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The only Newspaper devoted to the Lumber and Timber Industries published in Canada.

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VOL. 4.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., JUNE 16, 1884.

NO. 12.

BARE TREES IN CANADA.

One of the most interesting things in connection with tree planting is the extension by artificial means of the natural range of the growth of trees. The change is generally to a colder and more severe climate. In Toronto three kinds of magnolias are grown in the open air, one of which will attain a height of some forty feet. This is exclusive of the *Liriodendron*, which is a native though seldom seen in its wild state much west of Hamilton; occasionally it is found near the southern corner of Georgian bay. The introduction of rare kinds is generally a slow process. Magnolias have been grown in Toronto for some thirty years; yet so seldom are they seen that the newspapers but last year spoke of one, on College street, as if it had been the first of the kind. The rarest tree grown here is, perhaps, the gingo tree (*Salisburia adiantifolia*) of which it is doubtful if there be, out of doors, more than one specimen; yet that this native of China and Japan, which is never seen in Europe, we believe, south of the Mediterranean, thrives here, is a fact to be borne in mind. The aristolochi has been found difficult to reproduce; all attempts in hot houses, have, so far as we know, failed; yet accident has given us proof that it can be put into condition to germinate and has germinated, after being a whole winter under ice, from melting snow and falling rain, forms to the depth of several inches. Having been under this ice in the winter of 1883-4, some seeds germinated, and the plants are now in the possession of the writer; one plant of this native of the south was allowed to remain under ice a second winter, and it commences the spring in a perfectly healthy state. The custard apple grows naturally as far north as Niagara, and its artificial reproduction here is not improbable. The tulip tree, before mentioned, few take the trouble to grow, though it can scarcely be said to be out of its latitude here. Over the merits of the ailanthus it is possible to dispute; but when placed at a distance from the dwelling, where the objectionable odor of the male tree from which the female is with characteristic gallantry presumed to be free cannot offend, its long lanceolate leaves give an oriental touch to the landscape. The dwarf chestnut, and the buckeye, another and beautiful variety of chestnut, can be grown here without difficulty; but seldom is either of them seen.

Our nurserymen, as a rule, are content to go on the beaten track; they seldom trouble themselves to produce new varieties of trees; but if they do not wake from their slumber they must expect to be left behind. Of course for general purposes our own trees deserve to get the preference. But not all the beauty of the floral world is native to our soil. There is beauty in variety; and variety should now, when opportunity offers, be sought after and encouraged. Even so beautiful a shrub as the burning bush

(*Wahoo*) and one so easily grown, is seldom seen in our shrubberies. For the wood it is desirable to learn by experiment, what is the most economical tree to grow. The ailanthus, of which the wood is suitable for furniture, grows with extreme rapidity. The black walnut must either be reproduced, or its use in the manufacture of furniture be abandoned. At present it is perhaps the most profitable tree that can be grown; and yet it is doubtful whether it is being planted to any extent worth mentioning. Alongside of the black walnut, for economic value may be placed the hickory. Both of these, the most valuable of our native trees are being neglected. Most of the trees that are being planted are of comparatively little value. If common trees must have the preference, that is no reason why rarer kinds should not be assigned their true place; and this we fear is not being done. If we are now to begin to replant in earnest, the work should be done with discrimination and with a view to producing the best results, aesthetic and economic.—*Agriculturist*

SHADE TREES—PLANTING, AND AFTER-CARE.

Trees that have grown in the open air, will do better than those from thick woods. In selecting those only should be taken that are perfectly sound; a dead spot, however small, will extend until it ruins the tree. Trees with short trunks and large thin tops should be chosen, avoiding such as divide into two nearly equal branches, for they will be very likely to split down. In taking up trees, every root should be secured to the utmost fibre as far as possible, and without splitting or bruising them, and the holes for planting them should be large enough to receive the roots in their natural position. While out of the ground, the roots should be protected from the air and kept moist, and in setting them fine rich earth should be packed around all the fibres. Trees should be staked to prevent the wind from starting the roots, and well mulched to keep the ground moist and loose. A vicious practice prevails very extensively of cutting off the entire top. It is the death warrant of the tree. It may put out new branches and do well for a few years, but the wound will seldom heal; that will ultimately decay down into the centre of trunk and the limbs will break off or die. This process, in its various stages, may be seen in a large proportion of the trees that have been treated in this way. If a trunk must be cut off, let it be just above a thrifty limb, whose growth will heal over the wound. If branches must be removed, they should be cut close to the trunk, great care being taken not to injure the bark or wood, the cut made smooth and covered at once with wax or paint so as to exclude the air. Shade trees are usually set too thick, from two to four times too many being

put on the ground, consequently, as soon as they have grown a little, they interfere with each other, and a struggle for existence commences, in which all suffer and symmetrical growth is prevented. Trees should never be allowed to exclude the direct sunlight from a house; to do so is to make it unfit for a dwelling. To remedy this by pruning, will leave naked trunks covered with unsightly scars, too large to heal over, which will ultimately decay and kill the tree. Thinning out is but little better, for the trees that remain will be stragglers standing at irregular distances, with forlorn and badly shaped tops.

Shade trees should be carefully watched, and all branches that start where they are not wanted, that will ever interfere with streets, walks, buildings, or other branches, should be promptly removed. Such branches are often neglected until their removal irreparably injures the shade trees. All dead limbs should be taken away at once.—*American Agriculturist*.

PRODUCTS OF OUR FORESTS.

The *Monetary Times* in its useful compilation and condensation of information as to our exports has the following in regard to products of the forests:

Article.	Fiscal year '82.		Fiscal year '83.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Potash, bris....	11,109	7,801		\$ 208,055
Tanbark, cords..	91,701	65,104		\$21,091
Firwood, "....	170,575	104,500		388,910
Tel. poles, etc. (\$203,054)				227,191
Deals, St hd....	273,840	266,068		8,050,541
Boards, &c. M. ft. 725,914		652,148		8,021,095
Shingles, M.....	123,481	100,511		283,680
R. R. ties, No....	2,743,848	2,126,008		554,328
Sq. timber, tons.	89,004	24,843		194,346
Sq. Wt. Pine " 2,183,145		213,920		2,852,908
" Rod " " 188,450		25,813		253,298
Logs, spruce, &c.	8,780	23,857		162,104
Knoes, &c., pcs.	25,331	30,683		33,660
Masts, &c., No....	34,921	27,697		44,197

The British glass-maker, soap boiler, and chemist, make use of our pot and pearl ashes by thousands of barrels; and the American tanner is glad to get, for his tanneries in Maine and adjoining states, the hemlock bark of New Brunswick and Quebec. Our forests furnish firewood, also, to a number of the Eastern States. All along the chain of lakes, Canadian poles have been in demand, for telephone and telegraph lines; and so they will be, until such time as some one perfects a system of underground telegraphy. Among sawn lumber, New Brunswick send abroad of deals, that largest item in the list of forest products exported (\$8,600,000 worth) most spruce and Quebec is credited with most pine. But we suspect that Ontario should get credit for a large share of what goes down to account of her neighboring province, from the circumstance that they are shipped from Quebec ports. Great Britain takes the bulk of them, France and Uruguay coming next. For planks and boards, &c., the

great Republic is the main market, followed by South America, Australia, and China. We export \$8,000,000 worth in all. Masts and spars from our forests, find their way to twenty different countries, all over the globe. Wooden shingles for roofing are unknown in Britain, but the Indies and the United States use plenty of them. Canadian square timber, whether pine, oak, elm, ash or maple, goes mostly to Europe. The aggregate export of forest products represents a value in 1883 of \$25,370,000.

Sawdust Instead of Sand.

A distinguishing feature of this invention is the substitution of sawdust for sand in house-plastering. The mixture of sawdust and lime constitutes a warmer, cheaper and lighter plastering than has yet been applied to walls and ceilings.

Being somewhat porous and full of very small air spaces it is an excellent non conductor of heat, sound or dampness, as it causes the fire in a room to warm the inner surface of the walls. Sand plastering is proverbially cold and a medium through which a large percentage of heat is conducted from the room. One has often noticed in sandplastering nail-holes which increase in size as the material runs out with every jar of the door; the glutinous material used in sawdust plastering so unites the mass that there is no possible chance for particles to escape and disfigure the walls, especially as the plaster thus made is exceedingly light and less affected by jars. The surface is susceptible of being finished in all ways like other plastering. The porous nature of sawdust helps to diminish echo in churches, halls and other buildings, but hard finish must not be used when it is desirable to attain this result. The elasticity of the sawdust plastering obviates the liability to cracking.—*Builders' Journal*.

The Phylloxera Commission

The French phylloxera commission announced at its last meeting that none of the methods proposed for exterminating the pest of the vine during 1883 gave any hope whatever of success; the prize of 300,000 francs offered to the author of a practical remedy could not therefore be awarded. The renovation of the vines and means for their defence have, however, been largely developed.

Freight on the Erie Canal.

Grain freights are very low on the Erie canal for so early in the season, wheat being carried for 3¢ cents per bushel, and corn 3½ cents. Lumber proves to best cargo at \$2 per M to Albany and \$2.65 to New York.

A Large Purchase.

Mr. E. B. Eddy has purchased 140,000 logs belonging to the Scottish Canadian Lumber Company, which were sold by the receiver.

DURABILITY OF TIMBER AND WOODWORK.

The proper seasoning of timber is one of the very best means of securing it against decay, from whatever cause decay may originate. The seasoning, however, to be effectual, must be thorough and complete. In late years the modes of seasoning timber have changed. In olden times it was allowed to dry in the air for a long period of time. The carpenter or builder of the present day who would feel any delight in the progress of his art, cannot feel insensible to the advantage of giving durability to his materials; nor yet be uninterested in any inquiry into the probable extent of their duration. Not that his fame as an artist rests solely on the extent of their duration; for while his productions are worthy of imitation, the remembrance of them will be preserved by the engraver's art as long as there shall be men capable of paying a just tribute to the memory of departed merit. The French army, in 1799, under the great Napoleon, destroyed the celebrated bridge across the Rhine, at Schaffhausen, but the fame of Grundenmann the carpenter, will long continue; and the form of that excellent structure of art will only cease to be remembered when carpentry itself no longer exists. We have introduced our subject in this way for the purpose of citing some of the most remarkable incidents on record in all history. We have taken the pains to condense a number of the most remarkable of these, as showing our readers how long timber has been preserved in an almost perfect state. Examples are not wanting in the history of Mexico, where timber has been found in a perfect state after being cut over three hundred years ago. But our examples are obtained mostly from ancient history, and exist in the old world. The piles of the bridge built by the Emperor Trajan, across the Danube, is a striking instance of the durability of timber in a wet state. One of these piles were taken out and found to be petrified to the depth of three-fourth of an inch; but the rest of the wood was little differ-

ent from its ordinary state, though it had been driven more than sixteen centuries.

The piles under the piers of the London Bridge have been driven about six hundred years, and from observations made from Daniels, in 1746, it did not appear that they were materially decayed; and they are to-day sufficiently sound to support the massive superstructure. These piles are chiefly of elm.

In digging away the foundation of the old Savoy Palace, London, some sixty years ago, which was built nearly seven hundred years before, the whole of the piles consisting of oak, elm, beech and chestnut, were found in a perfect state of soundness; as also was the planking which covered the pileheads. Some of the beech, however, after being exposed to the air a few weeks, though under cover, had a coating of fungus spread over its surface.

On opening one of the tombs of Thebes, some sixty years ago, there was discovered two statues of wood, a little larger than life, and in good preservation; the only decayed parts being the sockets to receive the eyes. The wood of these statues is most probably the oldest in existence that bear traces of human labor. We believe they are in the British Museum to-day.

A continued range or curb of timber was discovered in pulling down a part of Trowbridge Castle, in Kent, which was built over seven hundred years ago. This curb was built into the middle of the thickness of the wall, and was, no doubt, to prevent the settlement likely to happen in such heavy piles of buildings, and therefore is an interesting fact in the history of constructive architecture, as well as an instance of the durability of timber.

In digging for the foundation of the present house at Ditton Park, near Windsor, the timbers of a drawbridge were discovered about ten feet below the surface of the ground; these timbers were sound, but had become black. Hakonwell says that Sir John de Molines obtained liberty to fortify the Manor House of Ditton, in 1396, and it is most probable the

drawbridge was erected soon after that time; accordingly the timber had been there about 400 years.

The durability of the framed timbers of buildings is also very considerable. The trusses of the old part of the roof of the Basilica of St. Paul, of Rome, was framed in 810, and they were sound, and in good condition in 1814, a space of nearly 1,000 years. These trusses are of fir.

