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MUTUAL ADVANTAGES.

Just now, as explained elsewhere, St. Paul is objecting loudly against the running of the sawdust of the mills at Minneapolis into the Mississippi river. Well-informed men, who are not particularly interested in either, claim that on the part of St. Paul it is a spasm of jealousy, and that the arguments used are not the soundest, as of course they are liable not to be if jealousy is at the bottom of them. The towns are smart ones in every sense of the word, are but a few miles apart, and if the feeling of rivalry that naturally exists between them should result in the kicking of one against the other whenever there was the slightest possible excuse for doing so, it would only be an exhibit of human nature.

Notwithstanding the reason of the objections raised by the St. Paul people, it appears to the *Lumberman* that it is in the range of possibilities for this very sawdust, that they now view in the light of an enemy, to be utilized in a manner that will be valuable to them.

An embryo sawdust pressing company, or something of that sort, made a proposition to take the dust and experiment on it with its patent, but the saw mill men saw an objection ahead, claiming that the money the fuel company was willing to pay them would not recompense them for making the necessary changes in their mills. Possibly, too, they had in mind the fact that as the pressing of sawdust into fuel is an experiment anyhow, the bottom might fall out before they could sell any sawdust to speak of.

But pass the compressing concern by, and there are still better uses to be made of the sawdust of the many mills at Minneapolis than turning it into the river. One of the necessities of Minneapolis is gas, and no doubt the majority of the business men of St. Paul would say without hesitation that much of it is used in their rival city. Gas can be manufactured from sawdust. There are mills at Bay City, Mich., that are successfully lighted with such gas. We do not know how much coal costs in Minneapolis, but the coal bill of gas manufacturers are always big ones everywhere. In the manufacture of gas from sawdust, the residuum is charcoal. Certain acetates of commercial value are also produced. As has been known for years, charcoal iron is best. In fact, any other, in this day of the world, is considered very inferior.

Parties in St. Paul have been sinking what they have hoped would be an artesian well. At the depth of six hundred feet magnetic iron ore was struck, of nearly native richness. The drill was sunk into the ore forty-two feet without passing through it, and the well-diggers have suspended operations until they can obtain diamond drills.

With iron ore of the first quality iron could be manufactured at St. Paul for the needs of the

great and growing Northwest. The question would be at the cost of the fuel, which would have to be transported from the mines of Pennsylvania. Right here is where the despised sawdust would step in and fill a vacancy that otherwise would be an aching void. The charcoal from the Minneapolis gas retorts would more than take the place of the Pennsylvania coal, and the chimneys of the iron works of St. Paul would be enduring monuments, and envied ones by the city up the river.

Should anything step in to prevent the manufacture of iron at St. Paul, the Minneapolis mill men need not continue to let their sawdust run into the river, if by so doing they are likely to gain the eternal enmity of their down-stream neighbors. Minneapolis is a great flour town—the greatest, in fact, in the world. Her flouring mills have a capacity of some twenty-five thousand barrels daily. A great many barrels are required for that portion of the flour that is barreled, and the barrels cost something like forty cents each. In New England barrels have been made for years from wood pulp. The enterprise has been a success of the first water. At the factories there, to produce a barrel it costs seventeen cents. Sawdust is proper material for pulp, and doubtless much of the expense ordinarily attending the manufacture of it would be done away with, because the grinding of the wood would be done free gratis by the mill saws. To put in running a pulp factory of the proper capacity, for the manufacture of barrels, would require an investment of \$250,000, but without much doubt it would pay handsomely. If it pays in New England where the people are several seconds to a mile slower than they are in the rushing Northwest, it surely ought to pay in Minneapolis. Then such a mammoth cooper shop would be a feather in the cap of Minneapolis that St. Paul could not possibly stick in her tile, simply for the want of sawdust.

The *Lumberman* suggests no chimerical projects. Both of them have been tried, have paid, and have not been found wanting in a single respect. It would be much better if brotherly love existed between the inhabitants of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and these suggestions are made in order to bring it about.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

EXPERIMENTS IN TREE-PLANTING.

