. The *Standard* newspaper, ten years ago, accurately described the state of the timber trade in England at that date. But its views of the course which supply and demand were bound to follow have been sadly, or perhaps we should say fortunately, negated by the course of time. In 1879, six years later, prices were lower than they had been in 1872, and spruce was sold in Liverpool in the latter part of the summer of that year at about 26 per standard by the cargo, and it is not even now a paying commodity to import, as the supply is too large for the demand, though a better state of things is shortly looked for. As to the anticipated difficulty of getting supplies from northern Europe, we need only refer our readers to the present state of the market. The problem of the day is how to restrict them to moderation.

With these introductory remarks, we reprint from the *Evening Standard*, of the 7th February, 1873, the following paragraph, which has

something of the nature of a curiosity about it now:

RISE OF PRICES IN BAL TIC WOOD.—For some weeks there has been an enormous rise in the price of wood in the north of Europe, recalling that which occurred at the end of the year 1873. Taking for a basis the prices current at the beginning of 1872, the increase already amounts from 30 to 60 per cent. in Sweden, and 20 to 50 per cent. in Norway, varying according to description and qualities, and from all accounts we must expect from day to day still higher prices. That the price of wooden goods would infallibly advance in Sweden and Norway had been for some time expected, in consequence of the continually increasing distance of the forest districts from the coast, the difficulties always arising in cutting for sale and transporting the wood from the forests to the saw mills, the enhancement in value of the forests in growth, with the expense of maintenance and manufacture, and especially from the enormous increase of exportation to various countries, an increase which has now assumed such proportions as to exceed greatly the most favorable anticipations of the growers in the north of Europe. We must add that a belief prevailing in the Scandinavian countries that the total production of wood, however much it may be increased in 1873, will not in the presence of such numerous inquiries, suffice to meet all requirements, still exercises a certain influence, and tends to exaggerate the demands of sellers. At any rate, it is evident that unless the full prices asked are paid importers will not be able to get a single cargo for the opening of the coming season.

It seems so natural that as timber, which takes a lifetime to grow to merchantable size, but may be cut down in a few minutes, should become scarcer and less accessible, as the enormous demand for it increases, that the argument seems unassailable. But the facts of the day which are immediately before us demolish it altogether. In spite of all that has been and is done to destroy and consume the forests of Europe and America, the world is full of timber still.—*Timber Trades Journal.*

THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Messrs. Gemmill, Tuckett, & Co.'s latest report, dated Melbourne, July 29th, says:—Deliveries from the store-yards have been above the average at this season of the year, indicating that a large consumption is still going on. Had shipments to this market continued on a moderate scale, there is no doubt prices would have continued remunerative to shippers; but the excessive quantities of l. and g. flooring, lining, and weatherboards from the United Kingdom, and advised coming forward from Norway, have had a most depressing effect on prices for these lines, and dealers now will only purchase for their bare requirements. American lumber.—Sales ex Emily F. Whitney, C. Shier, and Minnie H. Gerow. Prices realized fairly sustain last months quotations, white pine shelving being quoted at £10 2s. 6d. to £12 2s. 6d.; dressed 1 in. clear pine, £15 15s.; Michigan clear pine, 1 1/2 in., £12 17s. 6d.; 2 in. £15 15s. to £15 10s.; 3 in., £16 to £15 15s.; 4 in. £16 2s. 6d. to £16; 10 in. w. p. t. and g. ceiling, £8 2s. 6d. to £3 17s. 6d per m. ft. super. Stocks held by the trade are moderate. The cargo ex Monarch, DOM brand, is advertised for sale by auction on 10th proximo, and should realize an advance on its rates. Most of the trade, however, hold stocks sufficient to carry them on until the new season's goods arrive.

Messrs. C. S. Ross & Co. in their report say:—The sales of building materials have not been equal to the usual average per month, and prices for some lines are lower. The demand for consumption is reported to be much lighter than that of the previous month, and as the weather is not favorable for building operations the deliveries will not be large for the next quarter. Sales have been well attended, but the trade being heavily stocked the bidding has not been brisk, and a considerable portion of the offerings has been withdrawn. The stock of timber in hand is far heavier than usual at this season, and unless shipments cease very low prices must result. The arrivals have been the Blair Hoylo, Loch Vennachar, Mylomeno, Eaton Hall, Mermorus, Miltiados, Cuzco, Glen-

morvon, Kent, and Catania, from the United Kingdom, with flooring, red deals, &c.; Minnie H. Gerow from New York, and Scottish Prince from Boston, with spruce deals, &c.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* speaks as follows of the Pacific coast lumber business.

But very few of the people of the Pacific coast, unless it is those directly interested in it, are aware of the immense importance of the lumber trade. On Stuart street, from Market to the Pacific Mail dock, are seen lumber yards, and here and there are seen vessels unloading lumber at the wharves, and this is all, but these piles of lumber, these modest little camps of offices represent thousands upon thousands of acres of land, millions upon millions of capital, giving employment to thousands upon thousands of hands, all the way from Santa Cruz on the south to Alaska on the north. Here are represented, with few interruptions, a chain of forests of valuable timber mines of treasure to their owners mostly all owned by San Franciscans, operated from here, furnishing the people of almost the whole world with valuable lumber. This chain or range of forests begins with a span at Santa Cruz, and expands in Mendocino and Humboldt counties, widens into vast forests of white pine in Oregon and Washington Territory, and finally terminates in a wilderness of timber in Alaska. The magnitude of this great interest becomes apparent on investigation. White-winged vessels are silently arriving, bringing to San Francisco a portion of the treasure secured from these forests. There is no speculation in this trade, no digging and delving in dark holes for hoped for treasure, the forests are there, the lumber is needed, and the product is sure. The lumber business of the Pacific coast takes rank where it justly belongs—alongside of her wheat-raising industry.

California produces immense quantities of redwood, the only section on the known globe where this useful and even ornamental wood can be found. Here laurel equals the far-favored mahogany, while the sycamore is becoming known as a most useful and ornamental wood. Puget Sound and Oregon furnish pine and cypress, and all these woods are found in apparently inexhaustible quantities. In fact it is stated with, we believe, the utmost fairness, that the thirty years' consumption of lumber on this coast is so far made no perceptible impression upon our immense forests, and that not one-fiftieth of our lumber has been touched. It is asserted by some, but denied by others, that the redwood and pine on this coast will reproduce itself in thirty years, but be that as it may, there is no danger that the supply of lumber on this coast will become exhausted in the lifetime of our children, or our children's children, and the development of the lumber interest, the new forests opened, new mills erected, new markets for their product found, will afford ample opportunity for the safe investment of capital for years to come. In fact the lumber interest of this coast is in its infancy; we are but at its threshold, and its possibilities cannot be foretold. In it at the present day are men who have grown gray in the service, but we can safely say they are men of honor, honesty and probity; they are men who have assisted in developing and expanding one of the chief interests of the coast, and they are entitled to every praise for their indomitable energy, and are to be congratulated upon their success.

Eric Canal Trade.

The Tonawanda *Herald*, dated September 27, stated that an immense fleet of Western barges arrived the Sunday and Monday previous, lumber laden, with the docks already well filled because of the recent scarcity of canal boats. Freights went up a quarter, and the rate paid all week so far has been \$2.75 to Albany and \$3.50 to New York. This, with tolls off, is \$1 better than this time last year, and the boatmen are as happy as clams at high tide. No waiting for loads, and everything serene. Those who get loads now have cause to feel glad the coming winter.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

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THE COARSE LUMBER PRODUCT.

A prominent and long time lumber commission dealer, of East Saginaw Michigan, has expressed his deliberate opinion about the condition of the lumber business in eastern Michigan, which brought out some points worthy of comment. Among other reasons for the existing depression in the lumber interests of Saginaw valley and the Huron shore, this commission man said that Norway lumber had gone so low that there is no margin on stumpage, some sales of lumber having been made at an actual loss of \$2.68 a thousand. This decline of Norway stock, he says is a clear case of over-production. The figures of last year, and those of the present, on this stock, were too high to stand the strain of the load of product that was put on the market. That is the reason why so much Huron shore Norway has been coming to the Chicago market this season, and why dry dimension of this description has sold from \$9 to \$10 when green coast shore white pine was selling for the same money. Taking into consideration the difference in freight between Bay City, Tawas, Au Sable or Alpena, and east shore ports on this lake, and the difference of \$1 a thousand between dry and green lumber, Norway dimension has virtually sold on this market the present season at \$1.10 less than white pine stock.

Added to the overproduction of Norway in eastern Michigan, is the unwonted accumulation of coarse white pine, which has been held too high for the market demand, and has thus remained a drug in the hands of holders. The larger portion of this coarse stock at Saginaw goes to Ohio; but dealers in that state this year have largely refused to take it, because they considered prices were too high. Consumers have turned their attention to poplar, white-wood, and other varieties of timber native to the state, and production of these kinds of lumber have thus been greatly stimulated. Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky have also been drawn upon for supplies. Poplar, especially, has been used to a surprising extent as a substitute for pine.

While coarse pine in Eastern Michigan has become a burden to movement, good lumber is in demand in excess of supply. This class of stock goes mostly to Albany and the East. But while it is very gratifying to the manufacturers and handlers of good lumber to know that such property is "good as the wheat," and is in no danger of a decline in price, it is less pleasant to contemplate its rapid decline in proportionate quantity. The commission dealer referred to is of the opinion that the average stock of Saginaw river lumber does not contain a tenth as much of the upper qualities as it did five years ago.

The growing scarcity of good lumber has led the Saginaw manufacturers, as it has those on the western side of the state, to conclude that coarse stock must be worth proportionately as much as the higher grades. This feeling no doubt grows out of the fact that it costs as much to log and manufacture the poor product as it does the good—and perhaps more, when the relative value of stumpage is considered. But it should be borne in mind by the saw-mill owner that the merchants and consumers will have their say about the value of coarse lumber, as they have this year. They will not continue to take all the coarse stuff the manufacturers may offer, and at prices that the latter may wish to realize in order cover costs and afford a profit. As was seen before in the *Lumberman*, the price of inferior lumber cannot be forced above a certain point. Clear pine may one day be worth much more than now in this market, while second common may not be worth more than it is to-day. The reason of this is found in the fact that the common uses of coarse lumber do not admit of prices above a certain range being paid for it. Besides there is an abundance of substitutes for coarse white pine, such as the poplar and whitewood of the middle and southern regions of the country, the basswood and hemlock of the North and Canada, spruce, Norway pine and the mountain pine of the Rockies. Railroad facilities for reaching sections where all these timbers abound are being extended, and distribution is becoming constantly easier and cheaper. The Saginaw manufacturers are already beginning to realize the com-

petition of whitewood and poplar in Ohio and Indiana. Choice pine lumber may vault upward, but a poor quality must always sell for a moderate price until the supply is exhausted. Owners of stumpage might as well figure of this basis from now out.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

BIG TIMBER.

The California *Architect and Building News* has the following: Hundred of visiting Knights Templar had an opportunity, while in this city, of seeing two of the largest pieces of timber that ever passed through the hands of the mill men. It was amusing to hear the remarks, and watch the various changes in the different countenances caused by a survey of probably the finest pieces of timber that was ever sawed. One piece is 144 feet long by 18 inches square, and contains 3,456 feet of lumber. For over 100 feet there is no knot that a five cent nickel would not cover, and in the whole piece of timber (the largest knot can be covered by a half dollar. It is wonderful that a stick of timber of the size given should be so remarkably clear of knots. Its companion is of the same length, 16 inches square, and contains 2,352 feet. When it is taken into consideration that the tree from which the first mentioned piece of timber was taken was cut several feet above the ground, and that 150 feet from the cut made to fell the tree it was of such a size as to enable the mill man to saw the log so as to produce a piece of timber of the size given, one can imagine the size the butt must be, and partly comprehend the amount of labor required to handle such an immense stick. It costs about one-half more to land in our wharves a stick of timber of the size mentioned than it does of ordinary lengths. These pieces of timber were sawed at the Port Blakely mills, Washington Territory, the owners being Renton, Holmes and Co., the well known lumber merchants of this city. A short time ago there was received in this city a stick of timber 104 feet long, 24 inches square, and almost free from knots. After its arrival here it was allowed to be on inspection for a short time, when it was taken to one of mills and sawed into joists, as the purpose for which it was manufactured was given up and no use could be found at the time for a stick of timber of such large dimensions.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:—J. D. Walker, of the firm of Falkner, Bell Co., is among the overland passengers announced to arrive in this city. This gentleman for the past two months or so has been on a visit to Scotland. During his absence he has successfully negotiated the transfer of a large area of California timber lands, for a sum aggregating between \$1,500,000 and \$1,750,000, to a recently organized corporation in Scotland known as the California Redwood Company, of which it is understood the firm of Falkner, Bell & Co. will be the representative agents on this coast. The purchase embraces land, mill, tugs, embarcaderos, and other incidental accessories to the general lumber trade. The main object of the new enterprise is to meet the demand that is developing at Eastern and European capitals for the fine redwood lumber for interior house finishing and ornamentation. Woods, like everything else, it is to be presumed, have their ages or periods. One generation will use nothing but mahogany. Another give walnut the preference. Laurel, rosewood, and oak each come more or less in prominence as caprice or fashion may require. It is only of late that outside attention has been given to the products of the Pacific coast, and California redwood has rapidly gained favor among those by whom the study of fancy woods is accepted as partaking somewhat of esthetic character and taste.

In the whole world there are no known redwood forests outside of California. Carefully prepared official estimates give the quantity at 25,825,000,000 feet, and this amount is comprised in the coast belt that extends from Humboldt County, just below the Oregon line, down as far south as the Mexican border. It is a significant fact, however, that one-fourth more finished lumber, suitable for interior house-work, can be obtained from Humboldt timber than from timber grown from any other county in this State. This circumstance may account for the invest-

ments of the California Redwood Company being confined to Humboldt County. Unlike many other kinds of trees, redwood stumps can be utilized to profitable advantage. For veneering purposes slices from these stumps are said to be highly prized, and may probably in time prove almost invaluable.

The capital stock of the California Redwood Company is nominally £300,000 or about \$1,500,000. There are 90,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares are classed as preferred and 30,000 shares as ordinary. One-half of the stock—say, \$1,225,000—has been paid up in cash. It is understood that debenture bonds will also be issued to the extent of £450,000. The prospective calls for land area approximating some 70,000 acres, though probably 50,000 acres will more nearly represent the land involved. From advanced sheets of the Census Bulletin issued by the Government we are able to give the total amount of redwood in California, measured by sections, as follows:

	Feet, Board Measurement.
From Oregon boundary line to Redwood Creek.....	800,000,000
Redwood Creek to Mad River.....	9,000,000,000
Mad River to Eel River.....	2,145,000,000
Eel River to Mattole River.....	4,450,000,000
Mattole River to Coltona Creek.....	200,000,000
Coltona Creek to Russian River.....	7,690,000,000
Santa Cruz Region.....	1,550,000,000
Total.....	25,825,000,000

It is considered as somewhat remarkable that the redwood belt begins just below the Oregon line and stops just before reaching the Mexican boundary of lower California.