The timberwork of the external domes of the church of St. Mark, at Venice, is more than eight hundred years old, and is still in a good state.

The timber roof of Crosby Hall, in London, was erected over 300 years ago, and the roof of Westminster Hall, which is supposed to be of chestnut, is now over three hundred and fifty years old.

The rich carvings in oak, which ornamented the ceilings of the King's room, in Sterling Castle, are many of them still in good preservation. It is nearly three hundred and fifty years since they were executed, and they remained in their original situation till a part of the roof gave way, in 1777, when the whole was removed, and afterwards were dispersed among the collectors of curious relics of the old times.

In some of the old mansions which yet remain, and in ancient cathedrals and churches, there is nothing like dry rot found.

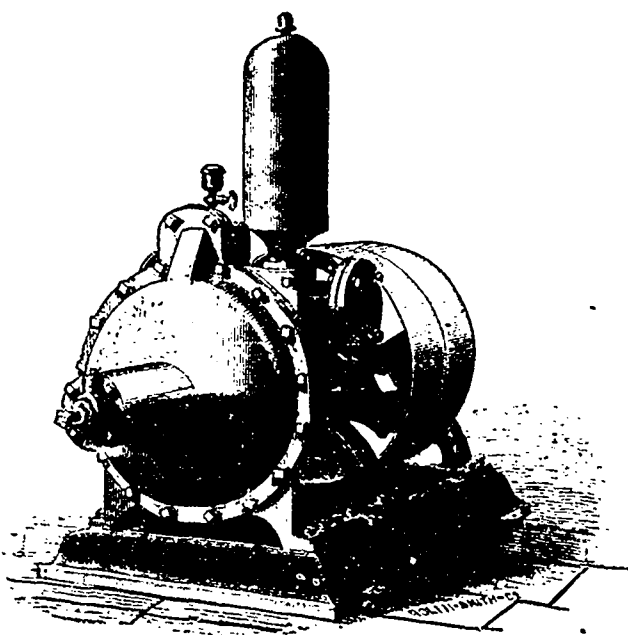
In regard to the durability of the different woods, the most odoriferous kinds are generally esteemed the most durable; also the woods of a close and compact texture are generally more durable than those that are open and porous; but there are exceptions, as the wood of the overgreen oak is more compact than that of the common oak, but not near so durable. If we were asked if any of the woodwork of the Chicago of the present day would be found in existence one thousand years hence, we should promptly answer "No," and in a future issue may give our reasons. With us, our woodwork, exposed to the rigors and uncertainties of

climate, soon goes into decay.—*Lumber Trade Journal.*

EXHIBITION OF WORKS IN WOOD.

An exhibition of works in wood was opened lately at the hall of the Carpenters' Company, London-wall, London, England. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress (Miss Fowler). The exhibition is divided into two parts. The first is devoted to constructive and ornamental carpentry and joinery, and the second part to wood carving. The exhibits in first part are located in the great hall, and comprise models of buildings, bridges, roofs, staircases, the interior fittings of buildings, such as doors and windows, house furniture, church furniture, including ornamental altar railings and reading desks, and various architectural designs. The second and smaller portion of the exhibition, though in point of fact the most interesting is located in an ante-room. It comprises specimens of all kinds of wood-carving, ancient and modern, as well as models of ornamental furniture. There are 140 exhibitors, and the exhibits number over 600, which for the purpose of competition have been arranged in 5 divisions. The first division comprises constructive carpentry, in which skill in obtaining the greatest amount of strength at the smallest expence of material and labor is the chief object of the constructor. The second division consists of constructive and ornamental carpentry, the articles exhibited being such as are used in obtaining architectural effect. The third division consists of joinery, all the articles exhibited being of wood and handmade. The fourth division is devoted entirely to wood-carving, while the fifth consists of models or drawings or any of the articles comprised in the former divisions. There are 37 prizes offered for the successful competitors in each of the classes into which the five divisions are divided. In every case the first prize is £5 and a medal, and the second prize £3. The exhibition will remain open until June 14.—*Times.*

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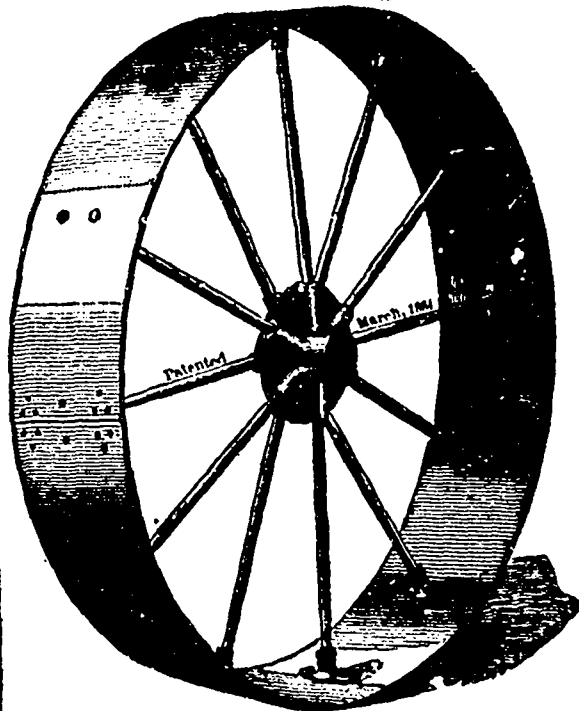
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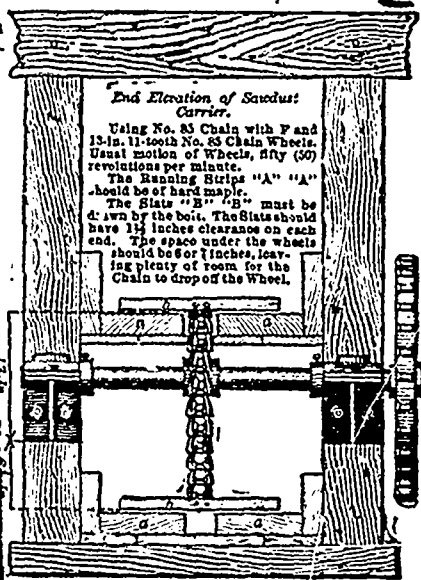
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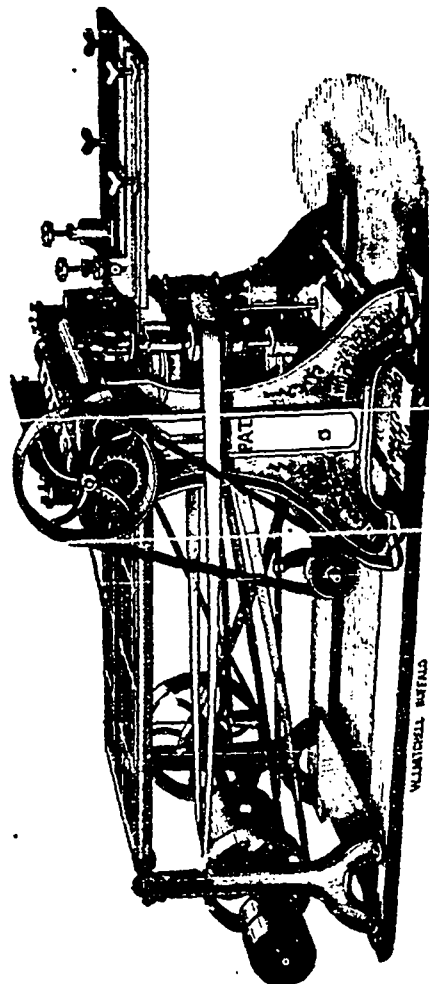
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A SPECIALTY.

TREE PLANTING.

Following the example of some of the American States, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have severally designated a day, in the spring of each year, called Arbor Day, for tree-planting. There is of course no particular day in the year that is best for the transplanting of every kind of tree. All trees will grow best when they are beginning to bud—when they are in the full vigor of life—and different trees reach this stage at times that vary as much as two or three weeks. Any Arbor Day which the legislature may suggest is not, therefore, the best day for transplanting every kind of tree; it may be late for some, suitable for others, and early for such as bud latest. This fact should be borne in mind in tree planting. It is well to designate a day arbor day, for it calls attention to a work which it is desirable to do. Nevertheless the work should be done at the time most suitable for it. A tree transplanted in full leaf would almost certainly die; the evaporation through the leaves being more than the roots, in their new home, would be likely to be able to supply. Let arbor day be observed, by all means, but let not other days which will be more suitable for the planting of some trees be neglected. The main use of an Arbor Day is the tendency it has as a reminder of the performance of a duty which might not otherwise be thought of. Quebec made a good start last year; Ontario depended too much upon the unaided letter of the law. But we shall doubtless learn to do these things with the aid of Mr. Phipps, in the best way, in time. After the trees have been planted, their growth may depend entirely on their being watered, for a while, the first season, especially if the soil and season be dry.

Some of the American States try to interest school children in tree-planting; an achievement which might seem to be accomplished, when it was not, by the interest they took in the inevitable holiday. If children could be taught to respect trees, so far as not wantonly or thoughtlessly to injure them, a great point would be gained; for next to drought, if not more than drought, the street urchin, as an enemy to trees, without malice in his heart, is to be feared.

One of the most interesting things in connection with tree planting, is the extension by artificial means, of the natural range of the growth of trees. The change is generally to a colder and more severe climate. In Toronto, three kinds of magnolias are grown in the open air, one of which will attain a height of some 40 feet. This is exclusive of the Liriodendron, which is a native though seldom seen in its wild state, much west of Hamilton; occasionally it is to be found near the southern corner of Georgian Bay. The introduction of rare kinds is generally a slow process. Magnolias have been grown in Toronto, for some thirty years; yet so seldom are they seen that the newspapers but last year, spoke of one, on College street, as if it had been the first of its kind. The rarest tree grown here is, perhaps, the Gingo tree (*Salubria adiantifolia*) of which it is doubtful if there be, out of doors, more than one specimen; yet that this native of China and Japan, which is never seen in Europe, we believe, south of the Mediterranean, thrives here, is a fact to be borne in mind. The aristolochia has been found difficult to reproduce; all attempts in hot-houses, have so far as we know, failed; yet accident has given us proof that it can be put into a condition to germinate and has germinated, after being a whole winter under ice. The seeds fell on a spot on which every winter, ice, from melting snow and falling rain, forms to the depth of several inches. Having been under this ice in the winter of 1833-4, some seeds germinated, and the plants are now in the possession of the writer, one plant of this native of the south was allowed to remain under ice, a second winter, and it commences the spring in perfectly healthy state. The Custard Apple grows naturally as far north as Niagara, and its artificial reproduction here is not impossible. The Tulip tree, before mentioned, few take the trouble to grow, though it can scarcely be said to be out of its latitude here. Over the merits of the *Allanhus* it is possible to dispute; but when placed at a distance from the dwelling, where the object-

ionable odor of the male tree from which the female is with characteristic gallantry presumed to be free cannot offend, its long lanceolate leaves give an oriental touch to the landscape. The dwarf chestnut, and the buckeye, another and beautiful variety of chestnut, can be grown here without difficulty; but seldom is either of them seen.

Our nurserymen, as a rule, are content to go on the beaten track; they seldom trouble themselves to produce new varieties of trees; but if they do not wake from their slumber, they must expect to be left behind. Of course, for general purposes our own trees get, and deserve to get, the preference. But not all the beauty of the floral world is native to our soil. There is beauty in variety; and variety should now, when opportunity offers, be sought after and encouraged. Even so beautiful a shrub as the burning bush (*Wahoo*) and one so easily grown, is seldom seen in our shrubberies. For the wood it is desirable to learn by experiment, what is the most economical tree to grow. The *Allanhus*, of which the wood is suitable for furniture, grows with extreme rapidity. The Black Walnut must either be reproduced, or its use in the manufacture of wood abandoned. At present, it is perhaps the most profitable tree that can be grown; and yet it is doubtful whether it is being planted to any extent worth mentioning. Along side of the Black walnut, for economic value may be placed the hickory. Both of these, the most valuable of our native trees, are being neglected. Most of the trees that are being planted are of comparatively little value. If common trees must have the preference, that is no reason why rarer kinds should not be assigned their true place; and this we fear is not a present being done. If we are now to begin to replant in earnest, the work should be done with discrimination and with a view to producing the best results, aesthetic and economic.—*Monetary Times*.

HARDWOOD MANUFACTURE.