That the Forestry Congress recently held in this city will have the effect of deepening the interest of Canadians in the subjects which came before the scope of its deliberations there is good reason to believe. Not the least interesting of the papers which were read during its sessions were those which treated of experiments in tree-planting made in different parts of the Dominion and the United States. We have received a small pamphlet containing a paper taken from the *Montreal Horticultural*

and Fruit-Growers' Association's Report for this year, in which the Hon. H. G. Joly, who, it will be recalled, took a leading part in the late Congress, gives an account of some experiments conducted by himself in the cultivation of the black walnut, the elm and the box elder or ash-leaved maple. He recommends that, whenever practicable, the black walnut should be raised from the nut, which should be sown in rows, four feet apart on every side, this distance allows the trees to grow up without spreading lateral branches which, being fragile, are liable to be torn by the wind and other agencies. Guided by experience, he thinks the fall the best season for sowing, care having been taken to protect the nuts from rancidity through heat. These valuable trees have not as yet been regularly cultivated on an extended scale in Canada, but Mr. Joly gives the substance of some trustworthy and interesting information on the subject from Mr. George Stanton, of Simcoe, who sowed last fall twenty-five bushels of black walnut nuts in the rich soil of his own land. It has been ascertained that with the soil and climate of Ontario, under good management, this tree will grow annually at least two thirds of an inch in diameter, or twenty inches in thirty years. Under less favourable conditions, such as are found in Quebec, these averages would be reduced to half an inch yearly or twenty inches in forty years. In his report on Forestry for 1877, Prof. Hough, whom we had the pleasure of hearing at the Congress in this city, allows 680 trees, 51 years old, to one acre, the distance apart on every side being eight feet. At this rate, we are told, an acre of good soil, planted in black walnuts, if well attended, might be expected to yield a revenue in from 30 to 40 years, of \$20,400-30 cubic feet (at \$1 a foot) being allowed for each tree averaging 20 inches in diameter. European writers do not give quite so many trees to the acre as Mr. Hough, but Mr. Joly thinks that two-thirds of his number may be safely conceded. In calculating the lapse of time before a profit could be obtained from such a plantation, he takes it for granted that the trees would not be cut down before they had attained a diameter of, at least, 20 inches. In his carefully compiled statement of the northern limits of the Canadian forest trees, Dr. R. Bell says that the black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) is confined to the tract lying south of a line drawn from the head of Lake Ontario to near the outlet of Lake Huron, and Mr. Stanton says that Long Point and the adjacent region was once a great black walnut country, and that there is still quite a number of these trees left there. Some of those which he measured had a girth which indicated an age of 55 years.

Mr. Joly's other experiments were with elm raising from the seed. He advises for that purpose the collection of the small seedlings which grow so thickly at the foot of the trees. Of a

couple of hundred, no bigger than needles, pulled up in bundles with the attached moss, only half a dozen died after being transplanted. Kept damp and in the shade for some days, at the end of three months they were over six inches high and they still promise to grow in accordance with this rapid start.

Having obtained some seeds of the box elder or ash-leaved maple (*negundo aceroides*) called by the French of *érable à zigueres*, Mr. Joly placed them in a flower pot and they came up with wonderful vigor. Though occurring in the Eastern States, Dr. Bell says that this tree does not seem to have been found native in Quebec or Ontario, but he mentions that young trees raised at Montreal from seeds brought from Manitoba grow rapidly and bore seeds in the 8th year. It abounds in the Red River valley and extends north to the Dog's Head on Lake Winnipeg. Prof. Macoun found it at Tall Creek, discharging into Buffalo Lake. Mr. Joly found mention of it in D. J. Brown's *Sylvia Americana* (1832), where it was recommended for fuel. Michaux says that, to obtain its full proportions, it requires a climate some degrees milder than that of Philadelphia. The fact that it grows well in Minnesota and our Northwest, contradicts the opinion of both these botanists. Nuttall gives it a much greater northern extension than the latter, pronouncing it abundant about the Saskatchewan and Red Rivers, and reports the manufacture of sugar from its sap by the Crow Indians. This statement is confirmed by the experience of Mr. Joly's western friends, who say it is fit to be tapped for sugar at six years old.

Mr. Joly's paper ends with an appeal to "men of good will" to espouse, by word and act, the cause of forest culture, urging them to begin at once and plant for coming generations. He suggests that in Canada we might with advantage adopt a pleasant custom that prevails in several of the United States, that of having an annual holiday for tree-planting. On "Arbor Day" 1875, in Minnesota more than a million trees were planted.—*Montreal Gazette*.