As it may be of interest to know how much redwood lumber is cut annually in this State, we give the quantity that is calculated to have been cut during the census year ending May 31, 1880, as follows:

	Feet, Board Measurement.
Sawed lumber.....	125,590,000
Shingles and stakes.....	25,380,000
Split railroad ties.....	23,265,000
Posts, &c.....	12,900,000
Total.....	25,825,000,000

HOW TO POSTPONE THE FAMINE.

The *Lumberman Gazette* of Bay City, Mich., says:—If there is absolute danger of a timber famine at any time in the future near enough to render it matter of interest to the people now on earth, it were well that measures were taken to avert it. That may be done in at least three ways. By the planting of forest trees and the care of forests, by the invention and use of substitutes for lumber, and by greater economy in the use of lumber and timber. Regarding the latter it may be said that there is wide field for the exercise of economy. The use of lumber by the Americans is wasteful in the extreme, and there is danger that the waste will continue as long as they are obtainable at the comparatively low prices now prevailing. Because wood is cheap, it is wasted in almost every use made of it. The smoke of its consumption for various purposes ascends by day and by night; in the city and in the country, from stoves, furnaces, bonfires, brush and log heaps. It is consumed in a great number of ways that might be abandoned. It is put into buildings where other material might be more economically used if the element of time were given its proper weight. It is put into bridges where iron would serve a better purpose and in the end prove cheaper. It is used in vessels, but may in time be supplanted by metal. A tremendous quantity is used for fences, which might be dispensed with to a great extent or built of earth or wire; and a vast amount is worn out by the hurrying feet of men and horses in sidewalks and pavements. That wooden pavements and sidewalks are extravagant compared with stone and gravel is no doubt true, although the lower first cost of wood leads to its very extensive use. It is also pleasanter to walk and drive on wood, and these considerations will no doubt prevail until timber reaches a price which will make it more immediately expensive than some other material. The waste of lumber in sidewalks, however, is enormous, even admitting the necessity and propriety of its use for that purpose. There are miles of sidewalk in this city, laid with plank, five and six feet wide when for all practical purposes they could as well be three and four feet wide.

An immense saving might thus be effected not only of timber but of money. And if the plank were bordered with grass the appearance of the streets would be improved rather than injured. When the predicted timber famine shall begin to make itself felt there will be room for great savings in sidewalks, and perhaps somebody will invent a style of walk which can be more cheaply constructed of some other material. Then, perhaps sidewalks will not be so ruthlessly condemned as worn out as is the case now, and instead of common councils ordering new walks laid there will be more repairing of walks allowed and the great amount of half worn plank which now goes into bonfires or summer wood will be utilized until it is no longer available. Under the present extravagant use of the gifts of the forest, because timber is comparatively cheap, a dozen broken plank in a hundred feet of sidewalk will provoke the powers that be to order a new one built, and the half and quarter worn planks must be thrown aside to become the prey of the flames. This city is no exception. The same process of waste goes on all over the land, accelerating the approach of the lumber famine which is declared to be nearing. The abundance of the gifts of the forests lead to their wasteful use. An incredible amount of available lumber is cast off as valueless, because it has been once used, and the cost of saving and utilizing it would be too great. As timber advances in price as compared with labor, economy in its use in countless ways will increase, substitutes will be found, and the result may be that the supply will be so husbanded that, with the growth of timber under the impulse of forest cultivation the famine may be indefinitely postponed.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

In an article on the Board of Trade Returns for August, the *Timber Trades Journal* says: How the timber trade figures in these returns has now to be taken account of—a trade that has nothing to offer in exchange for its imports but hard coin of the realm. The cotton-mill owner who imports the raw material finds a market for the manufactured article in the very land where he laid out his money in the first instance, and thence derives a profit, but the foreign shipper looks to the timber merchants for money only, because, from the nature of the business, all it can be converted into is outside the requirement of the country from which the raw material comes, and of the eleven or twelve millions sterling drawn every year against it not a shilling need necessarily be spent in the United Kingdom. Thus a large increase in the importation of timber represents a decrease in our circulating medium to that extent, and we rather regret to see that the supply which came forward in August, on a not very animated market, was one of the largest for that month that we have on record. Only on two occasions has it been previously exceeded. In 1876 the August return was 1,059,520 loads, and in the following year 1,147,829. Nor has a million of loads since been reached in that or any other month (though six years have intervened) until the present season. Neither can we consider it less than a formidable irruption for the trade to bear up against, at a time when it is holding its own with some difficulty, as to the obtaining of a fair return for its outlay. Not that there is really any harm done yet; the short supply of the spring months, in comparison of last year, is not, even now, wholly effaced. We have still over 10,000 loads to the good; but when a single month has rolled in upon us within a small fraction of 175,000 loads more than it did last summer, some apprehension may reasonably be felt lest September should follow on the same lines and the 10,000 loads be so overwhelmed as to be hardly discernible with a powerful eye glass in the heap of excess next month.

There appears to be an unfortunate habit of reserve and reticence among the importers in the chief centres of trade, who seem to think their business is best conducted by letting their neighbors know as little as possible what their respective engagements are, and thus it happens that if the demand mends for any particular size or quality of wood in an outpost, orders go forward for perhaps half a dozen cargoes of it from so many different firms, each ignorant of what the other is doing, and the result is that what

was in good demand a month ago may next month be an almost unsaleable drug on the market.

But the same men who are shy of inter-communication with other members of the trade in their own locality are often frank and outspoken with those they meet away from home, and who are not concerned with the affairs of their neighborhood except remotely, and not at all in opposition. Then they give and take information freely, and not unfrequently obtain knowledge of what is going on in the very place they came from, which they find most valuable to them in its after application.

Is it not, therefore, very desirable that the trade should have some place of meeting, where everybody from the remotest confines of the empire can foregather to transact business and obtain from one or another all the information it concerns him in his affairs to know? But this brings us round to the subject of the importance of a Timber Exchange in London of a cosmopolitan character; but as that is we understand a subject on which we shall have occasion to write at full length in an early number, we must withhold our pen here. We are concerned for the moment only with the Board of Trade returns, and must not forget the Latin precept, "Ne sutor ultra crepidam."

RAINY RIVER.

A Winnipeg Times representative had on Sept. 25th a conversation with Mr. T. Sheppard, manager of the Rainy Lake Lumber Co., Fort Francis. Regarding the present supply of lumber Mr. Sheppard said:

"We have about 100,000 saw logs and 60,000 shingle logs at present rafted, this would represent if cut about 18,000,000 feet of lumber. On account of the destruction of our mill at Rat Portage by fire, we shall probably cut little if any timber during the coming season."

"What are the varieties of timber in the limits of your company?"

"The logs we have cut are all red and white pine of good quality. Hardwood, such as birch and maple, is scarce and of poor quality. White oak is the principal hardwood."

"What are the agricultural facilities of the Rainy River country?"

"It is, I think, about the finest district for farming purposes in the Dominion. The land is easily cleared, and is a very rich sandy loam with clay subsoil. A good many settlers have gone in this season, and a large quantity of grain—estimated at about 10,000 bushels, principally oats—has been raised. The Rainy Lake Lumber Co. are taking in a threshing machine this fall. The lumbermen will consume all the products of the soil for many years to come, a good market being thus provided for the settlers at their own doors."

"Is Fort Francis progressing?"

"The town now consists of about fifty houses. It is mainly supported by the Rainy Lake Lumber Co. and Hudson's Bay Co., both of which have large establishments there. We have a regular steamer once a week from Rat Portage now, and it is intended to put another on the route so great has been the traffic. The run is made in 24 hours, the distance being about 135 miles."

Mr. Sheppard left for his backwood home.

A LESSON FROM FIJI.

The following letter appears in the Toronto Mail.—Mr. Phipps drew his instructive examples from many quarters far apart, but I don't remember that he went as far as Fiji, and yet there too, where civilization has given us the last illustration of its blessings and its curses, he might learn. In the *May Contemporary*, Sir A. Gordon's article on "Native Councils in Fiji" contains the following.—"On one occasion a speaker, commenting upon the destruction of forests and the neglect in some places of the coconut plantation, ended by saying:—'The question is, who is to blame? Roko Tui Bua at once rose, and with great dignity replied:—'We the Rokos, are to blame; the Bulis are to blame; the magistrates are to blame. We Rokos to often give an order and think no more of it. The Buli hears our order, and perhaps repeats it, but does not enforce it. The magistrate says, 'I cannot see that the law speaks of this.' Do you think they will send us yams and bananas and

sugar canes from England? Is the government to plant our trees for us? If we are men, we have to live; we have hands; our fathers planted, and we too must plant, and our children after us. In many parts where there was formerly much water there is none to-day. It is because the lumber is cut down the land is bare the water dry. I hear some say 'who ever heard of planting forest trees?' I heard of it; I have seen it done. I know of trees that have been preserved for years. Many will say, 'what folly! Do these trees bear fruit?' Well, what about your house? Is that built of fruit or wood?" Bravo! So Canadians may learn from Fijians.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN CARRY.

Port Perry, Sept. 24, 1883.

A FAMOUS SHIP.

The London *Timber Trades Journal* says:—*"We have more than once made mention of the famous old New Brunswick built ship, Marco Polo, formerly well-known in the Australian passenger trade, and celebrated for her quick passage, having once made the voyage out and home within five months under canvas alone. Latterly, and for some years past, she had subsided into the timber trade, which has always been the refugium peccatorum of ocean-going ships, as they lose their character at Lloyd's, and are no longer considered trustworthy for general or perishable cargoes. After many vicissitudes and revivals the old ship met her fate at last on the coast of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the wreck and cargo were sold last week for the insignificant sum of £600. Her cargo alone would be equal, if all there, to above 2,000 loads, as she was originally over 1,500 tons register. From the small price obtained, probably little but her sails and rigging with her ground tackle are expected to be landed, with probably some of the cargo, the cost of saving which may be nearly as much in a sea way as it is worth. All that can be saved from the wreck, if sound and good, will, doubtless, ere long be afloat again in some new colonial ship. The biography of the Marco Polo, if it could be fairly written, would be almost as interesting as that of the great traveller after whom she was named."*

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Something novel among Maritime province ship-builders is announced in the St. John papers. Mr. McKie, a well-known Boston ship-builder, has had constructed for him in St. John under his own superintendence for the most part, the frame of a 600 ton three-masted schooner. This material, when in shape, will be freighted to one of the yards in the vicinity of Boston, where it will be put together and the vessel completed. "The scheme is novel, and the more it is considered the more apparent its advantages become," the *Telegraph* goes so far as to say. What with rafting timber to American seaports and freighting vessel-timbers, New Brunswickers and Americans are becoming quite too previous.

Advice to Mothers.

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

READER, if you suffer from any disorder of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin or Blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters, Nature's specific medicine for acting on those organs for the cure of disease. 25,000 bottles sold in the last three months.

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All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to TOKER & Co., 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 Leadenhall Street, London, England, who also receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., OCT. 16, 1883.

ATTENTION!

In view of a proposed change in the business relations of the proprietors of this Journal it has become necessary that they should insist upon an early settlement of all overdue subscriptions and accounts. As the present proprietors have been exceptionally lenient with their patrons in money matters, they trust their present appeal for a prompt settlement of their little bills will not be made in vain to any of them. Individually, it is true, these bills are not large, but when taken collectively they amount to a sum which renders it of importance that they should be converted into bankable funds without delay, even had not such a course been rendered absolutely necessary for the reason already stated.

The manufacture of barrels, kegs, and all descriptions of wooden ware is about to be commenced at Montreal with a capital of \$100,000.

The Pope lumber mill, of L'Assomption, Que., an exchange bank asset, is under negotiation at a price said to be over \$80,000. It cost them \$75,000.

EDDY of Hull, claims to have the largest saw mill and the largest match factory in the world. The mills of Messrs. Perley & Pattie and J. R. Booth of the same city, each turn out 2,000,000 feet per week.

PROMINENT lumber merchants in Bangor, Me., are negotiating for the erection of a large steam mill on the shores of Silver lake, in that state. Into this lake the logs of 100,000 acres of heavily timbered land can be driven, and the sawed product can be loaded from the mill into cars for shipment to Bangor.

A KINDLING-WOOD company, called the Eureka Manufacturing Company, is being formed at Muskegon, Mich., with a capital of \$10,000. The object is to build a factory near the mill of the Beldor Manufacturing Company to replace the one burned at North Muskegon.

OWING to the moderate views of log operators this season, it is predicted at Saginaw that the horse market this winter will be quiet in Michigan. Lumbermen have stock enough on hand to begin operations, and light operations from Canada, Ohio and Illinois will likely be the rule.

CALDWELL, the well-known lumberman and mill owner of Carleton Place, has 800,000 logs lying on the Upper Mississippi river and its tributaries. He cannot get them down on account of the decision in the McLaren-Caldwell case and his mill is at present idle for want of stuff to cut.

FIRST-CLASS wood-working machinery is being rapidly introduced into many sections of the southern states. Factories are springing up on every hand. On account of their superb timber growths, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas, are the most favored localities at present. Saw mills, shingle mills, barrel and stave factories are busy and the number is rapidly increasing.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company (limited) held in Fredericton, the following directors were elected—Lord Elphinstone, Hon. Isaac Burpee, Hon. Donald A. Smith, Sir John McNeill, George Stephen, Samuel Thorne, E. R. Burpee, K. Tod and O. H. Northcote. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Lord Elphinstone was elected President, and W. J. Whitehead, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE statement that shantymen were being offered \$30 a month and board to go to the Michigan lumber regions is incorrect. Eighty-four men have left for Mackinaw to work for an American lumber company. They were hired for \$16 per month and board. Another gang has been hired by the Diamond Match Company at wages averaging from \$18 to \$20 per month. The lumber business on the Ottawa and tributary rivers is being restricted owing to the slack market.

T. W. HASTINGS, of Mosher & Fisher, Bay City, Mich., says that his firm will curtail the log crop the coming winter at least one-half, and will put in but 20,000 feet and no Norway. Whitney & Remick will curtail one-half of their intended in-put. Judd, Clark & Co do not propose to cut a stick, and a number of large concerns propose to take in all the fall they usually carry. At the close of the season it is estimated there will be 300,000,000 feet of logs in the Tittabawasseo booms.