Northern Michigan is destined to become the Maine of the northwest in reference to a multifarious utilization of hardwoods in manufacture. This conclusion is based on a similarity of conditions in the two states. Each has a magnificent growth of woods both hard and soft, which are convertible into a variety of useful articles in daily use all over this country and the world. Michigan lacks one admirable wood that Maine possesses—namely, spruce; but Michigan has variety and quantity enough to keep a thousand factories running for half a century to come.

And right here it is important to call attention to the danger that Michigan will squander her best resources in the eagerness of settlers in the northern part of the state to get rid of the forests, in order to convert the land into productive farms. Here is a kind of denudation that is more to be dreaded than that of pine, because the lands stripped of hardwoods, being more fertile than pine lands are denuded more rapidly. If the apostles of forestry would spend their force less on the manufacturers of pine, and devote more of their effort to warning farmers against slaughtering their valuable hardwoods and burning them up in log heaps, the wisdom of their method would be more apparent.

The situation of northern Michigan is bound to make its hardwoods valuable in the near future. It is the very centre of the interior of the north, at the threshold of the prairie regions, and separated from them by inland seas that afford easy and cheap transportation. It is thus quite certain that the upper part of the southern, as well as the upper peninsula, will become noted for their wood manufacturing industries. Indeed the process has already begun. Bowl mills, handle factories, bung factories, basket, spoke and hub factories, and numerous other enterprises that convert hardwoods into useful articles, have been started, and now plants are frequently announced. This class of industries will grow in northern Michigan, because of proximity to markets, abundance of raw material, plenty of raw material, plenty of water power and fuel for steam power, the characteristic of the people that urges them to manufacture, and cheapness of transportation by water or rail. The larger portion of the hardwood districts of northern

Michigan either borders on lakes Huron, Michigan or Superior, or is in easy reach of these bodies of water giving easy access to the great distributing markets of the country.

Now a great variety of articles made of wood come from the east. Northern New England is furnishing the larger share of them. It is only a question of a short time when Michigan manufacturers can crowd western producers out of the northwestern market, because the raw material and the factories to work it up will be practically at the very centre of distribution.

Considering the possibilities of northern Michigan and northern Wisconsin, also, as a field for wood manufacturing, it would be well if something could be done to arrest the destruction of the deciduous timber of these regions. Some encouragement that the people will wake up to an economical regard for their magnificent forests may derive from the fact that wood manufacturing establishments are increasing, and that the demand for raw material thus created will convince farmers and other timber land owners, that it is their best policy to preserve their woods, until such time as it can be profitably sold. Of course the exigencies of rural life demand cleared and cultivable lands, but the usual policy of American farmers on new soil, is to cover as much land as possible in their operations. A hundred acre farm in northern Michigan or Wisconsin would give the owner more profit if 30 or 40 acres were cultivated well, while the residue were preserved for an economical use of its timber, than if it were all cleared at once, and were farmed in slovenly and exhausting manner. It is to be hoped that wood manufacturing in the timbered sections of the northwest will so rapidly increase that self-interest alone will dictate a profitable utilization of its forest wealth.—*Lumberman*.

EDINBURGH FORESTRY EXHIBITION.

In the Quebec Legislature, on the 24th of May, Mr. Owens brought up in the House on Saturday the question of the representation of the Province of Quebec at the International Forestry Exhibition, which is to be held in Edinburgh next autumn. During the last session of the House of Commons an attempt was made by Mr. White to induce the Federal Government to take action in the matter but the Premier said that as the forests were not under the control of the Dominion Government they did not feel called upon to send either an exhibit or a representative to the exhibition. The Provinces would have to look after the matter themselves. Mr. Lynch, in reply to Mr. Owens' question, said that he had also impressed the importance of some action being taken upon the Federal Ministers while on a visit to Ottawa last winter, but had met with the same reply. In consequence of the Dominion refusing to aid the project, it is not probable that any Province, with the exception of New Brunswick, will send specimens of native wood to the exhibition. Quebec will certainly not send an exhibit, as Mr. Lynch said that in the condition in which our finances were at present, it would be impossible to send as full and complete a collection as our resources merited, and it was much better to have no exhibit than a poor and incomplete one. The provinces may, however, send a representative to examine into the methods of preserving forests and growing trees, and Mr. Lynch said that if the Hon. H. G. Joly would accept the position, the Government would be proud and happy to send him to Edinburgh as the representative of the Province of Quebec.

A SHAVING MACHINE.

The caption of this article does not refer to an apparatus to lessen the labor of barbers, but to a machine which has recently been set up at Wanzer's new factory on Barton Street and which is in constant operation there. By means of this machine heavy logs of wood are reduced to long rolls of any thickness required—from a quarter of an inch to the thirty-second of an inch, as thin as stout wrapping paper. A reporter of the *Times* was privileged to see the machine in operation yesterday afternoon. Its construction is apparently simple. It consists

of a stationary knife 54 inches long and of great thickness, keen and well-tempered, and a revolving apparatus of immense power in which the logs are securely fastened. This apparatus can be adjusted to logs of any length not more than 54 inches, and not less than three feet. When the reporter saw the machine yesterday, a ponderous walnut log was being reduced to wooden paper, so to speak. As the log turned slowly—six revolutions to the minute—an interminable sheet of thin veneering emerged from under the knife and was rolled up by the workmen like so much wall paper. It required thirty thicknesses of this sheeting to make an inch. Very beautiful did it look as it came from the machine like an endless length of rich carpeting, covered with varied and attractive figuring.—*Hamilton Times*.

QUEBEC LUMBER TRADE.

QUEBEC, May 24.—The following sales have taken place within the past few days:

Ross Bros. Buckingham, pine deals to R. R. Dobell & Co., 35 per cent. addments thirds; f. o. b. Montreal \$108 to \$110 firsts; \$70 to \$72 seconds; \$34 to \$35 thirds.

Booth's, pine deals to J. Bursall & Co. Eddy's, pine deals to R. R. Dobell & Co. Prices of these lots not transpired but considered very fair.

King's, pine deals to Sharples about 35 per cent. addments \$106, \$60 and \$33.

The above lots run about from 65 to 70 per cent. thirds; remainder firsts and seconds.

Geo. Baptist, Three Rivers, pine to Bursall about \$108, \$70 and \$33.50 f. o. b. at Three Rivers.

Perley & Pattee's, deals, up to September sawing, reported sold to R. M. Cox, Liverpool.

Alexander Baptist, Three Rivers, pine and spruce, to Dobell; about same prices as George Baptist's.

Atkinson's, spruce, to Bryant & Powis, reported at \$38, \$22 and \$20, and charges.

Joly's spruce, to Bursall & Co. Sewell's spruce to Dobell & Co. Pierreville, spruce, to Bryant & Powis. Prices not transpired.

Gilmour's, red pine deals all on hand at \$11 per 1,000 feet, f. o. b., at Quebec.

The following sale was made some weeks ago, but not yet published:—

Bass Bros., old cutting, 100 petg. standard firsts, \$105; 80 petg. standard seconds, \$70; 200 petg. standard thirds \$32; 200 fourths, \$26, f. o. b., at Montreal.

Booth's & Moore's rafts of square pine, one raft each, sold to Bursall, prices not transpired; a small quantity of large oak has been sold at 48 cents ex dram; a lot of large tamarac at 20 cents, and some 16 ms. of Lirch at 25 cents, and 15ms. at 24 cents. Richie's spruce deals also reported sold.

Freights are very low; latest charter is 17s. to Greenock. Steam freight has been engaged from E. J. Duggan, Three Rivers, to transport as low as 40s.

Some Ottawa sidings sold at \$30 f. o. b. at mills.

Enterprising.

Messrs. Boyd, Caldwell & Co. timber limits owners on the Madawaska River, intend building a large saw mill at Calabogie, on the line of the Kingston and Pembroke railway.

The shipments of Manistee during one week recently were 8,943,000 feet of lumber, 16,560,000 shingles, 385,000 lb. 450 cords of wood and 200 barrels of salt. Their shingle mills are turning out about 20,000,000 per week. During April the county produced 6,298 barrels of salt.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain and cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children's 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's teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

AMERICAN CERAMIC ART.

Poets have sometimes taken for their theme the rivalry in love which occasionally exists between mother and daughter. It is a painful subject, and of limited application, but, being true to nature, is therefore strictly within the domain of that kind of sentimental fiction which deals, whether in verse or prose, with the moral problems of human life. In more than one such poem both mother and daughter are represented as beautiful and attractive; and the younger woman is made to complain of the elder, that, having had and enjoyed her youth and its fruitfulness, she ought not to stand in the light of the younger and less experienced generation. Most strangely, England and America, mother and daughter, seem as if they were destined to realize something like this personal rivalry—substituting the commercial arts in place of the affections. The United States are, it would appear, endeavouring to wrest the attentions of the world from the parent nation, and trying to charm away her former admirers. They learn from us, and it must be owned in some matters improve upon our instruction. Their illustrated periodicals are ahead of ours in printing and pictures; they produce playing-cards—"tinny"—to perfection; and now, so it is said, are likely to beat our glazed earthenware out of the field. How does this come about? Some twenty years ago America had no school of wood-engraving worth mentioning. Indeed, she was in the habit of importing every playing-card used from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and down to the present decade her earthenware industry could not pretend to cope with our own. Having no native school of wood-engraving, what America did was to import from England the very finest wood-engraver whom this country has produced since the revival of the art by Thomas Bewick, in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The United States offered that accomplished artist, who was also a man of letters, more money and greater consideration than he obtained, or was ever likely to obtain, here. Our loss was his and their gain, and the example of his splendid work spreading far and wide through a now and rich country has led to the happiest results for them. The same thing happened with the playing-card business, and, it will be remembered, with the watch trade as well. We who, so to speak, taught them the trick of producing the best goods in the market, now import playing cards of their manufacture, just as the Swiss trade returns bear witness to the native enterprise of Switzerland in the perfection of cheap watchmaking. Does some such open secret lie at the bottom of the threatened American earthenware rivalry with Great Britain? If so, our capitalists and employers of artistic labour are to blame; if not, there is no reason why Staffordshire should not beat any State in the Union. In this case the mother, in the plenitude of her strength and beauty, must not yield her power of pleasing and pride of place; or, to adopt an American colloquialism, "take a back seat."—*Daily Telegraph (London, Eng.)*

Trent Valley Canal.

The great necessity of the immediate construction of this artery towards the commerce of Canada, may be seen in the fact that Chicago is now shipping grain down the Mississippi and by Philadelphia, for the same rate as by the Grand Trunk and by New York. The shortening of the route some 500 miles by the Trent Valley Canal over New York route and many miles more over the Philadelphia route would give Montreal the control of the grain trade of the North-West. It is to be hoped our commercial centres will be able to look at it in its true light, and lend their influence in urging its immediate construction. Montreal people are asking to have the tolls on the canals removed to give them equal chance with New York in competing for the Chicago grain trade. This is another urgent reason for the construction of the Trent Valley Canal.—*Trenton Courier.*

Planting of Trees.

In an earnest and well written editorial upon "The Planting of Trees," the *Montreal Gazette* calls attention to the importance of the subject. With rather too sanguine a spirit, it says that

"a conviction of its necessity, with a desire as far as possible to prevent further waste and repair the mischief done, has spread over the whole of North America." We should be only too pleased to acknowledge it, were those sentiments prevalent in this part of the country. The editor highly approves of the work being done in the Forestry department of Agriculture at Washington, under the management of Professor Egglestone, and strongly recommends to our notice a little book just published by him, entitled "The Hand-book of Tree-planting," as being as well adapted to Canada as to the States. We hope that our booksellers will soon enable us to test the merits of this work.—*Orillia Packet.*

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

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., JUNE 16, 1884.

THE annual sales of sawed lumber in the United States are said to aggregate \$243,000,000.

THE total length of public roads in France is 18,750 miles, of which 7,250 are bordered with trees.

SIX car-loads of spruce logs are stated to be used in the manufacture of paper for each issue of the New York Herald.

MR. JAMES BOWEN, jr., lumber merchant, died on Monday morning, June 2nd, at Quebec, deeply regretted by the mercantile community.

THE Winnipeg Lumber Company have now 13,000,000 feet of logs at Crookston, Minn., which they propose to float down the Red Lake River and Red River to Winnipeg. They are mostly white pine logs of the best quality.

A QUEBEC despatch says that a large quantity of lumber manufactured by the saw mills on the lakes and streams along the line of the Quebec Central Railway for the South American market is being brought to this port for shipment.

It was decided that the annual meeting of Forestry Congress in August or September next should be held in Saratoga, N. Y., and Mr. John A. King, Mr. John S. Hicks, and Dr. Hough were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

A PROMINENT Chaudiere mill owner stated that during the last twenty years, the length of time he had been engaged in the lumber business, he estimates that the destruction of timber by bush fires would aggregate more than ten times the entire cut during these years.