THE *St. John Sun* says that Mr. Robt. Robertson, jr., will ship 125 standard of spools and spool wood from his Pettitcodiac factory to England, per the brig "Lovoida Borstal."

THE Chippewa Logging Company, of Eau Claire, Wis., have recently purchased a large tract of pine land from the Cornell University, comprising 110,000 acres, and containing over 6,000,000,000 feet. The demand for logs for next season's stock is such that 3,000,000 feet will probably be put in the coming winter, if it can be contracted. Contracts for banking timber ranging from two to twenty millions, and extending from one to three years, are being made.

LUMBERING IN MANITOBA.

The *Winnipeg Times* says:—Winnipeg has many industrial agencies that materially assist in increasing her wealth and development, and it may be surprising to many to learn that her lumber trade forms the most important of these auxiliaries. Year by year the trade has been growing until now it has become of astonishing magnitude. A few years ago the lumber trade of Winnipeg could be summed up in a few million feet, but now it is found to amount to hundreds of millions of feet. A few years ago, also, a couple of hundred men were sufficient to carry on the trade, but now nearly one thousand men are employed. Such has been the rapid development of this valuable industry; but it will not stop here, for on every hand new lumber firms are springing into existence, new saw mills being erected, new timber limits being surveyed and secured, and those at present engaged in the business are increasing their facilities in order to keep pace with the demand. The above is strong evidence that lumbermen anticipate a much larger trade than ever in the future. Those already in the business report that the trade increases monthly, and this year it will be a third greater than that of last year. As a circulator of money there is no other industry existing in the city that equals the lumber business. The statement given below, which was obtained from the lumber dealers by a *Times* reporter, and which includes all classes of building material, shows that 203,800,000 feet of lumber is handled annually in the city. This lumber is sold at prices varying from \$30 to \$70 per thousand feet, according to quality. If the above amount of lumber was sold at \$35 per thousand feet, the sum of money distributed would be enormous. The lumber trade of this city is also the greatest employment bureau, excepting the C. P. R., in the country, nearly 1,000 men being employed in its operation. These men receive wages averaging from \$2 to \$3 per day during the whole year. There is not a line of business in the country that is not benefited, either directly or indirectly by this great source of wealth. Already this season the dealers of this city have sold 100,220,000. Half of the lumber handled by our local dealers is consumed in the city, and the other half in province and territories. Below is a list of the principal dealers, and the amount of lumber they handle annually, the amount they have already handled and the number of men they employ:—Jarvis & Berridge deal extensively in and manufacture all kinds of lumber, pine, spruce and hardwood, lath, shingles, doors, sash and everything connected with this line of business. The firm has in operation two saw mills, having a sawing capacity of 50,000,000 feet per year, in connection therewith they operate a large sash and door factory, which consumes annually about 10,000,000 feet in the manufacture of doors, sashes and other fine work. Besides this firm has handled since the commencement of the present season 15,000,000 feet of lumber. In conducting this business 150 men are employed during the whole year. Brown & Rutherford have two saw mills and one planing mill in operation, manufacturing all classes of lumber, doors, sashes, lath, etc. One saw mill is situated on Lake Winnipeg, and saws annually 20,000,000 feet of lumber. The other mill is established in the city, and cuts, per year 3,000,000 feet, mostly goes through the planing mill, with over 2,000,000 feet of imported lumber of the better class for doors, sash and other kinds of building requisites for which fine timber is required. During the present building season this firm has disposed of about 11,000,000 feet of lumber. On the average seventy-five men are employed by the firm all year. Dick & Banning own three saw mills, which during the sawing season are constantly working. These mills will cut 35,000,000 feet of lumber this year. About 3,000,000 feet of this will be used in making doors, &c., besides 5,000,000 feet of fine lumber which the firm imports. Dick & Banning have already sold this season 15,000,000 feet. The firm has at all seasons of the year 150 men on their pay roll. Shors & Davis operate a saw mill at Lake Winnipeg, and import largely all kinds of lumber. Already this season they have handled over 4,000,000 feet, and before the year closes they expect to handle as much more. They employ, on the average,