THE Albany Argus says—There has been a good attendance of buyers in Albany, who have purchased freely, although no exceptionally large sales have been reported. The transactions have been in all kinds of pine, which are firmly held, and the tendency of the market is toward an advance, which is rendered necessary by the high rates of lake and canal transportation. In Michigan and Canada the transactions have been only fair. Good and high runs are scarce and in active demand. There is a scarcity of vessels on the lakes and boats on the canal. Many of the latter have been freighted from here to New York and vicinity, but have now gone west again, and expect to make two more trips to Albany this season. Spruce and hemlock continue scarce. Recent rains have not been enough to furnish sufficient water in Northern New York to keep the mills in motion, but enough has been manufactured to keep a fair supply in the market, without any accumulation on the yards. Lath are coming in steadily, and are taken as soon as received. The stock of hardwoods is only fair, but continuous receipts keep an assortment in the yards, for which there is a steady demand. Shingles are in sufficient stock for the requirements of the market.

THE Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest have decided that log cutting should be curtailed, because the forests cannot stand the drain and the present production largely overstocks the market.

THE Hull correspondent of the Timber Trades Journal says:—This season has soon quite a revival in Quebec pine, some of the local firms have operated in it with satisfaction, although they have not touched it for some years.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at Woodstock, Ont., on the forenoon of Sept 18th, completely destroying Pocock's planing mills on York street, together with a large quantity of lumber; the loss is about \$10,000. Cain's printing office caught fire in several places.

THE Belleville Intelligencer of Oct. 9, says:—Five drams of timber, containing 160,000 feet, were forwarded from here on Saturday last, to Quebec, in tow of the Bonar. Four drams, containing 125,000 ft. will be sent from here on Saturday, to the same destination.

THE Belleville Intelligencer says that Messrs. Gilmour & Co. intend to cut 150,000 pieces on their timber limits this winter, 70,000 of which will be floated down the Moira. They now have about 100,000 pieces in the different streams of Hastings and Peterborough counties.

THE long pending suit brought by Messrs. George and Andrew Holland, to recover possession of certain timber and mineral lands in Portland township, Ottawa County, decided at Aylmer in favor of the plaintiffs. Some years ago the Quebec Government cancelled the title of Messrs. Holland and resold the land to Ross Bros., who are now compelled to pay costs and render an account of all timber taken from the land by them. The decision is an important one, as numbers of titles to land were cancelled at the same time as the one in question.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE HEMLOCK.

The following letter appears in the Montreal Witness:—

SIR,—I cut the following extract out of one of your late issues: "Canadian hemlock bark is to be admitted free of duty into the United States. We have cleared most of our forests pretty well of hemlock and in a few years more the freedom of so large a market will make tanning a lost art in Canada for lack of bark. Can nothing be done to protect it and to secure a continuance of so important a natural industry?"

A remedy was once proposed by the Conservative Government, about 1872 or 1873, if I remember right, viz., an export duty on hemlock bark. The leading tanners had petitioned for an export duty on the ground that their important industry was threatened with destruction by the wholesale exportation of hemlock bark, and the Government introduced a motion to that effect, but allowed it to drop on account of the opposition of a few members in whose constituencies hemlock was still plentiful and whose constituents found it their interest to export the bark to the states. I remember the incident well, having supported the Government on that question. You remember that, in those days, protection was at a discount; no public man, Liberal or Conservative, dared to call himself a protectionist, and it was alleged that such an export duty would be rank protection. Now, under the National Policy, I suppose the Government will not be ashamed to protect our leather industry, even if, in order to do so, they must have recourse to protection. Absolute protection appears to me as contrary to common sense as absolute free trade, especially for a country like ours. Would it not be better to study our wants, apply either the one or the other of those systems to each separate case, as it will be found more advantageous. Such ought to be the aim of a true National Policy. In the case of hemlock bark, the United States appear to have found it so, when they deviate from their policy of protection to admit hemlock bark free of duty. Hemlock timber will, before long, become valuable, as pine and spruce are getting scarcer. It is well known that, in a

great majority of cases, hemlock is now felled merely for the sake of the bark and the timber allowed to rot on the ground. Everything that encourages the export of hemlock bark tends to encourage that great waste.

H. G. JOLY.

Pointe Platon, Sept. 29, 1883.

ALGERIAN FORESTS.

The forests comprised in the colonized parts of Algeria include at the present time 14,000,000 of trees—viz., 6,019,011 large forest trees and 8,373,569 mulberries, resinous, and ornamental trees. According to the official returns there are 278,325 hectares covered with cork oak, 605,623 with evergreen oak, 42,742 with cedar, while the remainder of the forest area is occupied by the trees known as oak-zoon, Aleppo pine, chuya, wild olive, eucalyptus, pistachio, locust bean, broom, etc. The majority of the cork trees are in the province of Constantine, fringing the coast of La Calle and Bougie. Here also grows the oak-zoon, peculiar to Algeria, which resembles the white oak, but has a leaf like a chestnut. Some of these trees, and especially in the forest of Skira on the Tunis frontier, grow to a colossal size and are excellent for shipbuilding purposes. The chestnut flourishes in the forest of Edough, near Bona, while the plains in the neighborhood of the coast contain elm and ash, and the river valleys willow, elder and poplar. The lower chains of the Atlas range are covered with evergreen oak, mingled with broom and sweet acorn oaks. On the ranges above are the thuya, Aleppo pine and maple, though these latter are limited in their localities, such as the Aures hills and the environs of Bathna, where the summits of the mountains are thickly planted with cedar. Toward the coast of the province of Algeria are the forests of Sahel and Mazafran, near Koleah, the latter possessing huge ash trees interlaced with the wild vine; but the true forest country does not commence until we reach the Atlas mountains, where at the forests of Ak-Fordoun with very large oak-zoons, the forest of Beni-Menasser, consisting principally of wild olive the forest of Ourensenis, of thuya and Aleppo pine, and the venerable forest of Tenlet-el-Haad where the cedars are from five feet to eighteen feet in circumference and from forty-five feet to 100 feet in height.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER.

Mr. Alexander, of the National Investment Company, who recently returned to Toronto from a trip to the Pacific coast, gave some interesting notes of his experience to a reporter: "The Douglas fir, sometimes called Oregon pine, is the principal timber exported. At the spikedriving on the C. P. R., the Governor of Washington Territory said that all the Oregon pine came from Washington Territory. He should have added British Columbia. The demand for that timber is increasing from year to year. There are dense forests of it around the Sound, and on the shores of British Columbia, but the most of the accessible limits have been secured. At Burrard's Inlet ten large vessels were loading, one mill running night and day. The destination of these cargoes were, London, San Francisco, Melbourne, Port Philip, China, and South American ports. The timber for San Francisco and Australia consisted largely of flooring, planed, tongued and grooved. The forests are not so liable to be burned by bush fires as in the east, except where they have been logging camps, the rainfall during the winter months being sufficient to keep the mosses and ferns damp, the sun's rays being excluded by the density of the forest."

THE UPPER ST. JOHN.

The Fredericton Capital says: On the Upper St. John, Hon. Mr. Randolph will cut about 10,000,000 feet, a reduction of about 30 per cent. on last year's yield, which he is understood to have sold at very good figures. Robert Connors, Wm. H. Murray's main man, who usually operates to the extent of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet, and who last season only cut 8,000,000, states that he will not realize more than half that amount this year. Last winter between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 feet of spruce were harvested on the Upper St. John

and 65,000,000 on the Aroostook. Mr. Connors states that (not more than 50 per cent. of those figures) will be realized the coming season. Mr. William Richards believes that not more than 50,000,000 feet of logs will be harvested on the South West Miramichi this season, which is about 60 per cent. of an average yield. It is reported on good authority that Mr. Gibson will not operate to more than two thirds of his operations of last year, or about 10,000,000 feet. Hon. Thos. F. Gillespie says that 40,000,000 feet of deals are awaiting shipment on the North Shore, and that operations will probably be light this season.

A Lumberman's Library.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* of Bay City, Michigan, says:—Although (most Michigan lumbermen are very considerate of the physical wants of their employees in the woods during the winter, they have heretofore paid very little attention to their mental culture, and any reading matter in the woods had to be secured by the workmen themselves. Stewart Ives, of Big Rapids, however, proposes to inaugurate a new era in this direction which is very creditable to his head and heart. He has made arrangements to furnish a number of the leading periodicals for his camp, and besides has furnished about 125 volumes of standard books as a library for the use of his men. This is a commendable act, and one which we hope to see very extensively imitated by other employers. We believe it will be productive of excellent results, in the improved morale of the men composing his working force. It is a subject at least worthy the consideration of every person employing a large force in the woods.

Tree Planting.

A despatch from St. John, N. B., as to the Dominion and Provincial Exhibition there, says:—"The fourth day of the exhibition witnessed a very large attendance. The judges in all the departments are making awards. The Historical Society, in honor of the centennial year, planted a large number of trees on Queen's Square to-day. The work was done by the ceding citizens. The Lieutenant-Governor planted a tree in honor of the Queen, and Mr. Cushing one to the Prince Consort, Bishop Sweeney another to the Prince of Wales, the coadjutor Bishop to the Princess of Wales, Chief Justice Allen to Prince Victor, Sir Leonard Tilley to Prince George, Senator Boyd to the Princess Louise, and Mayor Holly, of Portland, to the Marquis of Lorne. The descendants of the loyalists planted trees in memory of their forefathers.

A Good Day's Work.

The William Hamilton Company of Peterborough have just been informed that the mill recently erected by the Georgian Bay Lumber Company at Wauwashene, and for which they supplied the whole of the machinery has proved itself to have a capacity of 375,000 per day of twelve hours, which every mill man will admit is an exceedingly good record for mill containing but 1 large circular with steam feed; 1 of Hamilton's Patent twin circulars with steam feed; 1 Pony gang, with seven inch crank; 1 Slabbing gang and 1 Stock gang. This record we may say is beyond the most sanguine expectations of either Mr. Hamilton or the proprietors of the mill, and is the best possible evidence of the skill and ease with which the Wm. Hamilton Company of Peterborough turn out their work.

Death of Mr. James Little.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—Mr. James Little died at his residence, Cote, St. Antoine, on Tuesday, October 2, in his 80th year. Mr. Little was long a resident in the Niagara District, Ont., and moved to Montreal about twelve years ago, to be in the vicinity of timber limits, where he carried on extensive lumbering operations until within the last few years. Mr. Little was the first person to make a really vigorous effort to arouse public opinion on the subject of the destruction of our forests, and contributed many articles on the subject to the press. His son has followed in his father's footsteps in regard to forestry. Mr. Little had a large circle of acquaintances in Ontario, where he was even better known than in Montreal.

TIMBER STEALING.

Timber stealing of all kinds, from that practiced by the impecunious householder who helps himself to fuel from his neighbor's fence or wood-pile to that practiced by men who count their operations by the million feet, has unfortunately been too common to excite much comment, but it is not often that the theft is attempted on so large a scale as is involved in a California scheme. The timber in question is located on Government lands in northern California and includes the most valuable redwood timber on the coast. The *modus operandi* consists in obtaining possession of the lands by means of applications signed by dummies. Several hundred of these applications have been filed with the government authorities, but it seems that some one has "smelt a mouse" and the grand jury is to investigate. If the scheme were successful, the promoters of it would get fraudulent possession of several million dollars worth of redwood—one sixth of the total lumber supply of the state. It is to be devoutly hoped that they may be frustrated in their clever project.—*Lumber World.*

Timber for Dakota.

The Northern Pacific Railroad managers are trying to ascertain the kind of timber that will best grow in Dakota and Montana, along the line of the road. Much of the timber planted in northern Dakota under the timber claim law has proved a failure, because the trees were not adapted to the dry soil and climate. The Northern Pacific men in interest think that the country can abound in trees if the right kinds are planted.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

Lumber for Railways.

The New York correspondent of the *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—Some of the journals make a big hue and cry about the decline of railway interests, but the consumption is really enormous with them. Car stuff, ties, timber and lumber is used in large quantities. Conveying with Mr. Hageo, the purchasing agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, I was informed that between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 feet of lumber and timber was at the present time being used in construction and improvements in Buffalo, N. Y., while 250 carloads per month were being used in and about the coal mines worked by the company. And it is a positive fact that the lines centering at this place are doing more business than ever before in every variety of transportation.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—Reports reach us that the shingle cut at Manistee was very materially reduced during the month of September, by several mills shutting down completely, and others restricting the daily amount of the output. The action of the shingle manufacturers at Manistee, not only during the past month, but on other occasions, demonstrates that they grasp the situation, and resort to practical methods to forward their own interests by affecting the market. If lumber manufacturers would resort to similar practical methods, they would experience less trouble about the market and prices.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* Oct. 10, says:—The loggers' delight, "the beautiful" snow has fallen to the depth of an inch or two at several points in northern Michigan, and the busy notes of preparation in many directions in the woods, where solitude has for several months reigned supreme, and the sound of the axe and crash of the timber being felled for camp-building and other purposes would almost incline one to the opinion that "the woods are full of" the red eash brigade, and the "slaughter of the giants" had already commenced.

WATER POWER TO LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having largely extended their raceway at Lakeland, are desirous of corresponding with parties who wish to go into manufacturing, and they are prepared to sell or lease water power on the most favorable terms, or would erect buildings of any size suitable for factories.

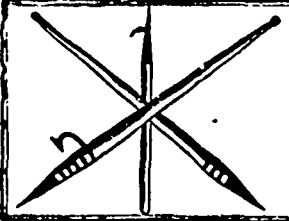
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(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

STEWART & FLECK, Jr.,

Manufacturers of every Description of
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,
Water Wheels, Steam Engines, Derricks,
Boilers, Steam Pumps, Mining Machinery
etc. REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED by
Wellington Street, OTTAWA, Ont.

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MANUFACTURER OF
HAND SPIKES  **CANT DOGS**

Lumberman's Tools, etc.,

HIGHEST AWARDS IN CANADA and U.S.
120-1y **CHAUDIERE, OTTAWA.**

FOR SALE.

SPALT MACHINE

For saving Lumber refuse, second hand, but all complete and in good order, taken out to replace one of greater capacity.
Address:—

THE RATHBUN COMPANY,
61-19 DESERONTO, Ont

SAW MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

STEEL AND IRON
Slabbing and Stock Gang Gates
WITH OSCILLATING MOTION, ALSO,—
IRON PITMANS, FLY WHEELS,
Driving Pulleys, and other Saw
Mill Machinery,

In Good Order, which has been taken out of Mills that have been closed. Address,

The RATHBUN COMPANY,
St.20 DE SERONTO.

SHINGLE MILL MACHINERY.

Parties requiring New Machinery for Shingle Mills, will do well to communicate with us before purchasing.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY,
61-19 DESERONTO, Ont.

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

FOR SALE.

A LATH TRIMMER,
NEW, and in good order, will be sold Cheap. Address,
THE RATHBUN COMPANY,
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MAPLE TIMBER.

Parties having quantities of first-class **HARD MAPLE** that they can cut to sizes as furnished, please communicate with us.
W. H. BROWN & Co.,
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Shingles, Doors, Sash, Flooring, &c.,
WANTED,
STATE QUANTITIES AND PRICE TO
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WITH
Logs, Lumber, Store Goods, &c
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In the District of Algoma, Ont.