S. S. BOYCE, for the past three years editor and manager of the Chicago Journal of Commerce, has severed his connection with that paper, and will devote his energies to the organization of the National Industrial Congress, of which he is secretary and treasurer, and to the development of the raw material interests of the country.

ONE of the French societies, in the interests of the industrial classes, has recommended the suppression of all circular saws in workshops where practicable. The reasons given for this action are that such saws are extremely dangerous for workmen; they require much more force than other saws; they cut a broad line, and consequently produce more waste.

A LUMBER trimming machine has been patented by Mr. Edward Hayde, of East Saginaw, Michigan. It is an improved apparatus for raising and holding in position any one of a series of cutting off saws arranged in a bench over which boards are carried to have the ends trimmed square and to specified lengths, the saws being arranged for trimming to several lengths.

THE large majority of the 6,000,000,000 feet of pine lumber produced in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota is controlled by not exceeding one hundred men or firms, and it is a very simple proposition that a little co-operation between these one hundred and fifty firms would put the log production and lumber market under some sort of control, but it does not seem to work that way.

THE following is the full text of the bill to protect timber from depredation as passed by the United States Senate: "Every person who unlawfully cuts or aids, or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys, or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon the lands of the United States, which in pursuance of law may be reserved or purchased for military purposes, or upon any Indian reservation or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under the authority of the United States, shall pay a fine of not less than \$500 or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

THAT was a startling statement made before Forestry Congress in Washington, recently, that a belt of growing timber nearly a half mile wide, along the entire length of every railroad, would be necessary to keep up the supply of ties, not to mention bridge and other timbers. It seems incredible; and, if not an exaggeration, it is better calculated than any other item we have ever seen, to impress upon the public mind the extent of timber destruction that is going on, and the necessity for concerted measures by government and people for restoring the waste. That is the mission of the Forestry Congress, and it should receive the co-operation of every intelligent person in the country.—Lumberman's Gazette.

AN IMPORTANT PROJECT.

A movement is at present on foot among pine land owners north and west of here, principal among whom is David Ward, of Pontiac, and the mill men of the valley, which if carried into effect would prove of incalculable benefit to the business interests of the valley. This is to make the mills on the Saginaw River the centre to which the logs from the lands owned by those interested in the move shall be brought to be converted into lumber. The log crop of the region named is at present handled principally by small concerns, many of them railroad mills to which the logs must be brought by rail and when cut the lumber must again be railroaded to convenient points for marketing. As the timber is cleared from the land in the neighborhood of these establishments the haul is necessarily lengthened and the expense of bringing logs to the saw is materially increased until it has now become a necessity to build new mills on the land yet to be lumbered or adopt the plan suggested of bringing the product to a central point for cutting from which the lumber can be readily put upon the market. It is claimed that the latter course will be much cheaper than to build mills that must shortly become as inconvenient as the other small ones have proved to be, and which must ultimately be abandoned because of the exhaustion of timber in their vicinity. The logs could be brought to the mills on the Saginaw river at an expense but little greater than that of taking them to the smaller and isolated mills, and be quickly

converted into lumber which when placed upon the docks would be in the market from which so many parts of the country draw their supply, and would be ready for sale and shipment by land or water to any point. With the immense cutting capacity of our mills the entire product of the region north and west of here could be readily handled, and the lumber thus brought to a central point would be much more easily disposed of and at a greater profit to owners than when scattered over a large territory less easy of access.—Saginaw News.

MINNESOTA LUMBERMENS'S MEETING.

There was a representative gathering of lumbermen of the Mississippi valley at Beef Slough on Wednesday to attend the annual meeting of the Beef Slough Boom Company and Chippewa River Improvement and Log Driving companies. Officers of the Beef Slough Boom company were re-elected as follows: President and treasurer, F. Meyerhauser; vice-president, Arterias Lamb; secretary, Thomas Irvin.

There were rafted out of the slough last year 450,000,000 feet of logs. There have been turned out to date this year 200,000,000 feet, which is some 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 in excess of the amount rafted a year ago at this time. A small army of men is engaged, the number varying from 500 to 600. The improvements made from time to time, as the business has grown, have been on a liberal scale. President Meyerhauser estimates the investments, together with the flooding dam at Little Falls, at upward of \$50,000.

Concerning the log market, prices are about \$1 lower than they were a year ago, but the mills are taking all the logs that come out of the slough. The early opening of the season accounts for the increased output over the same date last year. Several sales have been made, the most important being that of R. M. Foreman, who sold 16,000,000 feet, costing in the raft \$11. Some smaller transfers are recorded at higher rates.

The annual election of the Chippewa River Improvement and Log Driving company resulted in the selection of the following officers: President, F. Meyerhauser; vice president, O. H. Ingram; secretary and treasurer, S. W. Chinn; general manager, Eugene Shaw.

Some action was taken looking to an extension dam at Little Falls, and the construction of such other dams as are deemed necessary to secure a greater percentage of logs cut. Were this done the effect, it is believed, would be to restrict the cut, as loggers would have a less surplus every winter to take into account in figuring on operations. At present the supply in sight seems, but some heavy operators are still buying, and it is said if the booms at Beef Slough should be compelled to shut down about the first or middle of July, owing to the low water, none of the mills would have enough to carry them for more than three or four weeks. The action of the railroads in advancing freights is considered very unfavorable to the lumbermen of the Chippewa, and some of them assert that they will raft their lumber and float it down the river as formerly.—Lumberman's Gazette.

LEAD PENCILS.

With the improved machinery now used 10 hands will make 4,000 lead pencils of the cheaper grade per day. The cedar comes chiefly from Florida, and it is received in slabs of pencil length, one for the lead to go in and the other to cover it, as may be seen by examining the end of any lead pencil. Four little grooves are sawed in the thicker slabs for the leads, which are kept in hot glue, and taken one by one and inserted in the grooves. Then the thin slab is glued to the leaded slab, and, thus united, they are run through a moulding machine, four pencils coming from each slab. After the ends are rasped they are run between grooved wheels at considerable pressure for the only finish they get. This burnishes them, and they are tied in dozens and boxed for sale, mostly in plain wood, and of three degrees of hardness. The graphite used comes in a fine black powder, and is mixed with German white clay, about half and half, and then ground with moisture, forming a paste. This is pressed in

dies into lengths of four leads, which are cut and then baked at a very high temperature. These sell at 85 cents a gross, \$1.60 and \$2 a gross, and are very good articles, writing smoothly and evenly. The manufacturer makes about 100 per cent., selling the pencils at 85 cents a gross, and the retailer makes a good thing selling them at a cent apiece. The graphite costs about 25 cents a pound, and the clay little more than the freight. The more clay used in the leads the harder they will be. The cedar is cut mostly from fallen trees in Florida swamps. Geyer's (N. Y.) Stationer.

RUSSIAN TREES FOR CANADA.

In the Imperial Botanic Gardens at St. Petersburg we find the flora of the cold inter-continental climates of Southern Siberia, Northern Turkestan, Mongolia, Manchuria and Amoor, the nearest climates to our own in the old world.

The work done by the Russians is as useful to us as if done especially for us, and must have the strongest bearing upon our future horticultural progress.

In Russia we find the northern forms of trees and shrubs quite tender if procured through British or American sources.

The English cork barked maple which seldom passes a winter without injury in Montreal, has its northern forms quite hardy in St. Petersburg. The Tartary maple, not to be relied upon when grown from Southern seed, is a native tree in the very cold climate of Moscow. The beautiful algaea mollis, though noted as only half hardy at Rochester, N. Y., when procured from high elevations in the Northern Islands of Japan, is quite hardy at St. Petersburg. The apricot of Southern Asia is less hardy than the peach. It, too, has its northern form which grows in large quantity on the Altai Mountains, and in Eastern Turkestan, and where the natives, the wild bear and the bears fight it out as to who is to have the fruit. In the cold districts of Amoor there are apricots of fine quality which are shipped in quantity to the Pekin Market. The Russian birches are very beautiful and can be easily introduced by seed. The caragana, the commonest shrub in Russia is unknown here. Seed sown at Abbotsford a year ago grew as rapidly as wheat. The Scotch Laburnums cannot endure our winters, yet many northern forms are grown in Russia. Magnolias of certain kinds grow in cold climates in the northern island of Yezo, Japan, giving hopes of success here. In Kazan may be seen the straight trunked silver poplar, a timber tree of decided value. In central and eastern Russia the favorite street trees are Siberian forms of the balsam poplar, planted in preference to the native black poplar, trees of great variety and well worthy of introduction. Also the silver poplar of Turkestan, as upright as a Lombardy; a great acquisition. So, too, is the acutifolia willow, the favorite weeper in the St. Petersburg botanic gardens. Then we have sweet Siberian currants, edible honeysuckles, sweet and seedless verberies, roses that bear a pretty good fruit two inches in diameter, and a host of other things we cannot here mention, whose hardiness is already proved by the climates the Russians have grown them in.

LAKE NIPISSING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAY 29.—Owing to the low water in South River, the back drives, consisting of 5,000 pieces of square timber and 70,000 logs, will not likely be got out this season. The square timber belongs to J. R. Booth and Fraser & Sereno, and the logs to Booth and Boyd Bros.

Fraser & Sereno's front drive of 3,500 pcs. square timber and 15,000 logs is clear of South River, being stowed away in South Bay, where a steam saw mill is in course of erection to saw up their logs.

J. R. Booth and D. Moon are sorting their timber and logs at the mouth of South River. Mr. Booth met with a serious loss a few days ago while towing some of his logs over to his railway docks at South East Bay. The boom broke and about 3,000 logs were scattered through the lake.

The first tow of square timber bound for the O. P. R. shipping docks at North Bay left

South River on 26th inst. It belonged to D. Moon and contained a choice lot of timber, in fact there will be nothing in the Quebec market to equal it for quality, manufacture and average combined. This timber was got out for Mr. Moon by P. Cotton, who deserves great credit for the care he has taken in its manufacture.

ASSOCIATION OF LUMBERMEN.

The lumbermen of Northern New York, and the surrounding districts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, are forming a strong association for the cutting, transporting, manufacturing and marketing of the timber products of the Delaware river region, and as the organization is amply backed with means and resources, the projectors will, no doubt, carry their scheme into successful and profitable execution. Col. Charles St. John, ex-member of congress, and who is identified with vast lumber interests at Port Jervis, N. Y., is the chief spirit in the enterprise, and it is intended to call the organization the New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey Lumber Producers' and Manufacturers' Association. Among the schemes of the organization is the erecting and operating of an extensive furniture factory, whose location will probably be at Port Jervis. This enterprising and prosperous city is opposite Matamoras, Pike County, Pa., the latter place being one of the principal lumber shipping centres in the Delaware valley region.

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GREAT NEGLECT.—There is great neglect with most people to maintain a regular action of the bowels, which causes much disease. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation.

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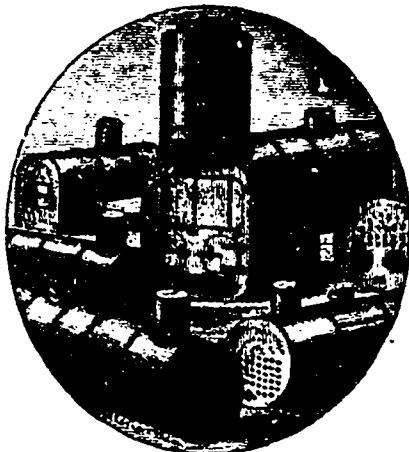
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AMERICAN FORESTRY CONGRESS.

At the last day's session of the recent meeting of the American Forestry Congress held at Washington, the president, Mr. Commissioner Loring occupied the chair. The early portion of the day was devoted to the reading of a series of papers on

THE VALUE AND MANAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT TIMBER LANDS.

The first paper was by Mr. F. P. Baker, of Topeka, Kansas, who said that in 1880 the government of the United States still maintained 85,000,000 acres of timber valued at \$2.50 an acre, which would amount to \$212,500,000. The writer referred at some length to the districts in which these lands were situated, and then proceeded to speak of their management, holding the opinion that the extent of the timber lands should be maintained in order that their value may be increased. The forests should be kept, not given away; preserved, not wasted. The timber could be kept growing where it now stood, and be restored where it had been wasted. He concluded an interesting paper by stating that there had been so far nothing that indicated the existence of a plan on the part of the government having for its object the preservation of the forest still under its ownership and control, and making a few suggestions in this connection, among other things that timber lands should be subjected to a different classification from arable lands, and should be surveyed and described; that they should be nowhere sold, as they had been, at \$1.25 an acre; that until the land was sold the timber should be carefully protected from spoliation; that a body of foresters should be trained at the schools of forestry and experimental stations to be established and maintained in different parts of the Union by the general government, and by these agencies also the whole theory of the effect of forests on climate, on the flow of streams, and other kindred matters should be carefully studied and the results be made known to the public.