60 men during the entire year. Plews & Mann commenced business about the first of June last, and since that time 2,000,000 feet of lumber have entered and left their yard. This firm imports their whole stock. They deal in every description of building material, and employ 15 men. B. C. Kenway consumes 2,000,000 feet of lumber yearly in the manufacture of doors, sash, &c. He imports solely. He has also sold 2,400,000 feet for building purposes since last spring. Fifty men are employed steadily in the yards. D. Sprague has thirty men in his employ, erecting a fine saw mill on the banks of Red River. He has imported and disposed of 620,000 feet of lumber within the past four weeks. When his mill is completed 50 men will be employed to operate it. Boyd & Crowe handle the entire cut of the Keewatin Milling Company, which represents 12,000,000 feet per year. During the present season this firm has sold 9,000,000 feet of lumber. The Keewatin Milling Co. employ 125 men at their mill and in the woods. Hugh Southerland & Bro. carry on an extensive business as wholesale and retail dealers and manufacturers of lumber. They handle the cut of three saw mills which amounts to 60,000,000 per year, and they have sold more than half of that amount since the beginning of the present building season. They have also imported 8,000,000 feet from the States and other places. The average number of men on their pay-roll is 200. D. Patterson operates one of the largest sash and door factories in the city. In the manufacture of doors, flooring and other material, 50,000 feet of lumber are consumed weekly, or 2,400,000 feet annually. Mr. Patterson has in his employ 150 men, part of whom work in the factory and part on building contracts, which this gentleman also takes in connection with his other business.

The above do not include all the lumber firms in the city. There are a number of other more obscure firms of recent birth, which have not yet branched out to any very noticeable extent. A rough estimate places the amount lumber these small concerns have handled altogether this season at about 2,000,000 feet, and the number of men employed 100.

PROF. SARGENT ON FOREST PROTECTION.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—In the current number of the *North American Review* Prof. Charles S. Sargent has a paper on "Protection of the Forests," which evinces thorough general observation of the subject. He takes a discouraging view of the capacity of rapid reproduction in our native forests. He says:— "It is not improbable, in the light of recent scientific investigations, that even so recently as the time when some of the immediate ancestors of the trees which form the forests were growing, the whole interior region, now believed to be gradually drying up, enjoyed a more abundant rainfall than it now receives, and that these forests thus originally grew under more favourable conditions than at present. If the hypothesis is correct, it will be easy to understand why, under less favorable circumstances, their reproduction will be difficult. The interior forests at the north may be expected, however, thanks to the present rainfall of that part of the country, to reproduce themselves slowly; but so slowly must this process go on, that, judging from the age of existing trees, many hundred years will have passed, if these forests are destroyed, before their successors can attain sufficient size to be of economic importance. Through all the southern part of the interior region the struggle for life has been so severe that the stunted groups of trees, which barely deserve the name of forests, have only succeeded in finding a foothold in the high canons about the heads of the scanty streams. The age of some of these small trees is immense; few young trees are growing up to replace those that perish in the course of nature; and once destroyed, the reproduction of these forests is so doubtful, or must at least be so slow, that the possibility of it, even, need not be considered in any practical discussion of the question."

Prof. Sargent's views as to the ability of our forest land to reproduce trees rapidly will hardly stand the test of observation. On a recent visit to his native county in New York the writer was powerfully impressed with the fact, heretofore alluded to in these columns, that the

second growth of maple, cedar and other woods has been very rapid in the last twenty years—so much so that the doings of the Forestry Congress at Montreal, from which the writer has just come, appeared as though they had no essential motive; nature and the good care of the land owners were doing a practical work that the forestry agitators were essaying on paper and on the platform. As a matter of fact the forests of many parts of New England (we have the supporting testimony of Dr. Loring) and New York, and doubtless of all the other forest bearing Middle States, cover as much area as they did 25 years ago, and more trees are now standing on a given area than there were a quarter of a century since. It was our observation, too, in the state of New York that the owners of forest lands fully appreciate the situation, and instead of there being a waste of timber, there is an economy of it, farmers often valuing their timber more highly than any portion of their free-holds. This feeling will doubtless grow as the demand for all merchantable woods increases. It will be a question of economy of available wealth, and will be determined by selfishness, the same as any other practical economical question is determined.

Prof. Sargent revorses the popular theory that forests produce rainfall, and insists that rain produces forests. Probably he is right. It has been our observation for years that rain-storms, like all meteorological changes, are wide sweeping, and determined by nothing of a local character. A storm will often sweep over the entire western states, taking in forest and prairie, and no topographical peculiarities of localities make any difference with the progress of the wind, clouds, rain or snow. It is the same with the great storms that sweep along the Atlantic coast, such as recently denuded New Jersey and New York. The ocean and mountain ranges have more to do with determining storms than anything else, forests having very little effect. Long continued droughts as often occur in forest countries as on the treeless prairies.