Eighty-Five Square Miles (54,400 Acres) of Limits, Good Pine, First-Class Water Power, Large New Water Mill, Steam Mill, Store and Dwellings.
Canada Pacific Railway now running through part of the property.
For full particulars address:—
WILLIAMS & MURRAY,
GODERICH, ONT.



ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

Notice to Contractors.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on **TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next,** for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal.
Also for the construction of a lock, together with the enlargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Rapids Flat Canal, or middle division of the Williamsburg Canal.
Tenders will also be received until **TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next,** for the extension of the pierwork and deepening, &c., of the channel at the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.
A map of the head or upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal and the upper entrance of the Rapids Flat Canal, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing, on and after **Tuesday, the 30th day of October next,** where printed forms of tender can be obtained.
A map, plans and specification of the works to be done at the head of the Galops Canal can be seen at this office and at the lock keeper's house, near the place, on and after **TUESDAY, the 13th day of November,** where printed forms of tender can be obtained.
Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of **Two Thousand Dollars** must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.
The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.
This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 28th Sept., 1883. 478-LAW

THE FORESTS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Wotake the following from Mr. R. W. Phipps' report to the Ontario Government:

INDIA.

The necessity of preserving tropical forests has fortunately attracted the attention of Government in British India, where the importance of maintaining an equilibrium of temperature and humidity is of much immediate consequence to the social welfare; and the growing demands of railroad use, and the various applications of the arts, render it a subject of direct practical utility.

The matter has been agitated since 1850, and in 1864, Government laid the foundation of an improved general system of forest administration, for the whole Indian empire, having for its object the conservation of state forests, and the development of this source of national wealth. The experience acquired in the forest schools of France and Germany has been brought to apply in this great national undertaking. Among the more important general principles laid down for the execution of this measure is that all superior Government forests are reserved and made inalienable, and their boundaries marked out to distinguish them from waste lands available for the public. The Act of 1864, defining the nature of forest rules and penalties, has been adopted by most of the local governments, and the executive arrangements are left to the local administrations. Various surveys have been made to obtain accurate data concerning the geographical and botanical characteristics of the reserved tracts, and the kind of timber best adapted for various localities has been carefully ascertained.

In 1866, the Government resolved upon sending out five young men, duly qualified by education in the forest schools of France and Germany, for the forest department of India. An arrangement was made the same year by which forest officers in the India service, who might choose to come to Europe on furlough, would be able to increase their professional knowledge by studying forest management and other subjects connected with forests in Great Britain and on the continent. A number of officers have availed themselves of these arrangements, and some of their reports have been published.

Of these, that of Captain Walker, and that of M. Gustav Mann, I have largely used elsewhere, as the reader will have observed.

"At the moment of our writing," says the author of a report from which I have obtained much, presented to the United States Congress in 1874, "the public journals are giving most painful accounts of the distress in India from famine. From a careful study of this subject we cannot doubt that this calamity is due to the fact that the forests have, of late years, been swept off by demand for railroad and other uses much more rapidly than formerly, and that the exposure to winds and sun thus occasioned may have largely contributed to these painful results. The remedies are to be sought in the restoration of that due proportion of forest shade upon which agriculture depends for success. If the officers to whom the opportunities for European observation fall, improve them as well as some reported by Captain Walker, we may reasonable hope for a radical though not on immediate restoration of abundant harvests, throughout the vast countries of India."

Now, since this was written, we have Sir Richard Temple's valuable book, "India in 1880," which I have noticed before. This gives us some idea of what has been commenced by the gentlemen who have been writing the reports we have used. He says:

"The Government of India has enacted a law regulating all matters connected with forest conservancy, and the provisions of this law are being carried into effect by [the several local governments. The forests are divided into two categories; first, those which are 'reserved,' being preserved and worked through state agency, in a most complete manner; secondly, those which are 'protected,' being preserved less thoroughly. The best timber markets are mainly supplied from the reserved forests. Care has been taken to determine what tracts shall be 'reserved' and 'protected,' and to mark off their boundaries. The area thus defined in the

several provinces already, or likely to be defined ere long, will prove to be hardly less than eighty thousand square miles for the whole empire. The primary object of the administration is to preserve the forests for the sake of the country. Due attention is also given to the financial return; much income is already secured. The expenditure is over five hundred thousand pounds annually, but the receipts amount to nearly seven hundred thousand, and in time the forest department will have a prosperous revenue.

"The superior officers of the department are for the most part British, trained in the forest schools of France and Germany. The Inspector General of Forests with the Government of India is Dr. D. Brandis, whose services to the empire have been conspicuous in organizing a system of forestry which is sound and scientific, and is yet adapted to the circumstances of the country. Instructions in forestry is afforded to natives also; forest schools are established for them, and in time they will take a large share of the administrative work.

"As might be expected, the system of forest conservancy, though generally accepted by the natives who dwell near the 'reserved' and 'protected' tracts, is sometimes opposed by them. There must always be some danger lest the foresters should, in their zeal for conservancy, infringe upon the prescriptive rights of the inhabitants. The local civil authorities are vigilant and prompt in asserting and vindicating the rights of the people in this respect; for the recognition of which rights, indeed, ample provision is made by the law. They should, however, be careful to support the forest officers in the execution of duties which are of the utmost consequence to the welfare of the country. Many of the hill tribes habitually burn patches of valuable forest, in order that the ashes may so fertilize the virgin soil as to render it capable of producing a crop without tillage. If, instead of repeating the same ravage elsewhere. This barbarous and wastefully destructive practice is gradually and cautiously checked, by reclaiming these people from agricultural savagery, and inducing them to plough lands, and raise yearly crops by ordinary husbandry.

"According to the latest returns there appear to be 29,600 square miles of demarcated reserve forests, 3,500 square miles of protected areas, and 35,000 square miles of unreserved forests, or 68,000 square miles in all. This appears a comparatively small area for so large an empire, especially when it is remembered that of this not more than one half is effectually preserved. Some extensive forest tracts exist, however, in the Madras Presidency, of which a return remains to be rendered. There are, further, 31,000 acres of plantations in various districts."

These plantations, I may remark, are those commenced by the foresters under Dr. Brandis, and are being every year added to at the rate of some thousands of acres. It may be noticed that the forest officers trained in Europe for India, and at work there now, number forty-six out of a staff of ninety-three, who have, of course, an immense number of subordinates.

Concerning other countries, it may be generally remarked, that all the nations of continental Europe are moving in forestry matters, and that there are many schools besides those I have mentioned.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The colonies of Australia and New Zealand are working earnestly in the matter of tree culture. In South Australia there is, we are told, far too little woodland. The consequences are that so arid is the country in parts that the reports state that they can never expect to grow wheat unless the rainfall can be, by the assistance of plantations or otherwise, increased.

South Australia has moved vigorously in the matter. They have appointed a conservator of forests, Mr. J. E. Brown, F. L. S., who has written a valuable work on tree culture there. Reserves have been mapped out, of which one is about fifty thousand acres, another nine thousand, another twenty thousand, with smaller ones of six or seven hundred—the larger evidently intended to be improved into forests on

the European plan—the smaller as nurseries and seed-bed for young plants. Houses have been built for nurserymen, and all suitable buildings erected, and forest rangers and police appointed. The forest board had been in existence three years in 1879, and from the report of operations sent in by Mr. Brown in that year, giving full and admirably worded details concerning the soil, trees, and method of procedure adopted and to be adopted on all the reserves, there is little doubt that South Australia will, considering how rapid growth, when encouraged, is there, (twice as rapid as in Britain) soon possess large and valuable forests, fit to yield yearly a regular and large quantity of timber, without either clearing or injuring the woodland reserves.

NEW ZEALAND.

To show the destruction of timber even where unnecessary for clearing it may be observed that it is evident New Zealand possessed, when first colonized to any extent, in 1830, much land in a prairie or unwooded state, as her area was sixty-six million acres, and her wooded area twenty million acres. However, by 1868 she had destroyed five million acres of woods; and by 1873, she had lost eight, leaving her but twelve million acres. The destruction was principally caused, not by clearing, but by carelessness in allowing bush fires; and it was evident the land would, at that rate, soon be deforested altogether. The well-known writer, Hochstetter, says:—"Individuals should not be suffered to turn the country into a desert to the detriment of whole generations to come. The woods are ransacked and ravaged, in New Zealand, with fire and sword. During my stay in Auckland, I was able to observe from my windows, during an entire fortnight, dense clouds of smoke whirling up, which proceeded from an enormously destructive conflagration near the town. When the fire had subsided, where had been a large beautiful tract of forest was now nothing but ashes." An official of the New Zealand Company had also pointed out to him the destructive propensities of the settlers in cutting down valuable wood. He says:—"A melancholy scene of waste and destruction presented itself to me when up to see the forest. Several square miles of it were burning, having been fired in order to make room for the conveyance of logs down the creek. Noble trees, which had required ages for their perfection, were ruthlessly destroyed in great numbers."

In consequence of this state of affairs, public opinion in New Zealand was loudly expressed, and numerous reports were presented to the Legislature causing animated debates, and large and valuable compilations of these were published. By this time, there is every reason to believe, if these reports and plans have been properly attended to and carried out, New Zealand has made good progress in the matter, though we have not, as in South Australia, an actual Forest Literature, such as the conservator has published.

(To be Continued.)

PRESENTATION TO QUEBEC CULLERS.

On Thursday Sept. 20th at the Supervisor of Cullers' Office, Quebec, the following presentations were made by the square timber cullers attached to the office:—

To James Patton, Esq., (Supervisor of Cullers, a very handsome ice pitcher and tumbler, the former bearing the following inscription:

"JAMES PATTON, Esq., SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS,

From Cullers of the Square Department, as a mark of respect.

Quebec, Sept. 20th, 1883."

To J. J. Walsh, Esq., Acting Deputy Supervisor of Cullers and Cashier, similar articles, with inscription as above.

"To Edmund Gowen, Esq., accountant, 2 meerscham pipe, with usual attachments."

The spokesman was Mr. Culler Thomas Gilchen, who complimented the supervisor and his acting deputy for the interest taken in the cullers by them, and more especially the square timber cullers, who on this occasion beg their acceptance of some trifling articles to mark the unanimity and good feeling that at present existed between the cullers and the chiefs of the office. Mr. Gilchen before finishing would beg leave to remark that should the same kindly

disposition be shown in the future, and he had no reason to fear otherwise, judging from the past twelve months, the cullers would be more than happy.

Mr. Supervisor Patton, in his own happy manner, thanked the gentlemen present, and begged to assure him that it always gave him pleasure to be on friendly terms with those over whom he had the pleasure to preside. For the future he assured them that with the assistance of his very efficient and obliging Acting Deputy Mr. Walsh, he had no fear that all would go on in the future in the same satisfactory state.

Mr. Walsh, in responding, thanked the gentlemen present for the very handsome present, as also for the kindly manner in which they had alluded to the part taken by him in the working of the office for the past year. It always gave him pleasure to see things work smoothly and and they might rest assured with such a man at helm as our worthy supervisor, the same harmony and good feeling would continue. Mr. Walsh before resuming his seat complimented the cullers on the increase made to their salary in the way of having their expenses paid, and stated that it only required to be pointed out to the Hon. Mr. Costigan and his deputy, Mr. Miall, for these gentlemen to at once see the justice of their claim by ordering the additional amount in question to be allowed the cullers.

Mr. Gowen stated that he would give his answer in writing.—Quebec Daily Telegram.

QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c. measured and culled to Sept. 28:—

	1882.	1883.
Waney White Pine..	2,286,631	2,201,705
White Pine.....	6,049,782	7,101,267
Red Pine.....	1,926,596	1,320,262
Oak.....	2,630,165	1,052,977
Elm.....	968,678	635,205
Ash.....	392,877	215,301
Basswood.....	3,576	1,273
Butternut.....	2,091	2,535
Tamarac.....	24,382	12,445
Birch & Maple.....	151,742	268,232
Masts.....	25 pcs	33 pcs
Spars.....	— pcs	51 pcs
Sd. Staves.....	368,722	320,232
W. I. Staves.....	348,133	1066,023
Bri. Staves.....	71,919	27,203

JAMES PATTON,
Supervisor of Cullers.

Quebec, Sept. 28.

NATIVE WOODS FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES.

A writer in the *Railroad Gazette* gives some ideas about our native woods and their uses that may be of value to our mechanics. He says that white wood is valuable because it remains where put, notwithstanding the fact that its surface is perhaps as easily affected by water as almost any wood. In Virginia there are tracts formerly known as the "Wild Lands" in which much fine forest remains, (tracts where the tulip poplar, or the white wood, shows trees that will square two feet for sixty feet of length, and where the beech, oak, the hickory, and the sugar maple have never been touched. One of the finest tracts of the much used cherry tree is found along the eastern edge of the outcroppings of the coal measures of the northern part of this region. Those who have been accustomed to see miserable, caterpillar-eaten specimens of this tree, would be surprised by the splendid trees found growing in these forests—trees three and four feet over the stump and sixty feet upward before reaching a limb.

On Thirty Days Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N.B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

W. A. EDGARS, of Frankville, was cured of Liver and Kidney Complaint after life was despaired of. He had remained from ten to fifteen days without an action of the bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, and he writes that he is a better man than he has been for twenty years past.

WOOD PAVING IN NANTES.

At the present moment, writes a correspondent from Nantes, the Rue de Rivoll and Boulevard Montmartre are being paved with wood. This work seems to interest the public much, and the proceedings are regarded with the greatest curiosity, French people being fond of novelties. We know that the new wood pavement system is imported from England after having been used for many years in St. Petersburg, and that the society which has the contract for certain streets and avenues of Paris is a French one, and that it employed English workmen to begin with, but now a few of them only are retained. The wood employed is Norwegian redwood, and not French wood, as mentioned by me in a previous letter. The experiments made in the Champs Elysees, Boulevard Poissonniere, and Rue Montmartre, have shown the advantages of this system, which are much appreciated by the public—maintenance of the chaussee, increased facility for the locomotion, comfort in driving, and the considerable diminution of dust and noise, insupportable to those living close to busy thoroughfares. Even the Macadam system, which has the advantage of lessening the noise, is expensive in maintenance, and requires on dry summer days to be sprinkled with water, as it emits enormous quantities of sand and dust. The former is allowed to flow down the drains, causing no little damage. The dust also blows about in the air, doing harm to people's lungs and eyes, and causing great inconvenience to the neighboring houses. The Paris Board of Works have already decided to lay about 80,000 metres of wood pavement, and it is hoped that it will rapidly extend. We in Nantes have entered minutely into the question of the advantages derived from the use of wood pavement, knowing that much would be gained by this system being adopted, although we are likewise aware that not every kind of soil adapts itself to its use, as the down end of the wooden blocks is more subject to putrefaction when in contact with damp ground. Other cities may, no doubt, take the subject into consideration, and thus benefit the timber trade generally.—*Timber Trades Journal.*

SWEDEN.