The next paper on this subject was read by Mr. N. H. Eggleston of Washington, who said that the value of timber lands was of two kinds—first, a commercial value, which varied with situation and its vicinity to market and the demand for lumber, and secondly, their value with reference to climate, etc., that no money could represent. He depreciated the fact that the government had put the same value on timber lands as they did on the land swept by blizzards, and took the ground that the government ought to suspend all sales of timber lands, until they ascertained what needed to be preserved and what needed to be sold. He recommended the adoption of the system prevailing in Canada of selling the timber only and of making such rules for the cutting of the trees as not to injure the trees which were left, and so as to keep up a perpetual supply, and said that any possible expenditure for the purpose of preserving our woodlands would be abundantly warranted. The forest product of the United States was valued at \$700,000,000 a year, and the following statement would show its value in comparison with other products, in the year 1880:—

Forest crop.....	\$ 700,000,000
Indian corn.....	579,714,499
Wheat.....	474,291,850
Hay.....	371,811,084
Oats.....	150,243,665
Potatoes.....	81,062,214
Tobacco.....	36,414,816
Barley.....	30,020,742
Rye.....	18,564,600
Buckwheat.....	8,682,488
Cotton.....	280,260,242
Non precious minerals, such as coal, iron, copper, lead and zinc ore.....	143,394,832
Gold and silver.....	74,490,620

The third paper was by Mr. B. E. Fernow, of New York, who said that the question whether the government should own and manage forests must be answered "Yes," as soon as it is recognized that forest property is not ordinary property, but by its climatic and meteorological influence it becomes property of a higher order, on which the right of eminent domain must be conceded to the state; or, as the exercise of such right will meet with little favor on the part of forest owners, it is advisable that the state should own and manage such forests, as for their general influence upon the agricultural

interest, should be maintained as such. Interesting figures from German forest administrations were adduced to show the value of forest lands there in the way of revenue.

The following motion was then carried unanimously:—

"The American Forestry Congress, having knowledge of the ownership by the general government of 85,000,000 acres of timber lands now exposed to destruction by forest fires started in adjacent private property where the best timber is taken, leaving the tops and brush to feed the fires, which annually spread to the destruction of millions of dollars worth of government timber, therefore,

Resolved, that we deem it the duty of Congress to enact laws with severe penalties for the protection of our forests, forbidding the leaving of brush or tops in our wood-land, which plan is jeopardizing our most valuable timber.

VALUE OF AMERICAN TIMBER LANDS.

This paper by Dr. Franklin Hough, of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, chiefly related to the maintenance and production of wood lands by private owners. From the simple and absolute nature of our land titles, the question of forestry in America will hereafter be relieved from many perplexing questions growing out of joint ownership by the public and individuals which often occasion much embarrassment in Europe. The general and the state governments throughout the settled portions of this country and of Canada have conveyed the land to private owners who cannot be interfered with in the management as to planting of forest trees any more than they would be in the raising of grain. It cannot be expected that the owners of land will be influenced by any other motives than their own interests in whatever they may do in the way of planting or clearing, and the first important thing to be done is to convince them of the profits to be derived from the cultivation of broken grounds and waste places and from the starting of woodlands upon worn out fields, as a means for restoring their fertility. The roots of trees strike deep and may reach a soil that is well suited for their growth, although too deep for common grain crops. Whatever tends to promote an interest in rural improvement or the adornment of homes and public grounds, is so much gained in the interest of forestry, and hence Arbor Day, and other measures for interesting the young in these matters, are of great benefit, because the youths now in our schools will in a few years be the owners of all our farming lands. The state governments can aid in various ways, such as the formation of experiment stations, the publication of information, premiums for largest and best results, and exemption from taxation for limited periods. It would be a poor policy to exempt all existing woodlands from taxation, as this would not promote planting. It would give just cause for complaint to the owners of property in other forms. Dr. Hough in conclusion remarked that this was a question of popular education to be promoted by every measure by which an impression can be made.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

Mr. M. C. Read, of Hudson, Ohio, read an interesting paper on "Preservation of Forests on Head Waters of Streams," after which the Congress took recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock the Convention resumed, when Mr. R. W. Phipps, of Toronto, the representative of the Ontario Government, delivered an address. He said that he would not, at present, speak of the forestry question as effecting lumber, but of the work in which he had been last engaged, the endeavor to preserve some of the valuable remains of the old forests which are yet found everywhere throughout Ontario. He described the plan, by allowing exemption or bonus to farmers who were willing to preserve their woods and exclude cattle, pointed out its value, and said the Ontario County Councils were about to be communicated with on the matter. He said that other steps were being taken, described the Tree-planting Act, and stated that much was being done by the Ontario Government to disseminate information and form public opinion. He described the manner in which Ontario had been too carelessly de-

forested, and concluded with a peroration on the forest, which we give:—"What a solitude do a few acres of woodland give you, when the massive and embowering trees have shut out sight and sound. You wish an hour to escape the work-a-day world. All around you are the sounds of busy life—the ploughman is calling hoarsely to his cattle as the share turns the dusty summer fallow—the wagons are rattling along the summer road. You enter the gate of your woodland solitude—fifty yards along the red-brown path, thick with leaf and pine cone, and the outside world is gone—a hundred and the solitude is complete. We are apt, in this rapid life, to allow our minds to dwell too much on the pursuit of imaginary pleasures to come, and to forfeit the real ones of the present, among them that chief enjoyment of the cultivated mind—the opportunity in retirement to study the works of nature, to reflect on the reasons of their being and of our own. Here is the opportunity. Many a fallen tree shall afford you a seat, all around will be many a leafy copse and growing thicket, almost seeming in the summer morning exultant in their branching life. High above are the great leaf-filled arches, around you the great rough-barked trees, solid and massive, each seeming to say, as the wind murmurs through its branches, "See how we serve and wait." The air you breathe there, perfumed with pine and balsam, has a healthful influence you will not find elsewhere. Its like cools you not under your broad verandah; it passes you not in the open field. It is the home of contemplation—the birth-place of thought. Here thoughts will arise which arise not elsewhere—each vista of leaf and branch will recall memories which come but seldom, and never come without their charm. If you have children to rear, what an adjunct is such a solitude—what an adjunct to the school is the school of nature. The companionship of the forest—the daily walk in its secluded glades—has aided in forming the women who have charmed the world—the men who have ruled it, for every swaying tree and undulating bough gave images of grace and health to the one—and to the other, every breeze that stirred the tree tops spoke of dangers to be risked, of benefits to be won for mankind, of fortunes to be achieved and dignities and honors to be won. And, passing from the personal to the natural view, our population, pouring from the old world to the new, or drawing the first breath upon our shores, have a duty to be performed in this matter which cannot be gainsaid. We received America a land rich in forest, in stream and in fertile land. We know what ruin the deprivation of forest has brought to other lands; we already see, in vast floods here, in failing fertility there, the premonitions of that ruin in our own. Let us remember that we must not destroy the powers of the land to support those who are yet to come. Along the path we tread they soon shall follow. Let us endeavor to stay the tendency to render that path barren and desolate, and strive to leave it as we found it, blossoming with life and fertility, a remembrance to our successors that in our day we endeavored to perform our duty to the land which supported us, a remembrance than which, had we the choice of the wealth of the universe, we could leave them nothing more valuable."

Dr. Vasg then read a paper on "The Distribution of Forest Trees in the United States."

In the discussion which followed, the advisability at the present stage of making appropriations for experiments on acclimatizing foreign species in view of the large quantity of different forest species in this country, was referred to.

PLANTING OF TREES BY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. John S. Hicks, of Reysin, L. I., read a paper on "Tree-planting by Railroad Companies," which stated that the following tables and figures plainly showed that railway companies should plant trees as well as encourage tree-planting. By the latest estimates there were 113,000 miles of railroad in the United States. The forestry department had prepared under the superintendence of Dr. Hough an elaborate report from companies representing 79,889 miles of the roads, which showed that the average number of ties used per mile of road, single track, was 2,640, the size 6 inches

by 8 inches and 8 feet long, average durability 7 years, and costing 35 cents. The kinds most used and the durability of each is as follows:—

	Durability, years.	Cost, cents.	Cost per year of durability, cents.
Oak.....	7	37	5.25
Long-leaf yew pine.....	6½	37	5.60
Chestnut.....	7 3-10	42½	5.82
White pine.....	6 3-5	31½	4.75
Hemlock.....	6 2-5	25	4.84
Cedar.....	9 5-5	36	3.67
Tamarac.....	7 1-5	27	3.75
Cypress.....	8 7-10	39	4.57
Red wood.....	11 1-5	40	3.57

This expense per year does not take into account the cost of replacing the least durable. Very little record is had of the yellow locust, its value having been overlooked, taking into consideration its durability, lasting more than twice as long as other woods and that it holds the spikes so firmly. From the preceding table we learn that the cost of ties per mile of single track road is \$924, and if renewed each seven years, \$132 yearly, or in all the United States \$14,784,000. The yearly expense of \$132 is the same for sidings and branch lines, the ties decaying before wearing out. Computing each tie to contain 32 feet of lumber, board measure, the yearly amount used is 1,340,000,000 feet. The average number cut from an acre is 100 and the average number of years required to grow timber large enough to cut ties 30 years, which would require 12,672,000 acres of woodland to be kept in constant growth, or in other words it requires 113 3-10 acres of timber growth for each mile of single track road, or a strip over 400 feet wide each side of every mile of single track when double track—a proportionately larger amount. It must also be noticed that our railroad system is far from completion, not only in new countries, but in the older settled portions are now lines constantly needed, extended and built. The ties also are but a portion of the timber used by railroad companies. Fencing, telegraph poles, bridges, and cars take nearly of not quite as much more, and the demand in this direction is constant. The question thus naturally arises, can our country supply the wants? With many roads, the larger distance that ties must be procured from, the transportation will increase the cost to double the amount now estimated, and the supply must end if not replenished by either railroad companies or individuals. The advantages that railroad companies have for planting are that they have many places where the growth would give the roads protection from snow drifts and windstorms, and many waste places along the line of all railroads are suited for nothing but tree-growth, while other railroads own large tracts of lands only fitted for forests. There is but little land that will not grow timber of some kind to advantage, and forestry culture will teach the best kinds for each locality. The question, at any rate, was one of so great importance that the railroad companies should not delay action, and besides the supply, if planted now, could not be utilized before 30 years time.—*Montreal Gazette.*

PRODUCTION OF MAPLE SUGAR.

At the last day's sitting of the American Forestry Congress, which recently held its annual meeting at Washington, Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of the forestry division, department of agriculture, read a very interesting paper on the production of maple sugar in the United States and Canada, and exhibited a coloured map to represent the relative amount produced by counties as reported by the census of 1880, for the United States and by that of 1830-81 for Canada. It is thus reported to the *Montreal Gazette*: The paper described the various species of maple and other trees affording a sap capable of making sugar—the season, the conditions that favour or hinder success, the primitive methods, and those most approved in modern practice, and statistics from national and state censuses for a long period. The map shows that Vermont, and a broad extent of adjacent territory in the Province of Quebec, afforded the greatest amount of maple sugar; other sections of the country showing a high rate such as certain counties in Northern and South-western New York, the mountains of South-Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the north

western part of the lower peninsula of Michigan. The highest rates of production in the world, are found in Portage and Georgia counties in Northern Ohio. Within three miles of Garrettsville, Ohio, there are 111 sugar camps, containing 80,380 trees, or an average of 778 trees each. The largest camp has 3,000 trees, and the smallest 200. In 1883 over 900 tons of maple sugar and 950,000 gallons of syrup were made on the "Western Reserve" in Ohio, the sugar selling at an average price of 10 cents per lb. and the syrup at 80 cents per gallon. The value of "forestry" there at least so far as relates to the maple is well understood, and as much care is taken of these trees as of their choicest fruit trees. In tapping, one three-eighths hole is made in each tree, tin buckets are used, and the most approved evaporators, made of tin or galvanized iron, are used, some being able to evaporate ten barrels in an hour. The secret of success consists in the greatest neatness, and boiling as soon as the sap can be gathered. Dr. Hough remarked that this was a business that allowed of vast development, and that with a choice article the market could scarcely be over-supplied. He mentioned his own experience on a small scale in Lowville, N. Y., where from about 64 trees he got about 300 pounds a year. The trees within his memory were less than 6 inches in diameter; now the smallest is about 20 inches, and the largest 28. We can only quote from his elaborate percentage tables the total results. In the United States the amount of sugar and syrup made (allowing 8 pounds to the gallon) amounted to the following:—In 1840, 33,608,809 lbs.; in 1860, 52,898,275 lbs; in 1870, 35,812,101 lbs., and in 1880, 50,944,475 lbs. In Canada 3,099,858 lbs. were reported in 1843 in the upper province. Since then it has been as follows:—

	1850-51.	1860-61.
Ontario	2,212,680	6,970,612
Quebec	6,057,532	7,324,147
New Brunswick	350,057	230,000
Nova Scotia	110,411	249,549
P. E. Island .....	.....	.....
Manitoba .....	.....	.....
British Columbia .....	.....	.....
Total	8,731,480	14,774,313
	1870-71.	1880-81.
Ontario	1870-71.	1880-81.
Quebec	6,277,442	4,160,706
New Brunswick	1,049,418	15,687,835
Nova Scotia	390,004	453,124
P. E. Island	151,190	217,491
Manitoba .....	.....	25,098
British Columbia .....	.....	2,796
Total	17,300,054	20,556,049

LARGE SALES OF LAND.