Prof. Sargent's proposed remedy for the waste of forests in the older states is by state legislation, as forest lands in those states has passed out of the hands of government. This legislation should be designed to prevent forest fires, to check the recklessness of lumbermen, to stop the roaming and browsing of cattle—all destructive of forest growth, both old and young. He thinks that wherever the general government still controls forest area, notably on the Pacific slope, positive measures should be adopted to prevent a wanton waste of woods.

Prof. Sargent concludes his paper as follows: "Looking, then, over the whole field, it is seen that the forests of the country, with a single important exception, are still capable of large production. It is evident, however, that grave fears should be felt for their future extent and composition; that in all the eastern and central states regulation is required to protect the forests from fire and indiscriminate pasturage, and that in the interior Pacific region experiments in forest protection could, perhaps, be wisely undertaken, unless this region is to be entirely stripped of its forests. All protective legislation, however, will fail to accomplish the results expected from it unless backed by popular belief in the value of the forest. Such belief will come only with a better understanding of the importance of the subject; and the American people must learn several economic lessons before the future of their forests can be considered secure. They must learn that a forest, whatever its extent and resources, can be exhausted in a surprisingly short space of time through total disregard, in its treatment, of the simplest laws of nature; that browsing animals and fires render the reproduction of the forest impossible; that the forest is essential to the protection of rivers; that it does not influence rainfall, and that it is useless to plant trees beyond the region where trees are produced naturally. When these lessons shall have been learned, forest protection in the United States will be possible, and can be made effectual."

The *Buffalo Lumber World* says:—Our exports of lumber and other building materials to Australia are said to be steadily increasing. They include pine, hickory, ash, and sycamore.

SUBSTITUTES FOR WHITE PINE.

The *American Architect* has the following editorial note on this subject:—

The announcement, made by authority of a Government bureau, that the white pine forests of the United States would, at the present rate of consumption, furnish less than twelve years' supply of that indispensable timber, although copied into most of the papers, has not received the general attention which it deserves, and probably will not until the advancing cost of pine lumber brings the lesson forcibly home to the public mind. This advance, has, however, already begun, the price of pine land in the great timber-producing States having doubled within a few weeks, and the question of the employment of some other material for the coarser uses of building is earnestly discussed among architects and contractors. On some accounts the substitution of hard wood for pine in the finishing of houses would tend to promote their solidity as well as their artistic interest, both of which are compromised by the universal habit of using hard wood only in the form of veneers or casing upon grounds of cheaper material; but a decided progress will have to be made in the art of seasoning and working the timber of deciduous trees before it can be used in large pieces in a way to satisfy those accustomed to the straightness, smoothness, and unvarying character of pine. For framing, spruce and hemlock, with whitewood in the Southern and Middle States, will probably soon occupy the field entirely, and the makers of lath and shingles will perhaps transfer their industry to the forests of hemlock or arbutus. For inferior finish, ash, oak, including many kinds now rejected, chestnut, black birch, walnut and elm may be turned to good account; while for exterior work the deciduous varieties will probably be introduced before long, for the sake of variety, if not of economy, and with them a style of design different from that now practised, to which they are totally unsuited.

WOOD FINISH.

Richness of effect may be gained in decorative woodwork by using woods of different tone, such as amaranth and amboyna, by inlaying and veneering. The Hungarian ash and French walnut afford excellent veneers, especially burls and gnarls. A few useful notes on the subject are given by a recent American authority. In varnishing, the varnishes can be toned down to match the wood, or be made to darken it, by the addition of coloring matters. The patented preparations known as "wood fillers" are prepared in different colors for the purpose of preparing the surface of wood previous to the varnishing. They fill up the pores of the wood, rendering the surface hard and smooth. For polishing mahogany, walnut, etc., the following is recommended:—Dissolve beeswax by heat in spirits of turpentine until the mixture becomes viscid; then apply by a clean cloth, and rub thoroughly with a flannel or cloth. A common mode of polishing mahogany is by rubbing it first with linseed oil, and then by a cloth dipped in very fine brickdust; a good gloss may be produced by rubbing with linseed oil, and then holding trimmings or shavings of the same material against the work in the lath. Glass paper, followed by rubbing, also gives a good luster.