The Stockholm correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* writing on Sept. 8th, says:—The fall shipments are again being much inconvenienced by rain in the lower Gulf ports, and it is fortunate for shippers that by means of steamers they can minimize the amount of damage that will accrue to damp goods while on passage. Unless where extra precautions have been used, I should not be surprised to hear of complaints from our customers at the Cape and Australia, whose goods have been shipped after midsummer. This heavy rainfall has of course facilitated floating operations to the principal export places very much, and has had a not unimportant effect on the present condition of the market. With the small number of logs in the streams, of 1882 year's cuttings, the aspect of matters would now have been much more favorable to mill owners had even a partial failure occurred with the floating.

REVIEWS.

DIO LEWIS'S MONTHLY for October is the best of its three numbers. Our Rich Men, by Dio Lewis, ought to help many persons who fancy that happiness and money are synonymous. Our Young Women, by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby is a brave discussion of an enormous but fashionable evil. Idol-Worship in India, by Amrita Lal Roy, will set many Christians to thinking: evidently we have not understood idol-worship. Sandwich Island Sketches, by Dr. C. L. Tisdale, is the first of a series of instructive and interesting sketches of the Little Kingdom. Crossing the Mediterranean, by Anna Ballard, will recall some of the most remarkable scenery of the world to those who have made the same trip. The Shakers, by Dio Lewis, will give new ideas to those who have not studied that singular people. Weight of the Human Brain, by Dio Lewis, will deeply interest all who keep up with modern thought in this important field. A True Story of Lake George, by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, is one of the best of this charming writer's stories. A True Ghost Story, by a Bo-

ton Lawyer, is capital, and gives one a vivid notion of a high sense of honor and duty among college men. Open the Cage Door, Treatment of Prisoners, and Treatment of the Insane, all by Dio Lewis, will be read with interest by the philanthropic. House-Drainage, by Colonel Waring, of Newport, is a thoughtful paper by an eminent expert. A Fine Complexion, is by a well-known lady writer, who knows what she is talking about. Our Brains and Nerves, by Dio Lewis, is in his happiest vein. The Check-Roin, by Hon. Geo. T. Angell. The Hygienic Department, is full of variety and interest. Boer, is by one of our best writers upon this class of subjects. Diphtheria, by Dio Lewis, is a clear discussion of the causes, prevention and treatment of this dreaded malady. About Nursing, by Dr. Dawis, is commended to young women. The Fashions (illustrated), Aunt Bonneybell, will be read with eager interest by the ladies, and it will make them think too. Our Cooking School, by Miss Julia Colman, grows better and better. Stray Thoughts, will interest and amuse.

THE Woodworker says:—Oshkosh, Wis., is noted for its sash, doors and blinds. There are eight sash, door and blind factories, which produce annually, as shown by last reports of the manufacturers, 600,000 doors, and windows and blinds in proportion. When it is considered that Oshkosh is only one of many cities engaged in this business, an idea of the enormous annual consumption of these articles may be arrived at.

THE Woodworker says:—First-class wood-working machinery is being rapidly introduced into many sections of the Southern States. Factories are springing up on every hand. On account of their superb timber growths, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas, are the most favored localities at present. Saw mill, shingle mills, barrel and stove factories are busy and the number is rapidly increasing.

THE Ogemaw Herald learns that it is the intention of Messrs. Walls, Stone & Co. to build and put into immediate operation a large long timber mill on the line of the new road running through their lands. The intention is to cut Norway pine into bridge and car timber of all lengths up to 65 feet, and ship by rail direct from the mill to all points demanding this necessary staple. At a glance it will be seen that such an enterprise will be a source of remuneration to the projectors. It is understood that the mill will be ready for work this present season.

THE Birtle correspondent of the *Winnipeg Times* says:—A company comprising Messrs. D. W. Comming, of Birtle, J. C. Boyd, Col. Tisdale, & Alex. McColl of Simcoe, S.S. Fuller, of Stratford, and T. R. Fuller, of Toronto, has obtained several extensive and valuable timber limits in the Riding and Duck mountains, which they intend working on a large scale. Mr. Boyd has been up inspecting three of the limits which are situated on Bird Tail river and which he reports to be capitally situated and composed of splendid timber. He leaves for Ontario at once to make arrangements for shipping milling machinery to this point, and the company intend putting a gang of men into the woods this winter.

An organization meeting of the Algoma Lumbering Company was held at Ottawa on Sept. the 27. The object of the Company is the carrying on of a general lumbering business in the North-west. The head office will be at Fort William, the Company having extensive planing mills and docks there now in operation for dressing and shipping lumber. Fort William is also an important distributing point as all the south going trade centres at that place. The capital of the Company is \$40,000, all of which is paid up, and the five directors are the only shareholders of the Company. The following are the officers and directors appointed at the meeting:—G. A. Griery, President; J. C. Edwards, Vice-President; George A. Priest, Managing Director; John Grier, B. Grier, Directors; and J. Wardrop, Secretary-Treasurer.

MAPLE FLOORING.

It is of late years that maple for flooring has come into general use in the western markets, and since its introduction the demand for it has increased rapidly. It was the prediction of many that in time there would really be no end to the demand, but already it is less active than it has been, and the only reason that can be assigned for it is the favor into which yellow pine is growing. To our knowledge, several large buildings have gone up in this city, in which the southern lumber has been used as flooring, and for which purpose maple was the second choice of the builders; but in this case as in all others, a man takes his first choice, if he can do it for the same money. Yellow pine for flooring is growing in favor every day, and maple is giving way to it. There is no danger, however, that maple flooring will be wholly crowded out. It makes an excellent floor, and it has friends which will use it instead of any other kind of wood. Its sales will be very limited, though, in comparison to what they would be had not yellow pine come into the field as a competitor.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

Shipments for Detroit.

DETROIT, Oct. 2.—The lumber shipments by the lake during September were 29,641,000 feet from East Saginaw, and 73,870,000 feet from Bay City. East Saginaw shipped 6,709,000 shingles and Bay City 18,637,000. Total lumber shipments from Saginaw river from the opening of navigation to October 1st, were 597,189,967 feet against 656,568,846 feet for the corresponding period of last year. The total shingle shipments to October 1st this year were 117,539,000 against 136,282,000 last year. It is estimated that the lumber cut of the Saginaw river saw mills will fall short of that of last year 175,000,000.

The *London Post* says:—McKenzie Bros. and Campbell of Kirkfield have this season already shipped about 30,000 telegraph poles for the Western Union. The business has been greatly facilitated by the wide gauge. A large quantity of cedar and other wood has also been taken out.

The *London Post* says:—During the early summer months the bulk of the lumber traffic was carried down the Whitby line and shipped from Whitby harbour. Just now the heaviest lumber trains are sent over the main line to Port Hope. Has Port Hope stolen the handling of lumber from Whitby?

Do not delay, if suffering any form of Bowel Complaint, however mild apparently may be the attack, but use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the old reliable cure for all forms of Summer Complaint that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist and all dealers in patent medicines.

THERE is no excuse for suffering from Headache, Constipation and all the wearying train of symptoms of a disordered liver, when Burdock Blood Bitters is an unfailing remedy, and only costs One Dollar a bottle. Why suffer on without a trial? 25,000 bottles sold during the last three months, with almost universal satisfaction.

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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Insanity, and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, and Spinal Stiffness, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantee issued only by ORMOND & WALSH, sole authorized Agents for Peterborough, Ont. JOHN C. WEST & CO., Sole Proprietors, Toronto.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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15 TORONTO, ONT. 17

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A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, New York, New Orleans, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.
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CHICAGO.



Market Reports.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent

Oct. 10.—Yard prices are as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices in Montreal, including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and various shingles, with prices per 1000 or per unit.

As will be observed from our list there has been no change in prices since the date of our last report. Retail business has been fair for the summer, but there has been nothing much done in a large way, as people are buying nothing but what is absolutely wanted; probabilities are there will be a little more activity from this out, as people will now be stocking up for the winter. Prices have not varied much lately and no doubt wholesale buyers could at present make very satisfactory terms with manufacturers. The American demand seems to have ceased, as there have been no enquiries lately. Laths are just about holding their own.

CONDWOOD.

Wood is coming in freely and there is more on the Canal bank now than there has been all summer. Prices are a trifle weaker, but not nominally lower, and it is thought that no decline in prices will take place this fall. The demand lately has been brisker than for some time past. Wholesale prices are as follows:

Table listing condwood prices for Long Maple, Short, Long Birch, Long Beech, Short, and Tamarack.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Oct. 10.—Retailers have all the demand they desire, so far as I have been able to learn there is not a single complaint, teams and men are all busily employed attending to the wants of customers. To meet this demand wholesale dealers are placing on the local market double the quantity required of some lines of lumber, so that prices have to some extent weakened. This is more especially the case in the coarser grades of boards, prices for which, by car load, are fully \$1.50 to \$2.00 per M. lower than at the commencement of the season. This need not have been the case had shippers been alive to their own interests a large portion of this overplus stock could have been held back, instead of shipping forward and taking up all the available space in the various railroad yards. Consumers and retailers alike are quick enough to avail themselves in cases of gluts in the market.

Since the date of my last letter, shipments from our docks have been fairly active, the following quantities having gone over the rail of vessels since last writing you—1,000,000 of shingles and 3,750,000 feet of lumber. So that the quantity now on our docks have assumed only normal proportions, and will doubtless be still further thinned out before the close of navigation.

On a former occasion I alluded to the action taken by the Midland Railway Company in charging their customers for shunting cars of lumber to various switches within the city limits. Immediately after the publication of that letter the charge was done away with, and Mr. White assured the customers of the road that it should be placed at any point within the city proper to which they had access, free of all charge, but the love of the almighty dollar seems to have proved too strong, and fresh notices have been issued to all their patrons informing them that this method of trying to fetch the last possible dollar from the pockets of the lumbermen will again go into operation, so that the charge on a car of 24,000 pounds, from Midland to the western coast of the city, will now amount to \$20.40 to the yard and \$3.50

shunting, including the C. V. R. R. charge for the use of switch, making in all \$23.90. Mr. Robt. Kerr of the N. & N. W. R. R. is credited also with inaugurating this brilliant stroke of railroad policy, promising on his part to adopt a similar tariff for shunting, but all such methods will surely react upon its authors in due course of time.

Table listing lumber prices in Toronto, including Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, Scantling and joist, up to 10 ft., and various sizes of lumber.

Cutting up planks to dry boards... Sound dressing stocks... Picks Am. inspection... Three uppers, Am. inspection...

B. M.

Table listing B. M. lumber prices, including 1 1/2-inch flooring, Spruce boards, Spruce plank, and Hemlock boards.

QUEBEC.

The correspondent of the Toronto Globe writing on Sept. 29th, says:—Our market continues dull and depressed, with low sales. In Ottawa timber, one very choice raft of 70 feet has lately changed hands at 36 cents; one of 45 feet at 22 and 23 cents; and one of 51 feet at 23 1/2 cents, with red pine of 45 feet at 16 cents. It is currently reported also that a contract has been made for the coming season's production of the Baptist Mills at Three Rivers, but as the sale was effected on private terms, the figures have not transpired. They are, however, said to be low. Some 12,000 to 15,000 pine deals, roughly valued at from \$6,000 to \$8,000, were accidentally destroyed by fire yesterday in the cove of Benson Bros., New Liverpool, opposite the city. Fully insured.

The Quebec Chronicle of Oct. 5, says:—This week has been about as dull a one as we can remember, and since we issued our report last week we believe only one raft has changed hands, that being one of 47 to 48 feet, at 20 cents. Several new rafts have come to market, but we do not think there is any inclination on the part of shippers to invest at present. In hard woods there is no animation, and the general belief is that a good deal of this timber will winter on manufacturers' account.

WINNIPEG.

The Winnipeg Commercial says:—Business continues very fair, and about as active as could be expected at this season of the year. Quotations are as follows:—Pine lumber, 1st, common boards, dressed, \$26.50; 2nd, dressed, \$25.50; 1st, do rough, \$26.50; 2nd, do., \$25.50; sheathing, rough, \$25; timber, 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimension and joists 16 feet and under, \$24; do. over 16 feet for each \$1; fencing, \$25; 2 and 3 inch battens, \$30; A. stock boards, all widths, \$50; B. do., \$45; C. do., \$40; D. do., \$35; 1st clear, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, and 2 in., \$60; 2nd do, \$56; window and door casings, \$50; base boards, dressed, \$50; 1st pine flooring, siding and ceiling \$40; 2nd do \$35; 3rd do., \$30; 1/2 inch split siding, dressed, \$30. Spruce lumber—timber 16 feet and under, \$22; do. over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; dimensions and joists, 16 feet and under, \$23; do. over 16 feet, for each additional 2 feet, \$1; boards, \$22; 1st flooring, siding and ceiling, \$23; XX shingles, \$5.25; Star A shingles, \$5.25; X shingles, \$5.00; A do. \$4.50; lath \$4.50.

BOSTON.

Cotton, Wool and Iron of Oct. 6, says:—General business is moving along on quite a firm basis for desirable supplies of pine, and there is a good steady consumptive demand. Western fine common, selects and uppers are held with particular steadiness, and are well in hand. Eastern lumber is in active movement, with both spruce and hemlock stiffly held. Laths are also in strong position and high. Southern

pine is moving quietly and steadily. As to hardwoods, there is little change to note. Desirable walnut is quite steady. Poplar is in excessive stock and slow of sale. Choice dry cherry is in good request. Light colored ash and oak find a ready market.

CANADA PINE.

Table listing Canada Pine prices, including Selects, Dressed, Shelving, Dressed, 1sts, 2nds, Dressed Shippers, Dressed Box, and Sheathing.

ALBANY.

Table listing Albany lumber prices, including Pine, clear, Pine, fourths, Pine, selects, Pine, good box, Pine, 10-in. plank, each, Pine, 10-in. plank, culls, each, Pine boards, 10-in., Pine, 10-in. boards, 10 ft., Pine, 12-in. boards, 10 ft., Pine, 12-in. boards, 15 ft., Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, select, Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, common, Pine, 1-in. siding, select, Pine, 1-in. siding, common, Spruce boards, each, Spruce plank, 1 1/2 in., each, Spruce plank, 2 in., each, Spruce wall strips, each, Hemlock boards, each, Hemlock joist, 4x6, each, Hemlock joist, 2 1/2 x 4, each, Hemlock wall strips, 2 1/2 x 4, each, Ash, good, Cherry, good, Cherry, common, Oak, good, Oak, second quality, Basswood, Hickory, Maple, Canada, Maple, American, per M., Chestnut, Shingles, shaved, pine, 2nd quality, extra, sawed, pine, clear, cedar, mixed, cedar, XXX, hemlock, Lath, hemlock, Lath, spruce.