No better proof of the manner in which the Great Northwest is being filled up can be found than the enormous sales which are taking place of the lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway. A short time ago it was shown that from the commencement of 1884 up to the end of April the sales had been by several thousand acres far in advance of the same period of last year. The Secretary of the Company, Mr. Charles Drinkwater, is now in receipt of the actual sales during the month of May, which aggregate nearly 65,000 acres. For the same period last year the sales only amounted to 1,600 acres, whilst the total sales for last year were 33,000 acres, or just about half the amount sold in April last. The prices realized ranged from \$2.50 to 7.50 an acre, or, taking an average of \$3, would net nearly \$200,000 for that month alone. Hon. Donald A. Smith, who has just returned from England, reports that the interest in Canada is unabated there, the stock of the C.P.R. is being rapidly absorbed by English investors who are taking advantage of the present low quotations, and that in a very short time the stock will cease to be manipulated up and down as heretofore by speculators upon the New York market.

Messrs. Stephen and Abbott sail for Canada on Saturday to attend the adjourned annual meeting to be held on the 14th prox. Tracklaying on the C. P. R. construction has been resumed at the summit of the Rockies. The terminus for receiving material will shortly be removed to Summit Lake, four or five miles farther west than the present terminus.—*Montreal Star (Indep.)*

Subscribe for the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

New Kind of Cement.

A newly patented process makes an excellent cement from a mixture of coal ashes and about ten per cent. of lime or cement. When made with lime it is impervious to water, and withstands a high degree of heat if made from cement and ashes. The cost of gathering the coal ashes, however, will prevent it being made in large quantities.

Nichols and Mills' Failure.

The suspended Albany lumber firm of Nichols & Mills have filed their statement of the firm's liabilities and resources in the county clerk's office of that city, which may prove of interest to creditors of the firm in the Ottawa Valley. The liabilities, as given, are \$191,335.20, and assets, nominal value, \$48,874.22, actual value, \$37,170.54.

Ottawa Timber Trade.

OTTAWA May 30.—Timber and saw logs are coming down very slowly. The only timber passed through the Chaudiere slides so far consisted of 4,768 pieces, or 196 cribs; though the Gatineau boom, 336 logs. Two other rafts are on their way, one comprising 2,102 pieces or 84 cribs, and the other 68 cribs or 1,404 pieces.

The Kingston *Whig* says that James Wilson, of Calabogie, has sold ten acres of his farm to Boyd Caldwell & Co., as the site of a new saw mill. The Caldwells have large timber limits up the Madawaska River. They will float the timber to Calabogie, saw it and ship the lumber to the United States via Kingston.

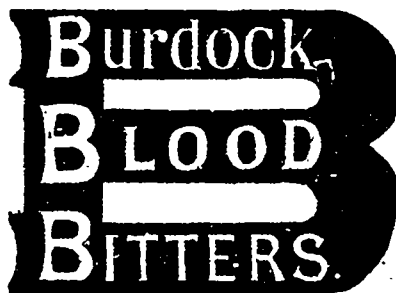
CURE FOR DEAFNESS.—As numerous testimonials will show, there is no more reliable cure for deafness than Haggard's Yellow Oil. It is also the best remedy for earache, sore throat, croup, rheumatism, and for pains and lameness generally. Used externally and internally.

THE EFFECTS OF WHISKEY.—The effects of whiskey are always evil, and those who feed upon alcoholic stimulants, vainly endeavoring to cure coughs and consumption, but nurse a viper. Haggard's Pectoral Balm is a remedy that is always reliable for all throat, bronchial and lung troubles, and never does harm to any one.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.—There are two periods in the life of every female when the system undergoes great changes. First, the change from childhood to womanhood; next, that of womanhood to old age. These are the critical changes of life, and the system should be nourished and regulated by that matchless tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. It is invaluable to all diseases peculiar to females.

WANTED AGENTS to sell TUNISON'S NEW AND SUPERIOR CANADA MAPS & CHARTS

As paying as any agency in the world. For particulars, full and free, address H. G. TUNISON, 388 Richmond St. LONDON, ONT.



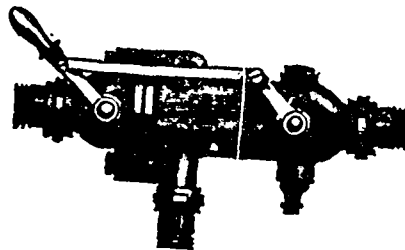
Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE.
BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS,
DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY,
INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING
JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART,
ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF
SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, DRYNESS
HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN,
And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
E. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

ROBERT MITCHELL & CO.

Montreal Brass Works,
St. Peter and Craig Streets, Montreal.

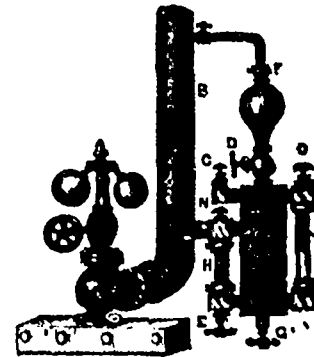
THE KORTING INJECTOR

Acknowledged to be the Best Boiler Feeder in the World.



Will lift 20 feet, and take water at 150 degrees. Only one handle to start and stop. No valve to regulate. CHEAPER than any other injector in the market. Also, PATENT INJECTORS for conveying Water or Liquids. CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

The Continuous Feed Lubricator Saves 50 per Cent in Oil.



HUGH GIBSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

KNIGHT'S PATENT "EXCELSIOR"

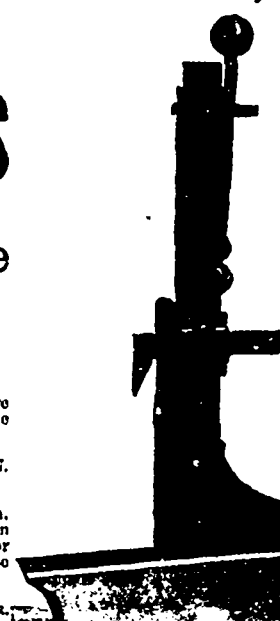
SAW MILL DOGS

The Sawyer's Favorite

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

HUGH GIBSON, ESQ.—Your Patent Excelsior Mill Dogs give entire satisfaction, and is certainly up to your recommendation. They are the best Mill Dog in the market. I am very much pleased with them.
Yours Respectfully,
PETER McLAREN.

HUGH GIBSON, ESQ.—The Dogs I bought of you give satisfaction. They beat any Dog that I ever saw for ripping or edging lumber on carriages. They are just the thing for scantling. I would not take \$50 for them to-day and have to wait for another pair to come from you, because I believe they make two dollars a day for me.
Yours truly,
GEO. S. BROWN, JR.



Manufactured by HUGH GIBSON, CHATHAM. EXCELSIOR DOG.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES, STEAM PUMPS, STEAM BOILERS, SAW MILL MACHINERY, Of Every Description.

RUBBER BELTING, LEATHER BELTING, MILL SUPPLIES.

SHAFTING, HANGERS, PULLEYS, &c.

MACHINERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

Corner Bleury & Craig Streets, MONTREAL.

Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From Our Own Correspondent

JUNE 9.—Shipments from our docks are not as active as could be wished for, and the plain statement of the case is, our American cousins will not bid high enough for our common grades of lumber and the proportion of good lumber as compared with the common is so small that we have only one cargo now and again fit to ship, so as to meet their requirements. It is true some common stocks have been sent to Oswego, but nearly all such shipments are sent to sell on commission, and will go for pretty much what they will bring. 18 in. shingles also are a drug just now, the figures offered by dealers on the other side will give a living profit to the manufacturer, it is devoutly to be wished for that prices may advance later on in the season.

The trade now being done by retailers is fair as to quantity, but low prices rule the market. Keen competition has reduced prices below that which will give the operators a fair living profit, indeed it is difficult to give quotations that will truly represent the state of the market. In some instances coming under my own observation one dealer has quoted \$50.00 below other tenders on a small order of only \$475. It is difficult to see how such contracts can be filled other things being equal. Such, however, is the present condition of the retail trade here,— slash and cut is the order of the day. Bakers, grocers and others have much the same price for their wares, but lumber dealers go helter skelter at a gait of their own making.

The N. & N. W. Railway Company have again restored the old rates, so that a car of lumber from Gravenhurst now costs the dealer \$21.60, instead of \$18'00, the increase being in a corresponding ratio from all points of the line. Many shippers were under the impression that the former rates were too good to last, and the return to the old figures has fully justified their belief, and the sooner the Midland Railway Company stretches out their iron bands and encloses Gravenhurst in her grasp the better pleased will lumbermen be. As matters stand now, lumber for export has the advantage in rates, and why the home consumer should be placed at a disadvantage after expending so much of their means in assisting those roads, it is hard to see, but so it is, and should this company look for help from the various municipalities on their contemplated route to Callender they will find a hard road to travel, for divers and sundry lumbermen will be at their heels to thwart their hopes, of this they may rest assured.

Table listing lumber prices for various grades and quantities, including Mill cull boards, shipping cull boards, and various sizes of shingles and planks.

R. M.

Table listing lumber prices for various grades and quantities, including 1 1/2 inch flooring, 2 inch flooring, and various sizes of shingles and planks.

MONTREAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JUNE 9.—Trade of all kinds is in a very depressed state here at present, and the lumber business forms no exception. There has been no spring boom as was expected. Considerable lots of ash have been bought on account of, and shipped to the United States. Values on our list are unchanged, but there is no doubt more weakness is shown on the part of holders, and buyers making reasonable offers can generally obtain what they want. The building business

has so far this season been very quiet. We quote prices as follows ex yard: Pine, 1st quality, \$35 00@40 00; Pine, 2nd, \$23 00@34 00; Pine, shipping culls, \$14 00@18 00; Pine, 4th quality deals, \$11 00@12 00; Pine, mill culls, \$10 00@12 00; Spruce, \$9 00@10 00; Hemlock, \$20 00@25 00; Ash, run of log culls out, \$17 00@20 00; Oak, \$40 00@50 00; Walnut, \$60 00@100 00; Cherry, \$35 00@50 00; Butternut, \$25 00@40 00; Birch, \$20 00@25 00; Hard Maple, \$25 00@30 00; Lath, \$1 75@ 0 00; Shingles, 1st, \$3 00@ 0 00; Shingles, 2nd, \$2 50@ 0 00.

SHIPMENTS.

Since the date of our last report the shipment of deals for Europe has been going on actively, but there has been a cessation lately, owing to the want of vessels, indeed, to-day there are only some four steamers in port. The barque Memlo has been taken up for the River Plate. Rates of freight continue about \$13 to \$14. Steamship rates are to Liverpool 45s. to 50s. Shipments recorded at the Custom House since the date of our last report are SS Lake Niagara, Liverpool, 2,691 deals; SS Colina, Glasgow, 1,799 deals; SS Brooklyn, Liverpool, 21,778 deals; SS Parisian, Liverpool, 17,225 SS Ocean King, London, 10,545 deals; SS President Garfield, London, 50,697 deals; SS Lake Winnipeg, Liverpool, 7,601 deals and 500 boards; SS Somerset, Bristol, 5,533 deals; SS Livia, Glasgow, 6,780 deals; SS Vancouver, Liverpool, 11,472 deals; SS Corcan, Glasgow, 1,139 deals and 163 pieces pine deals; SS Sardinian, Liverpool, 7,119 deals; SS Malabar, London, 20,993 deals; SS Mississippi, Liverpool, 4,063 deals; SS Manitoba, Liverpool, 4,837 deals; SS Erl King, London, 14,636 deals; Barque Jamet Ferguson, London, 9,015 deals; SS Circassian, Liverpool, 7,854 boards and 773 deals; SS Toronto, Liverpool, 4,638 boards and 2,935 deals.