There are various means of toning or darkening woods for decorative effect—logwood, lime, brown soft soap, dyed oil, sulphate of oil, nitrate of silver exposed to sun's rays, carbonate of soda, bichromate and permanganate of potash, and alkaline preparations are used for darkening the wood; the last three are specially recommended. The solution is applied by dissolving one ounce of the alkali in two gills of boiling water, diluted to the required tone. The surface is saturated with a sponge or flannel, and immediately dried with soft rags. The carbonate is used for dark woods. Oil tinged with rose madder may be applied to hard woods like birch, and a red oil is prepared from soaked alkanet root in linseed oil. The grain of yellow pine can be brought out by two or three coats of japan much diluted with turpentine, and afterwards oiled and rubbed. To give mahogany the appearance of age, lime water used before oiling is a good plan. In staining wood, the best and most transparent effect is obtained by

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repeated light coats of the same. For oak stain, a strong solution of oxalic acid is employed; for mahogany, dilute nitrous acid. A primary coat, or a coat of wood fillers is advantageous. For mahogany stains the following are given:—two ounces of dragon's blood dissolved in one quart of rectified spirits of wine, well shaken; or raw sienna in beer, with burnt sienna to give the required tone; for darker stains boil a half pound of madder and two ounces logwood chips in one gallon of water, and brush the decoction while hot over the wood. When dry, paint with a solution of two ounces of potash in one quart of water. A solution of permanganate of potash forms a rapid and excellent brown stain.—Building News.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

LONGFORD MILLS, Oct 7.—R. C. Smith's mill about a mile north of this place on Lake St. John, has been shut down for some days to repair a steam pump which had got out of order. The pump was repaired last evening, when they pumped up the four boilers. This morning steam was got up and a start made at six o'clock. About 6.30 the glass water gauge on one of the boilers broke, and in about five minutes an explosion took place. A small boiler next to the mill exploded first and was blown to atoms, the larger portion of it falling fully two hundred yards off into the lake. The next boiler was blown up through the roof of the enginehouse, tearing the shafting and machinery and landed about fifty feet west of the mill. The third boiler was thrown out, and also the fourth. The fireman, Ellis, had his head blown off. Fred. Gray, a piler, who had just come into the engine-room, had his head cut two-thirds off, leaving only the face connected with the body. Dougal McFadyen received some bad wounds about the head, but will likely recover. David Roberts is badly bruised about the body, but he will likely recover. Fred Dinwoodie, the foreman, was stunned by something falling on a car, which was all smashed, but he miraculously escaped almost unhurt. Harry Gray was also hurt; Archy McFadyen was scalded badly, and several others received slight wounds. The cause of the explosion is as yet unknown. An inquest is now being held by Dr. Ramsay, coroner, on the bodies of Ellis and Gray, after which a report of the same will likely give some fuller details.

Ellis was a married man, leaving a wife and one child. Gray was unmarried. The mill is a total wreck, beams, boilers, shafting, and machinery being strown around in every direction.

LUMBER INSPECTION.

The Monetary Times says:—The prospect for a large lumber trade between Canada and the New England States during the coming winter and spring, is very encouraging. In the east, general business is active, and with flattering prospects of the future; money is plentiful and builders are getting safe orders. For the past quarter of a century the building interests have not been in safer hands. To-day the master mechanic is generally the contractor, and as a consequence better work and material are given. Profits are not large, by reason of the great number of the competitors, and the exten-

sive use of labour-saving machinery; but, owing to the large demand, fair profits may be made by all. During the dull times eastern dealers took advantage of the manufacturers and "forced" the qualities so that a No. 1 liner would be taken only as a common No. 2, and they continue these qualities to the present, to the disadvantage of the manufacturers. If the consumer ultimately gets the benefit, then it neutralizes and no harm is done to the trade.