BUFFALO.

Table listing Buffalo lumber prices, including We quote cargo lots, Uppers, Common, Culls.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Since our last report the market has been extremely dull and receipts small. Dealers are getting in odds and ends and preparing for winter. Lake rates are \$1.20, and canal \$2.00 to Albany, and \$2.75 to New York.

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

TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—SAGINAW INSPECTION.

Table listing TONAWANDA lumber prices, including Three uppers, Common, Culls.

CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of Oct. 6, says: The wind for the past week has been favorable for the lumber luggers, and a fleet has come along every day. The arrivals at this port, up to Wednesday, were 263, against 204 the week preceding, and the usual proportion at the sales docks has kept the market fully supplied with offerings. Sales were made with fair dispatch until Tuesday, Monday showing an especially brisk business, about 25 cargoes having been disposed of on that day. But after that the movement was slower, because the yard docks had become cumbered with unpiled lumber, and the arrivals continued without abatement. The yard men saw their opportunity, and taking the alleged drop in dimension in the alleged price list for a club, they pounded away at that class of stock with their accustomed zeal and vigor. The stuff stood up well under the slugging, and only slight concessions were realized. Cargoes were sold as low as \$9 for short piece stuff, but not enough changed hands at that figure to make it necessary to

alter the quotations. Meager or ordinary arrivals will probably restore the tone prevailing before this. No. 2 inch stock did not feel the load on the market like dimension, the offerings generally being purchased at former prices, or very nearly so. Good stock is still wanted in excess of arrivals, and a cargo of such lumber is eagerly competed for as soon as it swims in the market basin.

Table listing quotations for various lumber types, including Short dimension, green, Long dimension, green, Boards and strips, No. 2, Boards and strips—Medium, Boards and strips—No. 1, Shingles, standard, Extra, Lath.

Receipts of lumber, shingles, for the week ending Oct. 4, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange:—

Table showing receipts of lumber and shingles for 1883 and 1882, including Lumber, Shingles, and Cedar posts.

Table showing stock on hand for 1883 and 1881, including Lumber, Shingles, Lath, and Cedar posts.

LONDON.

The Timber Trades Journal of Sept. 22, says: The trade were well represented at Messrs. Simson & Mason's great sale of Wednesday last; and though no recovery in values was to be traced in the prices the unreserved good fetched, there appeared to be a more hopeful spirit amongst those present, and bids were plentiful, if only at a very moderate limit. Nothing seemed to hang fire, and notwithstanding the low average the sale realized throughout, taking into consideration the limited quantity of good Swedish deals, &c., that were submitted, we think it compared favourably with other sales in respect to prices generally.

LEITH.

The Timber Trades Journal of Sept. 32, says: The arrivals show a slight improvement over last week's, and several large consignments are daily expected. White Swedish G 1/2 x 2 1/2 battens are not very plentiful here, and bid fair to become more scarce as the season advances.

On Tuesday last Messrs. Mitchell, Thomson, & Co. exposed for public competition at Granton a large and varied assortment of American and Baltic goods. Considered alongside of the large attendances this firm as a rule attract to their sales, yesterday's turn out was certainly disappointing; still a good few large buyers were present, the town being perhaps better represented than the country. The sale as usual began with the waney yellow pine, the first lot going at 2s. 9d. per cubic foot, the top price of the sale for this class of goods. The lowest figure was 2s. 5d., the average price being about 2s. 7d.. a good portion of the shipment being cleared out. The larger timber of the cargo had been set on one side, and did not bring forth any offers when exposed. American oak did not seem in great demand, one lot bringing 3s. 5d., and a few logs 3s. per cubic foot. Only one lot of Riga waincot was sold at 4s., and red Memel faroed little better, 14d. being all that could be got. As a rule large quantities of floorings and linings are cleared out at Granton, but this sale was an exception. Although several lots of 5 1/2 x 1 1/2 white flooring were sold at 11 1/2d. per superficial yard, the bids for linings were mostly all too low to enable the auctioneer to go on.

A novelty was offered in the shape of a cargo of Sequoia redwood. Mr. Thomson stated, before offering it, that this was the first cargo ever imported to the district, though a few odd parcels had found their way to the market previously. He further stated that the timber had been tried by several Edinburgh builders (whom he named) and found to give satisfaction. The exposer further gave the timber a splendid character, stating that, after fourteen years under ground, prices had been found to be as fresh as ever. There certainly appeared to be

every inclination to give the timber a chance, as the consignment went off fast, many cabinet-makers being among the purchasers. The wood is of a dark red color, and is very heavy, seeming to have a great deal of water in it, which, perhaps, accounts for the difficulty with which it is said to burn. An unsalable portion of the consignment seemed to be a large quantity of shingles for roofing purposes, 2s. 6d. per bundle being the highest offer.

LIVERPOOL.

The *Timber Trades Journal*, of Sept. 22, says: The importation of all kinds of wood goods continues to be far beyond the wants of the trade, and until there is a very marked improvement in the general business of this district, no relief from the present state of depression need be looked for, unless shippers can stop the present glut of supplies which are at present being put upon the market.

This is especially the case with Canadian, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotian goods, such as deals and birch timber, which have come forward far too freely; and, further, they have been pressed upon the market by means of auction sales, so that prices have been reduced to a point below which they apparently cannot further go.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER SALES.

On 14th Sept. Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay held one of their periodical auction sales of spruce deals, birch timber, &c., at which there was a fair attendance of buyers; and although a fair amount of competition was shown, prices were a shade lower than previous sales.

On Wednesday, Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine offered a cargo of Dalhousie spruce deals, birch, spruce, and pine timber, and although there was a good attendance of the local trade present nothing excepting the spruce deals was sold, all the timber being withdrawn owing to want of bidding.

Immediately afterwards Messrs. James Smith & Co. offered a good assortment of various descriptions of deals, timber, &c., consisting of St. John, N. B., spruce deals, Quebec pine deals, and other goods, but with the exception of three lots of Bay of Islands, Newfoundland pine little else was sold.

The sale was one of the poorest this firm has ever experienced, and the buyers present evidently had got their supplies, and were apparently only there to watch proceedings.

NORWAY.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept. 15, says: Last week we called attention to the necessity there was, if the markets here were to recover, for the shippers abroad to curtail their production, and in respect of Norway we seem to see something like a moderate cutting for next year and the following one, but the full effect of which will probably not be felt till 1885. A correspondent who has recently been spending some time in Norway visiting the various mills, and whose *bona fides* we have no reason to doubt, informs us that the log floatage to Drammen will this year be considerably less than was anticipated. The annual floatage to Drammen is 180,000 to 200,000 dozen logs, but this year there will be only 50,000 to 60,000 dozen, less than a third of the ordinary supplies.

From the Glommen and the other great tributary streams the floatage, we understand, will be much the same as last year, viz., about 250,000 to 300,000 dozen logs.

The trees in this part of Norway—in fact, pretty generally throughout the country—are bought of the small peasant proprietors, and these latter are just now unusually stubborn in insisting on former prices, while the buyers on their side show equal obstinacy in declining to purchase except at lower figures than previously paid; as a consequence of this business at the annual trade fairs was positively nil.

The same correspondent tells us that, from what he gathered during his stay, the traders in Norway have the impression that no speedy improvement in the great markets of England, &c., is to be expected, and, acting on this conviction, they (the mill-owners) are by no means anxious to purchase (they fear) at a concession, except at reduced prices; so that it stands to reason, if this state of things continues, the production

for the forthcoming year must necessarily be very much curtailed. It is said that the present prices obtainable in the markets of the United Kingdom barely cover cost, which we can fully believe, and hence there is no real inducement to continue trading except on the most confined scale.

It is easy to understand how disagreeable it is to a large producer who has been accustomed to employ hundreds of hands in his mills, cutting thousands of standards of deals, to bring his establishment down to an all-round reduced scale, and no doubt it is this disinclination to acknowledge that they have been working at a loss which keeps many of these large mills working full time when really they ought to be curtailing their output in every possible way.

With regard to the attitude of the peasantry who have timber to sell, and who, when they wanted money, had to resort to the fairs to raise it by disposing of their trees to the manufacturers, a great alteration has taken place; the branch banks now established in the interior, especially in the Valley of the Glommen, from whence two-thirds of the timber is supplied, have come to the assistance of the small forest owner, and he can at a pinch raise money on the timbers as it grows, without the necessity of going to town at all. Formerly men of this class were entirely dependent on the Christiania merchants, to whom they looked to put them in funds when they needed it. If the peasant can maintain this independent attitude, it is evident the Norwegian timber trade must meet with an interruption.

Whether the same condition of things exists in the neighboring country of Sweden our correspondent does not say, but doubtless the position is not materially different in respect to the prime cost of growing wood.

RAFTS ARRIVED.

The *Chronicle* gives the following list of rafts, etc., arrived at Quebec:

SEPT. 27.—Stokes & Kelly, walnut Bowen's Cove.

J. R. Booth, white pine, &c., St. Lawrence Docks.

Grant & Miller, white pine, &c., Cap Rouge.

D. Moore, (2), white pine, &c., Cap Rouge.

British Canadian Timber Co., white pine, &c., St. Lawrence Docks.

J. R. Booth, white pine, &c., Cap Rouge.

Joe. Bolduc, deals, Bridgewater cove.

F. B. Howard, deals, Lake St. Joseph.

J. B. Grier, white pine, &c., Cap Rouge.

Our 4.—Jas Reed, deals, Mill cove.

Stokes & Son, staves, Dobell's cove.

Muir Bros, staves, Bowen's (Sillery).

Estate of late John Bonfield, white pine, St. Lawrence Docks.

Fraser & McCoshen, white pine, St. Lawrence Docks.

Simon Wible, staves, Union cove.

Flatt & Bradley, staves, St. Michael's cove.

J. Cockburn, white pine, &c., Cap Rouge.

Muir Bros., oak, &c., Bowen's (Sillery).

MONTREAL.

The *Gazette* says:—The wet weather of the past few days has been a great drawback to the local trade, as buyers will not operate when stocks show to disadvantage, consequently a very limited business has been done during the week both in hard and soft woods. There has, however, been an active enquiry for laths at the late advance, sales being reported at \$1.70 per 1,000, and some dealers find great difficulty in satisfying the demand. Advice from Ottawa state that a good demand exists for pine, which is moving out pretty freely by barge. There is still a brisk movement of deals to British ports, and rates are quoted at 65s to 67s Gd.

Falling Leaves.

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



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File Manufacturers
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150 FRONT STREET EAST
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FILES FOR SALE. FILES RE-OUT

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70 King Street East, Toronto.

SPECIALTY:—Belting made from J. B. HOYT & Co's American Oak Tanned Leather. Send for Price List and Discounts.

JONES & SON,
Wholesale Lumber & Timber Dealers

39 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Oak, Ash, Cherry, Black Walnut, Poplar, Butternut

And all other kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

White and Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber.

Oak Ship Plank and Timber. Pine Deck Plank and Ship Stock Generally.



Established 1874.

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RELIEVE AND CURE

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

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

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

C. L. TILLEY, WATERVILLE, N.B.

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

A. NORMAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

NORMAN'S ELECTRO CURATIVE TRUSS is the best in the world. Guaranteed to hold and be comfortable. Circular free. N.B.—Trusses for Rupture, best in America, and Electric Batteries always on hand at reasonable prices. 187

APPLICATION FOR INCORPORATION.

The following notice appears in the *Canada Gazette* :-

"Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council under "The Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877," for letters patent incorporating the undermentioned applicants and those other persons who may become shareholders in the proposed company as a body corporate and politic for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :-

1. The proposed name of the company is "The Peterborough Review Printing and Publishing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which such incorporation is sought are :-

(a) To purchase and acquire from Messrs. Toker & Co. the good will and right to print, publish and issue the newspaper called the *Peterborough Review*, both daily and week editions, and also the good will and right to print, publish and issue the newspaper called the *Canada Lumberman*, both being published by the said Toker & Co., at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, and Province of Ontario, together with the general printing and publishing business, book-binding and general stationery business carried on by said Toker & Co., at the said Town of Peterborough, together with all plant, machinery, stock property and assets used by the said Toker & Co., to print and publish said newspaper and carry on their said business;

(b) And after such purchase and acquirement by said proposed company, the printing, publication and issue by them, at the said Town of Peterborough, of the said *Peterborough Review*, both daily and weekly editions, and also the printing, publication and issue by the said company, at the said Town of Peterborough, or at such other place in the Dominion of Canada as may from time to time be deemed advisable, of the said *Canada Lumberman*, and also the carrying on by the said Company of a general printing and publishing business, book-binding in all its branches and a general stationery business, at the said Town of Peterborough and at such other place or places throughout the Dominion of Canada, as may be deemed advisable.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said Company is to be forty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be eighty, and the amount of each share five hundred dollars.

6. The names in full and the addresses and callings of each of the applicants are John Carnegie, of the said Town of Peterborough, printer and publisher, Edward John Toker, of the said Town of Peterborough, printer and publisher; John Hilliard Carnegie, of the said Town of Peterborough, Gentleman; George Hilliard, of the said Town of Peterborough, lumber manufacturer, and Robert Archibald Morrow, of the said Town of Peterborough, Gentleman.

7. The said John Carnegie, Edward John Toker and John Hilliard Carnegie, all of whom are residents of Canada, are to be the first or provisional directors of the proposed company.

8. The said company intend to transact business throughout the Dominion of Canada.

9. And notice is also hereby given that the said applicants will in their petition ask for the embodying in the letters patent of the following provisions :-

At each annual meeting it shall be the duty of the shareholders present to estimate and establish by resolution the then actual value of the shares of the stock of the company, such estimate to be based on the financial result of the operations of the company as exhibited by the statement of its affairs then before them, and in case at any time during the then next ensuing year any share or shares in the stock of the company are offered for sale, whether under execution or otherwise, and the sale thereof has not been entered on the books of the company, or if any share or shares of the company have become transmitted by bequest, inheritance, or in any other way whatsoever, then the said company shall, during the two months

next after such sale, offer for sale or transmission has been notified to the company, have the privilege of acquiring such share or shares so sold or to be sold or so transmitted as aforesaid, upon payment or tender of the price of such share or shares calculated at the value thereof as established at the then last annual meeting, the company having the first preference of purchase and then the shareholders; and in such order and on such conditions as regards the respective shareholders as may be fixed by the By-laws of the company.

R. H. DENNISTOUN,
Solicitor for the said applicants.

Dated at the Town of Peterborough, this 26th day of September, A.D., 1883.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the Board of Trade, for the month of Aug., and for the first eight months of the year :-
MONTH ENDED 31st JULY, 1883.