CORDWOOD.

Wood is steady and unchanged in price, ample supplies here arriving to meet all demands. Trade is very dull just now, and no new features in the trade worth recording. The present very hot weather does not tend to give this branch of business. We quote ex cartage at the wharves as follows:— Long Maple, \$5 00; Long Birch, \$5 50; Long Beech, \$5 00; Tamarack, \$4 50.

WINNIPEG.

The Winnipeg Commercial of June 3rd says: The business of the week in lumber has been fully up to the average of May, and the trade is settling down to an easy regular flow. There has been an easy, regular flow. There has been nothing heard of the reckless change of prices prevalent a few weeks ago, and business is steadily reaching something of a paying basis. As yet it is impossible to give quotations of a reliable nature, as prices are ruled to some extent by the magnitude of the contracts to be filled. As matters are now moving the summer's business will doubtless be a great improvement upon that of 1853.

Table listing lumber prices for various grades and quantities, including Pine lumber, Hemlock, Spruce, and various sizes of shingles and planks.

BOSTON.

Cotton, Wool and Iron of June 7, says:—

There is a fair steady call, but at the same time there is little change to note in values or volume of trade. The condition of general business and money matters doubtless checks some building projects that would otherwise be entered upon. The outlook is for a moderate summer's business, with a fairly steady market as to values.

CANADA PINE.

Table listing prices for Canada Pine products, including Selects, Dressed, Shelving, and various sizes of shingles and planks.

ALBANY.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table listing prices for Albany lumber products, including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and various sizes of shingles and planks.

BUFFALO.

We quote cargo lots:—

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

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Table listing prices for Oswego lumber products, including Three uppers, Pickings, Fine, Common, Culls, Mill run lots, Siding, and various sizes of shingles and planks.

CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of May 31, It cannot be denied that stocks are accumulating at the mills. There is a disposition this season to hold back supplies, which makes it necessary for the buyers to go to the lumber instead of the lumber coming to them. At least such is largely the case around Lake Michigan. While this feature prevails to some extent, yard stocks are not rapidly filling up; there has been, perhaps, less general movement of green lumber this spring than last, which leads to some nervousness on the part of manufacturers. Yet the fair degree of rapidity with which dry stocks have been absorbed is an encouraging sign. At Albany the supply on hand is not excessive, especially of white pine. There is no data to show that the visible supply of lumber is any greater than the country demands. The value of all good stock is very nearly equal to that of last year. Coarse lumber, it is true, has declined, and may go still lower. But the cost of labor and supplies, and consequently of logs, has been less this year than it was last, so that this will partly compensate to the manufacturers for the depreciation of their coarser output. The arrivals of lumber at this port last week has been on a liberal scale, the cargoes, according to the daily reported post list, numbering 263, a larger number than had put in an appearance during any previous week since the open-

ing of navigation. A larger number of loads than usual has also stopped at the market docks. Shingle receipts continued lavish, as usual, until Wednesday and Thursday, when there was a remarkable clearing off of cargoes, to the astonishment and gladness of everybody concerned.

Quotations on lumber, so far as a market has been made, are as follows:

Table listing prices for various lumber products, including Dimension, green, Boards and strips, and various sizes of shingles and planks.

Receipts of lumber, shingle, etc., for the week ending May 29, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange:—

Table showing receipts of lumber and shingles for 1884 and 1883, including total receipts and increase/decrease.

STOCK ON HAND MAY 1.

Table showing stock on hand for 1884 and 1883, including Lumber, Shingles, Lath, and Pickets.

TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—MICHIGAN INSPECTION.

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

LONDON.

The Timber Trades Journal of May 31st, says:—The same listlessness appears to pervade the market here, and judging by the poor prices most of the goods obtained at Tuesday's sale we should imagine that the tone of activity alluded to by some of the foreign papers must be entirely confined to the other side of the water, for there are very little signs of it here.

That the market now and again experiences a change for the better we are ready to admit, but, unfortunately, these revivals are of short duration, and most invariably leave matters much the same as they were before. It is, perhaps, less satisfactory to see trade take a spurt and then die out again than for it to keep at the same level, as the reaction it apt to carry prices below the line at which they had previously stood. Besides an unsteady market has another disadvantage, inasmuch that no fixed price can well be arranged, and both buyer and seller have to take their chance of the moment; a state of affairs that leads to a lot of bargaining which has an unwholesome influence on the free-board values, and gives to the market a weak tone altogether out of keeping with the present moderate state of the stocks. We are referring solely to the cargo trade.

Best goods are at all times saleable, but when there is a genuine improvement in the market it is the inferior qualities that become the most inquired for on account of their cheapness. Undoubtedly the tone of prices, influenced by the superior class of wood submitted, was better than we have as yet recorded, as relates to those special cargoes only, but otherwise we fail to observe any change; nor till the shortness of the fall supplies in Sweden and across the Atlantic are fully recognized here will there be any decided alteration in prices. There has been an absence of White Sea and Cronstadt goods from the sales lately, but there will be plenty of them, no doubt, before long.

Thirty-five timber vessels of all sorts were reported in London this week, of which 18 are steamers, a large increase, in proportion, on those employed at this time last year, when out of 40 arrivals only 9 were steamers. This seems strange when we hear that a large and increasing number of steam vessels are out of work, and in fact, "on strike" against the low rate of freights at present prevailing. Of this week's arrivals aforesaid 8 are from Sweden, 9 from Norway, Russia contributes 6, Germany 7, and other countries 5 in all. According to the reputed state of steam-shipping trade those vessels should be less seen in the timber trade than they were last year, but the very contrary is the case. Instead of their being laid up in

unusual numbers, one would think that they were just released from some frozen region where they had been kept out of the market all last year.

LIVERPOOL.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of May 31, says: There is a steady consumption going on at present, and it appears probable that when the statistics of the month are published they will compare not unfavorably with those of previous years. At the same time much of the business is being done on terms all in favor of buyers, some of the prices, especially in pitch pine, being far below the cost of import, and this was made evident at the auction sale on Wednesday, when exceedingly low prices were taken. Upon other articles there is no change in value, save that occasionally some very cheap bargains may be picked up in the way of remnants of stocks or balances of consignments, holders being disposed to clear out at this time of year in order to make way for the spring shipments.

Next week there will be little doing, owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, during which business is almost entirely suspended in Manchester and the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and this has had considerable influence in inducing brokers to bring forward their auction sales, of which there are two yet to take place this week.

On Wednesday Messrs. Duncan, Ewing, & Co. offered a cargo of St. John, N. B., spruce deals, birch, &c., timber just arrived, and with a good attendance of the trade, amongst whom were many country buyers, the deals went off freely, and being of good quality, an advance over late rates was obtained. The birch timber dragged a little at the beginning of the sale, but it afterwards moved off with a fair amount of animation. The prices realized were as follows:—

Per Keswick, from St. John, N. B.	12,477 spruce deals, 1st, 2nd, & 3rd.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10 to 22 ft	5x11	7 12 0	7 10 0
12 " 15 "	5x11	7 5 0	7 2 0
9 " 11 "	5x11	3 15 0	
16 " 33 "	3x9	7 0 0	
12 " 15 "	3x9	6 17 0	
9 " 11 "	3x9	6 7 3	
16 " 32 "	3x7	6 7 0	
12 " 15 "	3x7	6 7 0	5 5 0
9 " 11 "	3x7	6 5 0	
19 " 27 "	2 1/2 x 7	6 5 0	
9 " 15 "	3x8	6 5 0	
14 " 29 "	3x8	6 5 0	
9 " 22 "	3x10/12	6 15 0	
6 " 20 "	3x13/17	7 0 0	
4th		5 0 0	
Ends		5 12 0	
Average price £6 15s. per std.			
540 logs birch timber, 1 1/2 in. average girth.		24d.	
21 in. & up		24d.	
20 to 21 in.		24d.	
19 " 20 "		24d.	
18 " 19 "		20d.	
17 " 18 "		18d.	
16 " 17 "		17d.	
15 " 16 "		16d.	
14 " 15 "		15d.	
Under 14 in		14d.	
Maple		16d.	
Elm		14d.	
Ash		22d.	
Beech		16d.	
Average price 17 1/2d. per c. ft.			

GLASGOW.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of May 31, says:—At the auction sale held here on the 27th inst. there was a good company, but the demand did not indicate an improving state of things, buying being still in a very limited way. The consumption at present appears to be extremely quiet, especially for common deals. Prices are undemoted, and there were also some lots disposed of privately, but large portions of the catalogue were withdrawn.

The first imports of Quebec deals for the season have just arrived per steamers Nestorian and Concordia. The market is at present very bare of first quality pine deals, imports of which would meet with good demand.

The import list for the past week, it will be observed, includes a cargo of Mexican mahogany, now discharging at Yorkhill Wharf, and to be brought to auction, we learn, on an early day.

The 23th of May being removal term here, the week up to that date is encroached on, or taken up in this business generally, to the exclusion of ordinary routine work, engrossing the attention of master joiners and cabinet-makers, so that auction sales of wood are not usually called. The number of removals at this term

is said to be large, partly owing to the dull times experienced of late necessitating such changes.

AUCTION SALE.

On 27th inst., at Glasgow, Messrs. Singleton, Dunn, & Co., brokers:—

Quebec 3rd yellow pine deals—	Per c. ft.
12 ft 11x3	1s 1d.
15 " 11x3	1s 0 1/2d.
16 " 11x3	1s 0 1/2d.
Quebec 3rd spruce deals—	Old & 10d.
13 ft 9x3	0 1/2d.
10 " 11 " 9x3	0 1/2d.
13 " 7x3	8 1/2d.
12 " 13 " 7x3	8 1/2d.
Quebec 4th spruce deals—	Old.
13 to 17 ft 11x3	8d.
11 " 15 " 11x3	8 1/2d.
10 " 17 " 10x3	9d.
9 " 17 " 9x3	8 1/2d.
10 " 17 " 8x3	8 1/2d.
St. John, N. B., spruce deals—	Old.
13 to 15 ft 12x3	9 1/2d.
13 " 9x3	9 1/2d.
Miramichi spruce ladders—	Old.
14 to 20 ft 7x2 1/2	8 1/2d.
9 " 13 " 7x2 1/2	8 1/2d.
Miramichi 1st yellow pine deals—	1s 6d & 1s 4 1/2d.
9 to 14 ft 7 1/2 x 3	1s 6d.
12 " 20 " 7 1/2 x 3	1s 6d.
Miramichi pitch pine—	1s.
10 to 20 ft 9 1/2 x 6	1s.
Halifax birch timber—	1s. 5 1/2d.
14 1/2 in. avg.	1s. 5 1/2d.
Halifax Maple—	1s 4d.
13 in. avg.	1s 4d.

LIST OF PATENTS.

The following list of patents upon improvements in wood-working machinery, granted by the United States Patent office, May 27, 1884, is specially reported to the CANADA LUMBERMAN by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 617 Seventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C.:

- 299,205.—Clutch—J. W. Dawson, Rushville, Ind.
- 299,453.—Clutch friction.—J. W. Blodgett, Chicago, Ill.
- 299,485.—Grate for burning sawdust.—M. J. Lyans, Saginaw, Mich.
- 299,109.—Journal-bearing.—C. F. Brigham, Worcester, Mass.
- 299,221.—Journal-bearing.—H. H. Hewitt, New York, N. Y.
- 299,419.—Piles, sinking.—R. E. Peary, Cape Elizabeth, Me.
- 299,344.—Pile driver.—G. H. Cavanaugh, Boston, Mass.
- 299,153.—Planer knife.—P. McCourt, Appleton, Wis.
- 299,480.—Saw guard.—H. F. Kuhlmann & M. F. Robinson, & E. S. Irvin, Indianapolis, Ind., assignors to National Saw-guard Company, Marion County, Ind.
- 299,194.—Saw-mill circular.—R. M. Beck, Chambersburg, Pa.
- 299,233.—Saw mill circular.—W. E. J. Liddell, Charlotte, N. C.
- 299,142.—Saw segment.—J. Hilton, Newark, N. J.
- 299,349.—Saw-set.—G. A. F. Clayton, Masonville, Va.
- 299,291.—Saw-tooth, adjustable.—G. W. Stinebring, Shrov.
- 190,376.—Skidway.—J. H. Given, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 299,493.—Stave-packing machine.—J. H. Overton, Norris, Mich.
- 299,428.—Tool stock or handle.—R. A. Small, Jeffersonville, Ind.
- 299,190.—Wood-working machine.—R. H. Andrews, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS ISSUED JUNE 3.