Timber (Hewn).	Quantity Loads.	Value.
Russia.....	60,763	117,483
Sweden and Norway.....	62,204	100,796
Germany.....	40,613	91,580
United States.....	11,264	41,082
British India.....	1,502	21,883
British North America.....	110,421	534,577
Other Countries.....	30,232	41,239
Total.....	316,939	948,629

Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).	Quantity Loads.	Value.
Russia.....	222,780	528,232
Sweden and Norway.....	219,339	474,235
British North America.....	243,181	538,744
Other Countries.....	31,329	99,156
Total.....	716,638	1,740,367

Staves, (all sizes).	Quantity Loads.	Value.
Mahogany (tons).....	3,238	32,155
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	1,033,677	2,688,996

MONTH ENDED 31st AUG., 1883.	Quantity Loads.	Value.
Timber (Hewn).		
Russia.....	185,004	364,666
Sweden and Norway.....	390,974	615,774
Germany.....	212,233	565,776
United States.....	85,802	323,927
British India.....	34,339	481,600
British North America.....	170,005	805,221
Other Countries.....	290,194	352,478
Total.....	1,338,666	3,509,432

Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).	Quantity Loads.	Value.
Russia.....	561,259	1,224,723
Sweden and Norway.....	1,033,030	2,340,498
British North America.....	605,892	1,330,081
Other Countries.....	235,000	765,391
Total.....	2,435,211	5,930,673

Staves (all sizes).	Quantity Loads.	Value.
Mahogany (tons).....	81,373	360,896
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	3,773,877	9,440,105

A VISITOR FROM NATAL.

Mr. John Nicol, of Durban, Province of Natal, South Africa, has been in Ottawa. Mr. Nicol is accompanied by Mr. Thos. Bell, of Messrs. D. W. Bell & Co., general merchants, of London, England, who are also his European correspondents. The objects of their visit to Canada is chiefly pleasure, but they come also to see improvements that might exist and look into matters connected with the business in which they are interested. In conversation with a *Free Press* reporter Mr. Nicol said that he had been a resident of Natal for twenty-two years, during which time he had never seen snow. He described the climate as one of the finest possible, the average temperature being all the year round between seven-five and ninety. The extreme heat was sometimes as high as a hundred and twenty, while the lowest reached was about sixty-five above zero. Mr. Bell here joined Mr. Nicol and in reply to an enquiry by the reporter said that Mr. Nicol was the largest contractor and building material manufacturer in his country. In the course of his business he used a great deal of timber and lumber, having to take timber chiefly from the Baltic. In connection with his pleasure trip he intended making a thorough study of the manufacture of lumber, with a view of adopting improvements in his own country. He visited the saw mills of Mr. J. R. Booth and Mr. McLaren, and was perfectly astonished at what he saw. He thought the mode of manufacturing was perfection and the product good. In his town he would see if it were practicable to im-

port lumber or timber from Canada. Durban is the largest town in Natal and has a population now of about 8,000. Messrs. Nicol and Bell left by the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk for the west. They stop over at Toronto, Detroit and Chicago, and will visit Bay City and Saginaw, the great lumber producing centres of the United States. After visiting the principal cities across the line they will leave for England.

AMBER.

Some very interesting researches have recently been made on the flora of the amber-bearing formations of East Prussia by Messrs. Goepfert and Menge. In ancient times there must have been in this part of Europe a group of conifers comprising specimens from almost all parts of the world. Among the splendid specimens of the California conifers were the redwood, the sugar pine, and the Douglas spruce; and of the examples of the Eastern States were the bald cypress, red cedar, thuja, and the *Pinus rigida* from the eastern coasts of Asia were the Chilian incense cedar, the parasol fir, the arbor vitae, the glyptostrobus, and the thuyopsis; and the scotch fir, the spruce, and the cypress of Europe, and the callitris of Southern Africa. It appears that the deposits of amber for which the Baltic is noted are the product of generations of these resin-bearing trees. The richest deposits are situated along a strip of coast between Memel and Dantzic, though the real home of amber has been supposed to lie in the bed of the Baltic between Bornholm and the main land. It rests upon cretaceous rocks and consists chiefly of their debris, forming a popular mixture known as blue earth, which appears to exist throughout the Province of Samland at the depth of 80 to 100 feet, and to contain an almost inexhaustible supply of amber. Immense quantities of amber are washed out to sea from the coast or brought down by rivulets and cast up again during the storms or in certain winds. The actual yield by quarrying is 200,000 to 300,000 pounds a year, or five times the quantity estimated to be cast up by the waves on the strip of coast above mentioned.—*London Times*.

ST. JOHN N.B.

The *Daily News* says :-For some time past there has been a considerable traffic over the Intercolonial in ship's masts and spars. They are shipped at Point Levis and transported to Halifax and St. John. They cover two and a half to three cars, the longer pieces being nearly ninety feet in length. This trade was opened last year by Charles Nevins, of St. John, and greatly increased during the present season. Timber of this kind is becoming scarce or inaccessible in New Brunswick. The expense of loading and carriage is a very considerable item when brought from Quebec. During the past week a little more activity has transpired in this line, but prices are without alteration. Local contractors are enquiring for certain kinds of stock. This is, of course, only what may be expected as the season advances. As a rule there is generally a spurt in the autumn for material to complete jobs in hand before the winter sets in. Many people are now suddenly discovering that they must have certain work done at once, hence the rush.

QUEBEC.

The *Chronicle* of Sept. 28 says :-Since our last quotations there has not been much done in the way of sales, though it is reported that a lot of Three River Deals, have been sold on private terms. In Ottawa Timber we hear of one very choice raft, about 70 feet, having changed hands, reported at 36 cents; a raft of 45 feet, at 22 cents and 23 cents. Also, a raft of 51 feet at 23½ cents, with Red Pine of 45 feet, at 16 cents.

It is currently reported on the street, that a contract has been made for the coming season's production in both Pine and Spruce Deals of the Messrs. Baptist's mills, Three Rivers. The sale was effected on private terms, and figures have not transpired, but prices said to be low.

REDUCING THE CUT.

The Chicago *Northwestern Lumberman* says: A Wisconsin lumberman of years of experience, a man of superior judgement, and one who looks conditions squarely in the face, made the remark in the office of the *Lumberman* a few

days ago that the welfare of the lumber business for 1884 would depend on a retrenchment of operations the coming logging season. If 150 of the manufacturers of the Northwest could be brought together, and were to express their views on this question, it is doubtful if one of them would disagree with the Wisconsin gentleman to an extent that the universal verdict would not be that retrenchment is necessary. Every intelligent lumberman in the three states knows that the cut of logs for the winter should be a light one. He knows that the mills last season cut too much lumber, and that an endeavor to work off the stocks this season has resulted in lowering prices. He can see new mills being built, and new lumbering sections opening up. The product of the Southern mills is taking the place of white pine to an increased extent every year. All these conditions are plainly seen, and what action will be taken? No arguments are needed, for the position is thoroughly understood. In the Saginaw and Muskegon districts, and in Wisconsin, there is talk of reducing the cut, but whether it will be carried into effect is another question.

If you would escape the ravages of that scourge of the summer season, Cholera Morbus, keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for use. In that and all other forms of Bowel Complaint it is infallible.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." \$63 a week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated, Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN G. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 81 & 83 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. ORMOND & WALSH, sole authorized Agents for Peterborough Ont. w48d11223

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA CHOLERA INFANTUM DIARRHEA AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

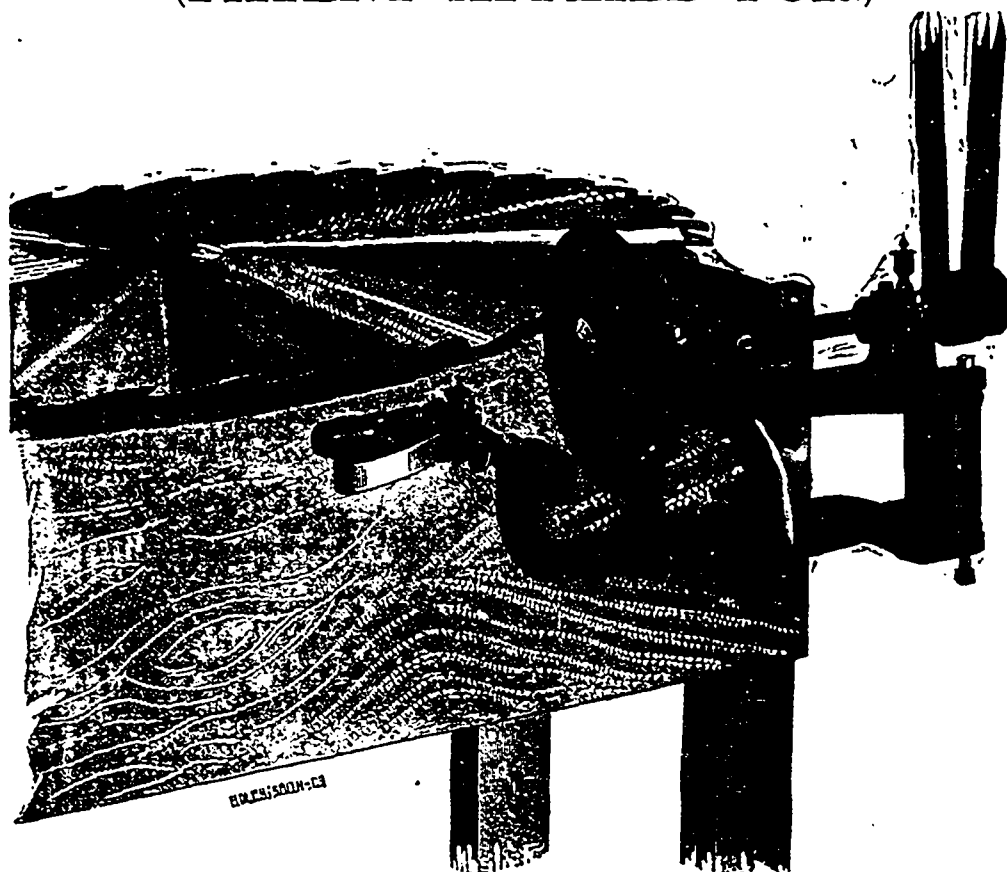
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(PATENT APPLIED FOR.)

No Heating!

Quick!

Simple!



Exact Work!

Cheap!

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POSITIVE STOPS! ADJUSTABLE GUIDE! Every Tooth made exactly alike!
JUST WHAT IS WANTED in every Saw-mill in Canada!

A REVOLUTION IN GUMMING SAWS WILL BE EFFECTED WHEREVER

ROGERS' SAW GUMMER

Is Introduced to replace Burr Gummers, or Grindstones, or where Emery Wheels have been run in the usual way. Every Machine Guaranteed to work as represented or No Sale. It works EASILY; is so SIMPLE and COMPLETE that Sawyers can keep their Saws CONSTANTLY in FIRST-CLASS ORDER and thus LARGELY INCREASE the DAILY OUT-PUT.

Price Complete, with Countershaft - - \$40.00.

HART EMERY WHEEL COMPANY, Limited
 HAMILTON, CANADA.

Manufacturers of HART'S PATENT EMERY and CORUNDUM WHEELS.

FORESTRY PRESERVATION.

The London Times in an article on the late movement of the Ontario Government in this direction, says: "At the instance of the Ontario government an exhaustive report upon the necessity of preserving and replanting forests has just been compiled by Mr. R. W. Phipps of Toronto. The subject is one in which increasing interest is being felt in the dominion, and the report in question deals with it very comprehensively." The Times gives a critique of the whole report, and concludes by saying: "What action the Ontario government may take on the strength of the recommendations is not yet known, but their appreciation of the importance of the subject is shown by their authorizing the gratuitous distribution of a large number of copies of the report among the farmers of the province."

Mr. Phipps, who has been given charge of the affairs, is going on with this important work with that systematic thoroughness which characterizes his management of whatever he takes in hand. Large numbers of circulars have been issued and numerous replies obtained. Many places in the settled portions of Ontario will be visited before winter, and when the lately issued report is laid before parliament at the coming session it will be supplemented by another, giving the experience of many individuals in different parts of Ontario in raising trees, stating the soils most suitable to the different varieties, the method of planting most suitable, the relative merits of raising from the seed, from seedlings transplanted from nurseries, and from those taken from the forest; and results gained in each case, with much other information calculated to assist those intending to plant, and to prevent the losses and disappointments which have often resulted from mistakes in commencing or want of after care.

With earliest spring Mr. Phipps will make a tour through the great forest region in the northeast portion of Ontario, passing from the front near Kingston back towards and past Lake Nipissing, obtaining from lumbermen, farmers and other practical men their opinions as to the best methods of continuing in productive forest such portions of territory as it may be advisable to preserve in woodland, and of preventing the ravages of brush fires in all portions of the country. In the report which will deal with this matter we may expect from Mr. Phipps' well-known powers of description many vivid pictures of the scenery presented, and much valuable information concerning the resources of a large portion of our country not as yet well known to our population, while the report also will, judging from the last, be most useful to the general purpose of forestry—its principal aim.—*Toronto World.*

Timber and Houses in Sky.

Throughout the isles timber is a rare and precious article, most frequently the gift of ocean. The man who secures a good log of driftwood has obtained a prize worth having. It may have been a brave old tree, tempest-torn from its home in some distant forest, carried to the sea by rushing torrents, and perchance tossed by the waves and wafted to and fro by many a current, ere it drifted to its rest on these far isles. Or it may be the masts and spars, or perchance the cargo of some wrecked vessel—whatever its story it is treasure trove, and most deeply valued. Though encrusted with barnacles or riddled by pholades it can all be turned to good account; the same last piece will make a stool or a settle, or a box or a part of a door; while large timbers become rafters—precious heirlooms, for a young couple cannot wed till they have accumulated enough rafters to support their thatch, and should they have occasion to "fit," the only part of their booty that commands any pecuniary compensation is the roof, not the work only, but also the heavy thatch saturated with thick greasy peat-reek, (in other words with a thick coating of soot). This, when broken up, forms a valuable manure for the unfertile crofts.—*Temple Bar.*

SAND POWER.

The Virginia City Enterprise says:—"Jim Townsend has six of his arastras running to their full capacity. From a millwright who assisted in putting up the machinery we have

some particulars regarding the novel apparatus, which is Mr. Townsend's own invention. The arastras are placed in a little sandy flat, where only sufficient water for drinking purposes and to moisten the ore operated upon is to be obtained. The arastras are actually operated by sand, which drives a large overshot wheel. On this wheel sand takes the place of water. It was at first Mr. Townsend's intention to run the arastras by means of a large windmill or windwheel, but as this wheel would run too slow at times, at other times so fast as to be liable to tear everything to pieces, and again would not run at all, he hit upon a regulator. This regulator is sand, a great pile of which has been raked up to the works. The windmill runs a belt containing a great number of buckets, and these carry the sand up to a big tank, just as grain elevators carry wheat in a flouring mill. A stream of sand being let out upon the overshot wheel, it revolves just as it would under the weight of a stream of water, and the arastras move steadily on at their work. When there is much wind, sand is stored up for use when calm prevails, so that the arastras are never idle. After a sufficient quantity of sand has once been accumulated, there is no more trouble on that score, the same sand being used over and over again."