- 299,896.—Barrel-making machine.—S. Wright Egremont, England.
- 299,570.—Box-nailing machine.—F. Myers, New York, N. Y.
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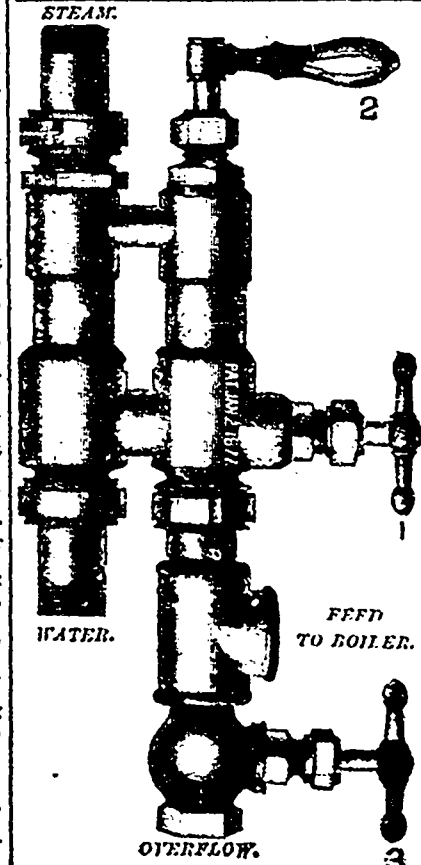
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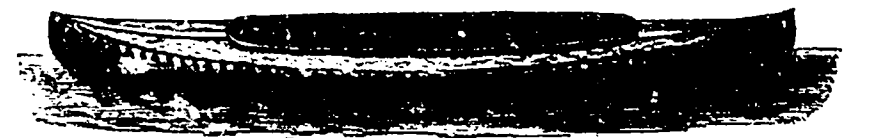
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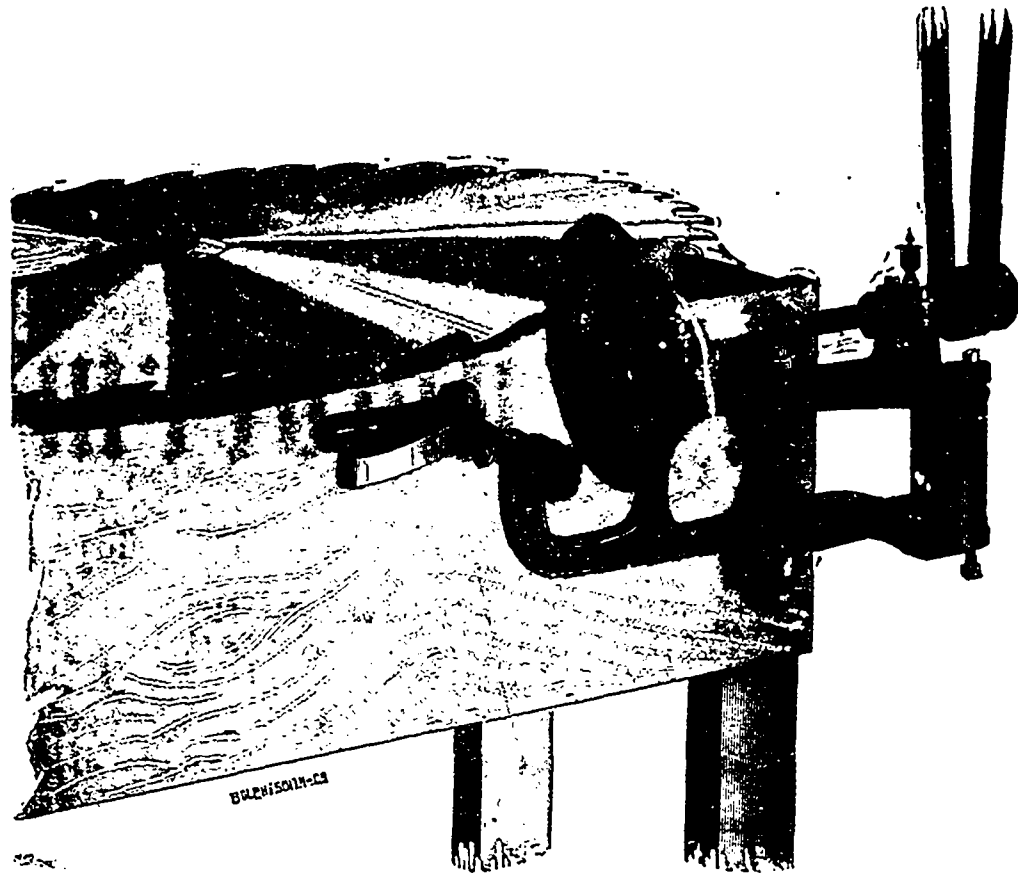
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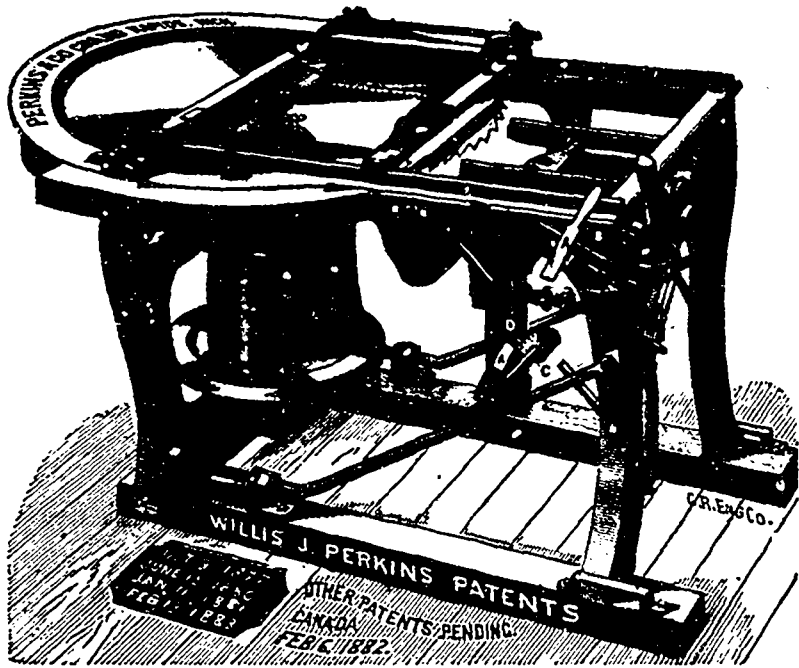
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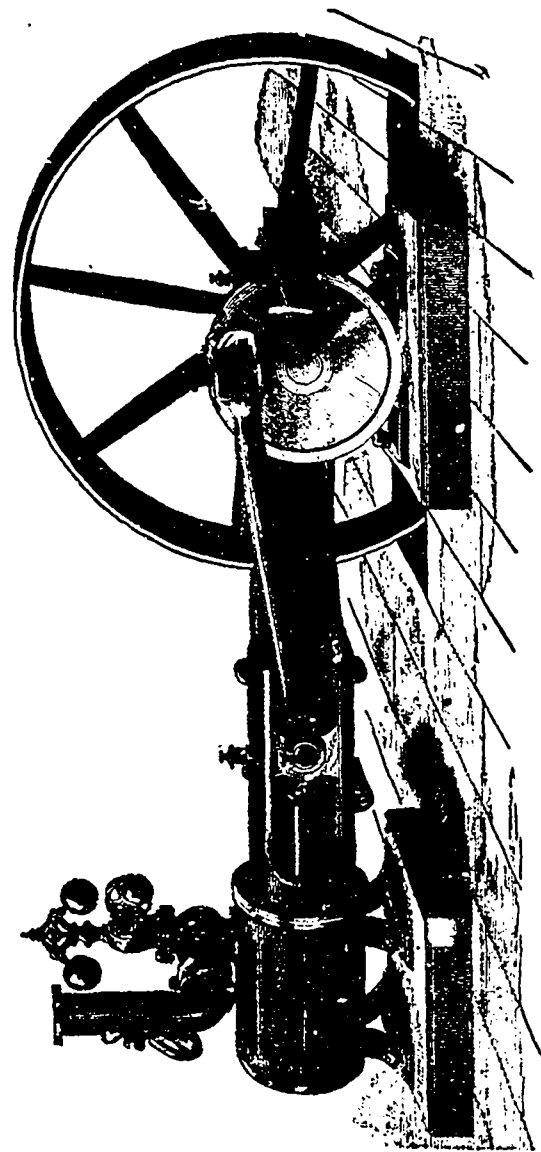
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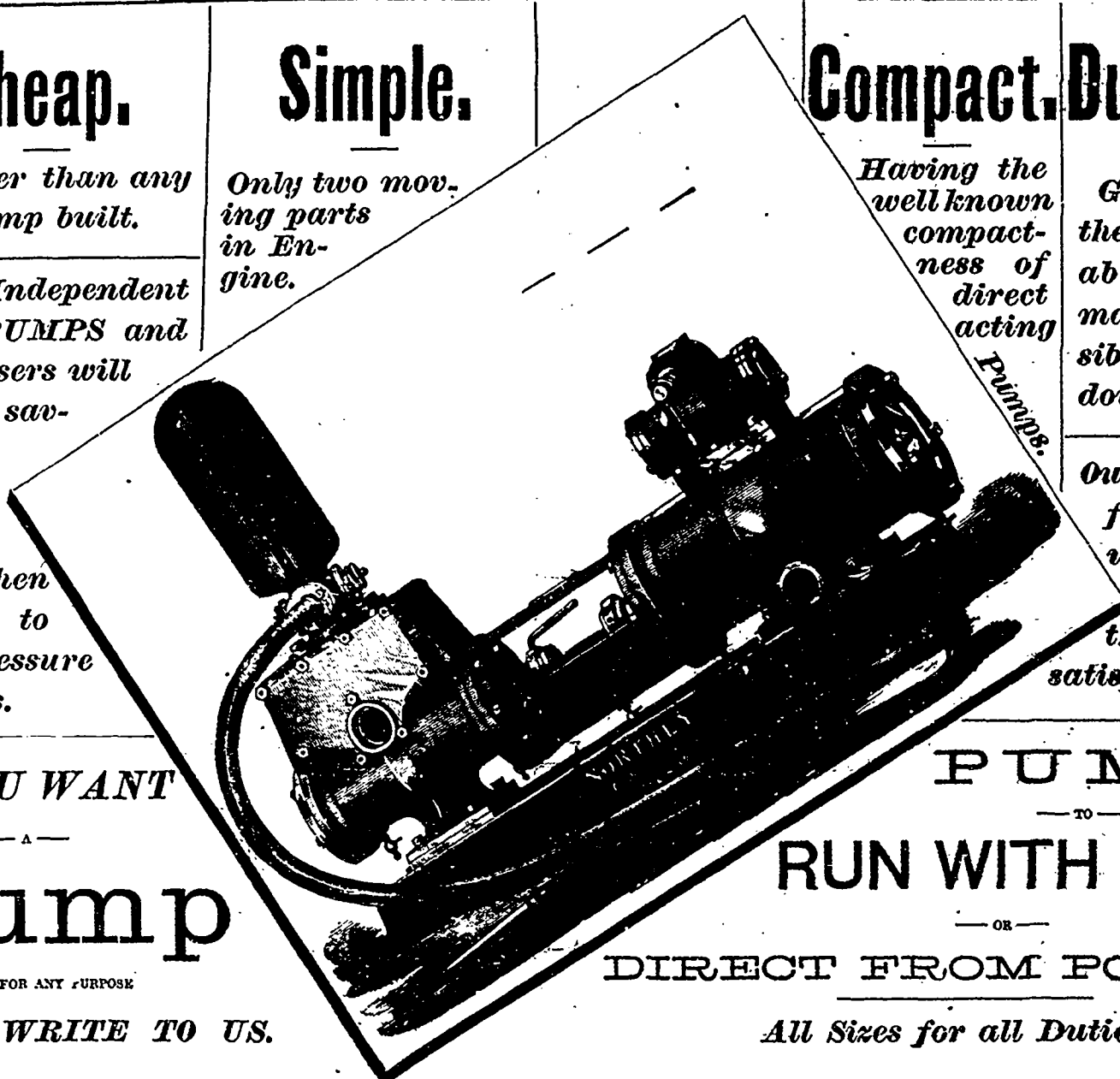
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