THE CHEHALIS REGION.

The Chehalis Valley *Vidette*, in descending upon the lumber facilities of Washington Territory, states that the timber of the Chehalis river and Gray's Harbor basin will yield from 2,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet to the quarter section, the forests being yet comparatively untouched. This lumber, of which there are said to be millions of acres lining the shores of the Chehalis, the Black, the Satsop, the Hoquim, the Humtlips, the Johns and Elk rivers, and their scores of tributaries, embracing nearly 2,000 miles of waterway, down any and all of which logs can be run, in nearly all seasons, and most cases to the great central reservoir of Gray's Harbor. To this is added an entrance from the Pacific Ocean, "the great highway of lumber fleets—straight, short, broad—upon the bar of which there is over 20 feet of water at the lowest tides, and which for smoothness, safety and general good qualities and characteristics is far superior to any entrance north of San Francisco." Mill sites, with admirable advantages, are numerous. Logs are worth \$5, the cost of saying is about \$3, and the lumber sells at from \$20 to \$50.



BARRON'S LUMBER DRYER

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Send for descriptive Pamphlet containing list of parties using this Dry Kiln in the United States. Dryers built and in working order by the following Companies:
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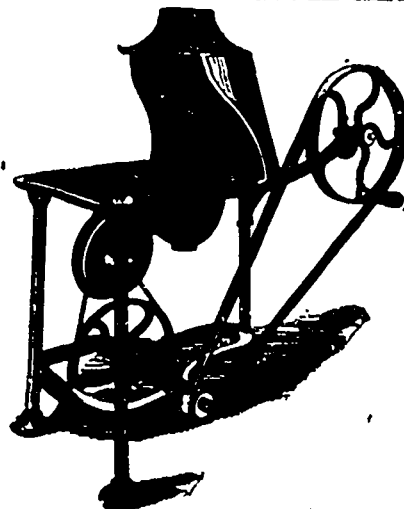
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The Lightest, Cheapest, and Most Durable Cant Dog in the World.

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SAW MILLS!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1714

SAVING THE TIMBER.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—The first annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest was held at Chicago on Wednesday. This association was organized for the furtherance of the interests of lumber manufacturers, and those present were united in their determination to adopt measures looking towards a better condition of affairs. The gentlemen who were present represented an industry connected with a wide extent of country comprising vast tracts of land in the three great lumber states—Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The *Inter-Ocean* in speaking of the important gathering says:—"Figures are difficult to comprehend sometimes, but an idea of the immense amount of capital represented in this association may be gained from the fact 3,000,000,000 out of the 8,000,000,000 feet of lumber manufactured in those states annually was represented, besides the capital in the mills, the logs in the booms and in the timber, in addition to shipping and other interests. The association also represents an interest which employs 70,000 men directly and many others indirectly. The meeting was remarkable for the unanimity of feeling in regard to the matter of over-production, and the views of the members are set forth in strong language in the resolutions given below."

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, In the present depressed condition of trade in this country in all branches of manufactured goods, taken in connection with a depressed condition of the products of the soil and farm, a depressed condition in which lumber deeply sympathizes; and

Whereas, We cannot see one prospect of an improvement in the price of lumber, except in such a curtailment of the amount of the lumber produced in the country as shall render the supply adequate, but not in excess of the ability of purchasers to consume; and that in this view of the cases we recommend to all engaged in logging operations a careful consideration of the conditions of the country and a shaping of their winter operations accordingly; therefore.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that under the impetus of excessive log cutting, the lumber supply of the northwest has for the past year or two been in excess of a healthy demand for consumption, inducing a partial stagnation in the lumber business of the country; and in view of the fact that the probable supply of old logs left over the coming winter will be abnormally large, we recommend to all manufacturers of lumber in the pine-producing regions such conservatism in their endeavors during the coming winter as will tend to restrict the tendency toward an over supply of logs during the year 1884.

Resolved, That only in such conservatism can we hope for a profitable return for investment of labor and capital, either to log producer, lumber manufacturer, or lumber dealer.

Resolved, That such curtailment can be accomplished only the individual effort and good judgment of such manufacturer, irrespective of what his neighbor may do, trusting to the good sense of the lumbermen as a body to accomplish a result which can only tend to the best interest of all engaged in the trade.

Resolved, That there is no more standing timber in the northwest than the future demands of the country will require, and it is as well for the interest of the consumer as producer to cut only such quantities as the yearly ability of the country to consume may demand. It is, therefore, a matter of public policy as well as a matter of self interest to timber-owners to consider their interests in the future while providing a sufficient but not excessive log supply for present consumption.

Spruce in England.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept. 29, says: Spruce went cheap; the cargo ex Crane seemed to be the most attractive, and several lots of regulars were secured by one firm, who evidently was satisfied he had a bargain at £10 10s. The planks at £12 15s. and £13 were also cheap enough for anything, and with any turn in the market it would not surprise us to see similar

goods realizing a few months hence a couple of pounds a standard more. The 2nd quality planks also went cheap at £8 10s. Unsorted spruce seemed to average about £7 for regulars, but even at this were very low considering the moderate stocks. Some odd lots went cheaper, but anyway buyers had no cause to complain.

The lowest prices the 1st quality, ex Ellida, from Quebec, fetched, for we make no comment on, as they speak for themselves, and merely observe that with Quebec goods, as with those from some of the favorite Baltic ports, buyers cannot always dispense with an inspection.

HOW TO PRESERVE BELTS.

Belting is a very heavy item of expense to every mill man, as it is indeed to every manufacturer using machinery for the prosecution of his industry, and anything which will tend to reduce such expenditure is worthy of presentation for their benefit. An experienced engineer says he has made a belt last him ten years by each Saturday evening turning the inner side out, washing it well with warm water and soda, scraping and oiling it, and then going over the same operation Monday morning before starting the machinery. By doing this and keeping his pulleys clean he finds that they will run at full speed with five pounds of steam when the belts are on loose pulleys, while a larger engine alongside, to which no such attention is given, cannot run with less than thirty pounds under like circumstances.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

Every day reports from the south indicate that the ownership of pine lands there is being gradually contracted to few holders.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—Cedar operations will not be heavy this winter as the demand for posts and poles does not warrant an extensive output. One Bay City dealer who last winter got out 900,000 pieces will not get out more than 200,000 this. The prospects for the cedar trade are not good.

A HOODED circular saw guard has been invented and patented by Mr. Leonhard Hofmann, of Cincinnati, Ohio, which is adjustable to any height above the saw table to allow for the working of any thickness of lumber. The adjustment may be made instantly, and the guard is held rigidly in place at any elevation desired. It is designed to prevent accidents by circular saws.

WHAT right have the parties who are daily making a practice of appropriating logs and cedar, found floating in the bay, to their own use and benefit? If a man can so claim property thus found, what protection is there against his claiming your wife or your wood-pile if he finds them on the streets. Until I am satisfied on this point, I shall in the interest of home comforts, keep my wife in and chain the dog to the wood-pile.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 10.—The first real snowstorm of the season occurred to-day. The ground is covered, but it is so soft that it will undoubtedly disappear and be followed by the usual Indian summer.

R. B. Angus, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, General Manager Van Horne, and Superintendent Egan reached Calgary this evening after a thirty-six hour run from Winnipeg.

Rev. Dr. Grant, Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, who has just returned with Sanford Fleming from a trip through the Rock river route of the Canadian Pacific, reports Major Rogers, in charge of the Rocky Mountain survey, having successfully achieved a triumph for a direct line. There are three distinct passes, as follows:—In the Rockies proper, Kicking Horse; in the Selkirk range, Rogers' pass, and in the old or Columbia range, Eccles pass. This virtually settles a long-disputed question, and gives the Canadian Pacific the shortest of all trans-continental railways. From Winnipeg to Port Moody on the Pacific is only about one thousand four hundred and eighty miles, whereas from Portland to St. Paul is one thousand nine hundred and eleven miles. Another interesting fact is that it will present the most striking and picturesque scenery of all trans-continental railways. The mountains on Bow river, on Kicking Horse, and in the Selkirks are singularly grand and beautiful. Principal Grant has perched the Rockies now by four distinct passes, and knows whereof he speaks.

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AXES and EDGE TOOLS

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Old and Reliable, the Best Axes made in Canada.

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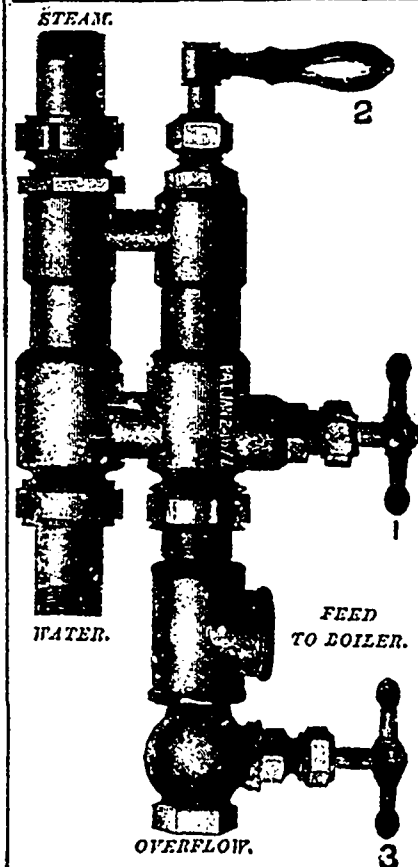
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The Best Feed known for Stationery, Marine or Locomotive Boilers.

THE INJECTOR PERFECTED!

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

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AMERICAN SAWS: We represent Four of the Best American Saw Factories

SAVE YOUR TIMBER
By using **THIN** Saws.

McLAUGHLIN Bros., Arnprior, run two 60-in. Brooke Bit Saws, 800 revolutions per minute, on 6 to 10-inch feed.

They use Steam Feed

No. 1 TOOTH.

VIZ.

AMERICAN SAW Co.
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Inserted Tooth,
BIT TOOTH,
AND
SPECIALLY THIN SOLID SAWS

We run 60-inch to 72-inch Solid Saws, as thin at center as 10 gauge at rim—saving, over a 7 gauge saw—1000 feet of lumber in every 25,000 cut.

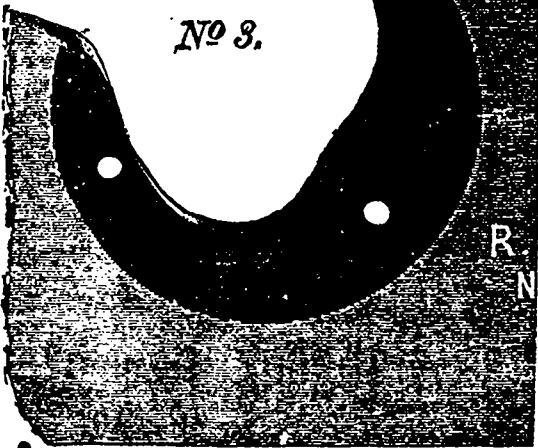


With this Saw you have either a Bit Tooth Saw or ordinary Inserted Tooth Saw, with teeth two-and-a-half inches long, both fit same socket and are interchangeable in a few minutes. These Bits require no gumming, and very little filing; are so firmly held that they will stand all necessary swaging, and can be worn down to dotted line shown in cut, they rest on lugs, saving the strain on the rim of the saw. For these reasons they will cut more and better timber at less cost than any other tooth. **EXTRA BITS (per 100) No. 1 \$9; No. 2, \$8.— (per 1000), No. 1, \$80, No. 2, \$70.**

Two sets No. 1 Bits have cut 500 m. feet pine, in 60-inch saw, running 800 revolutions per minute, on 6-inch feed. E. E. PARSONS, Arnprior.

McLAUGHLIN BROS., Arnprior, run two 60-in. Hoe Saws, on 6 to 10-in. feed, 800 revolutions per minute.

Write them.



HOE'S PATENT BIT SAWS.

One of the best Bit Saws made, above cut represents usual size tooth, one size larger and smaller made. Send for particulars and prices.

SAVE TIMBER



GROW RICH

EMERSON'S EXTRA THIN SOLID SAWS

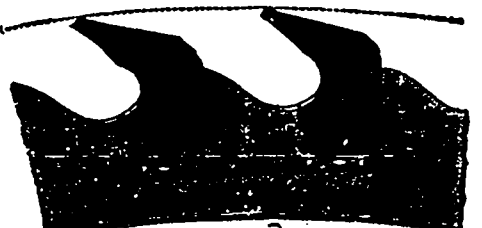
Having special facilities for the manufacture of extra thin saws for board mills, we are prepared to receive orders for Circular Saws as follows:—54 inches in diameter, as thin as 12 gauge at rim and 11 at center, 54 to 56, 11 gauge at rim, 10 at center, 66 to 72, 10 at rim, 9 at center. Our unparalleled success with thin saws during past few years has induced us to recommend them to our customers. Our superior facilities are:—1st, Evenness of Temper, 2nd, Perfect Accuracy in Thickness, Saw balances perfectly; 3rd, Properly Hammered, to have equal strain in all its parts and at same time run true. This department is under the special supervision of J. E. Emerson, who has had 30 years experience and is without doubt the most successful circular saw maker in the world.

NO EXTRA PRICE FOR THIN SAWS.

EMERSON'S LUMBERMAN'S CLIPPER SAW

Can insert one tooth for every inch in diameter of Saw.

Extra Teeth 25c. each.



Extra Teeth 25c. each.

Designed specially for Thin Saws not thicker than 6 gauge at rim, or thinner than 15 gauge at rim.

The CLIPPER FLANGE SAW

EXPRESSLY FOR HEAVY FEED.

Extra Teeth 50c. each.



Two and a half inches long



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I HAVE USED ALL KINDS OF GUMMERS, BUT NEVER SAW ONE EQUAL MIXER'S SELF FEEDING CHAMPION.

Alligator Jaw Wrenches

5 sizes, grip from 1/2 to 3 inches, Iron. Solid Steel Jaw. Price 50c. to \$5.00.



Cut represents No. 1. Larger sizes have Solid Hand-les.

WE KEEP IN STOCK ALL KINDS OF

Saw Mill Furnishings

SAW GUMMERS:—Stone's Original, large and small size Mixer's Self-feeding Champion; Emery Wheels and Stands.

SAW SWAGES:—Hoe's, Emerson's, Mixer's, and American Saw Co.; from \$1.50 to \$4.00.

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JAREOKI'S PATENT SOREW, PLATE, and PIPE CUTTER, 1/2 inch to 2 inches, \$23.00, smaller ranges in proportion Band Saws, Scroll Saws, Rainbow Saws for felling trees, American Shingle Saws, Lace Cutters, Cant Hook, Fine Scrapers, Leather, Cotton and Rubber Belting.

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