Some western manufacturers resort to small business in filling orders from petty commission dealers in the east for lots of 10,000 feet, divided in many cases into five separate sales. This, of course, is not just to dealers, who are under expenses for skilled labour and wharf rent in the large cities, as it leaves them only odd jobbing orders. Were it possible one would like to see the sales regulated in the interests of legitimate trade—for these mushroom commission peddlers can hardly be considered in the business—and also as near as possible a fixed standard for qualities in the interests of manufacturers and consumers. In some places in the east, the quality and quantity of each invoice of lumber are supposed to be legally specified, in the interests of manufacturers and consumers. But this salutary law is now kept more in the breach than in the observance. In an important lumber centre like Boston, with a large staff of deputy surveyors, and a well paid surveyor general, all held under bonds to the State, for the faithful performance of their work according to law, it is safe to say that not more than three-fourths of the lumber that enters the port is submitted to legal inspection. We have no inspectors in Canada, as there are in Wisconsin, Michigan and Chicago, where the buyer and seller agree upon a man who shall inspect large purchasers in the interest of both parties to the transaction. Without any desire to find fault, we refer to these facts in the hope that all interested may be benefited.

TREE-PLANTING IN LONDON.

London is making progress in the matter of tree-planting, says the Telegraph. We have "street improvements," as they are termed, which cost enormous sums of money, but this is one against which no such objection lies, for it gives us a splendid return for a small outlay. The Metropolitan Board has done well in decorating the Thames embankment and Northumberland avenue with rows of trees which, with a little tender watchfulness, will grow into fulness of form and beauty by-and-by. Several of the vestries and district boards are following the same track. We know there is a tendency to grumble at the "drip" from the branches in wet weather, and at the falling leaves in autumn. Some of the vestries are particularly sensitive in regard to these matters. It is said that the planting of trees in suburban rows began in 1875, but it is too probable that the number of trees cut down in the suburbs since that date have nearly equalled the number planted. It is at a point rather within the suburbs that improvement of this kind has been most conspicuous, and it is a happy sign when the fashion spreads as far towards the heart of the metropolis as Tooley street. Our forefathers must have been possessed of some good taste in this particular, if it be true—as apparently it is—that there is not at in London from some part of which a tree may not be seen.

THE MONTREAL SAW WORKS

MONTREAL,

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St. Paul

Street.

General Mill Supplies always on hand.

General Mill Supplies always on hand.



Address all correspondence to Chas. M. WHITLAW,

1120

MANAGER.

ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.

- The Chronicle gives the following list of rats, etc., arrived at Quebec:—
Sept 22—D & J Maguire, deals, etc., Cap Rouge.
Sept 25—Gilmour & Co, deals, sundry places.
Sundry lots, staves, do
Collins Bay Co, staves, do
Sept 26—D D Calvin & Co, (2), oak, etc, Do-bell's and other coves.
P Letendre, white pine, etc, Ringsona Cove.
Ross & Co, board pine, etc, New Liverpool Cove.
Sept 27—P McLaren, white pine St. Lawrence Docks.
Sept 29—Guy, Bevan & Co, spruce deals, Amqui, P. Q.
Oct 2—Coots Bros, waney white pine, elm, &c, sundry coves.
O Latour, white pine, Cap Rouge.
C Wright, board pine, do.
B P Fleming, deals, etc, Connolly's Mills.
Oct 4—Collin's Bay Co, oak, pine, etc, sundry coves.
J M Irwin, white pine, &c Woodfield Harbor.
Oct 5—Gordon & Co, 's and Connolly Weller.
Lots, white pine, etc., New Liverpool.
W C Edwards & Co, tamarac, Cap Rouge.

Canada v Michigan

The Bay City Lumberman's Gazette says.—Already crews of men are being sent into the pinceries, and soon the preliminary work of securing the logs which shall supply the mills next season will be well under way. There is a good demand for men, and they are scarce. The rate of wages paid in Canada this year is about as high as in Michigan, which has the effect to keep the Canadians, on whom Michigan has always largely depended, at home, and the Wolverine state is looking elsewhere for her help. This of course effects the supply for the Wisconsin and Minnesota pinceries, and jobbers are now offering about \$2 per month more than was paid last season. The good crops have, however, effected a marked reduction in the cost of supplies, although they are still high.

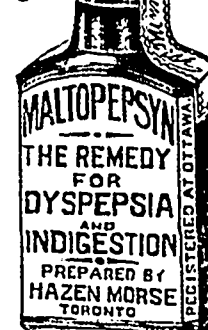
The Lumberman's Gazette says.—The signs of the times from a St. Louis standpoint indicate that an extensive change is likely to take place in the lumber business within a few years. The great mills at Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls are fast making arrangements to pile and dry the greater portion of their product, and ship direct to its destination in Western Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska by rail, instead of running it to the Mississippi towns in rafts and hence on the cars.

THE Cowansville Observer says:—Messrs. W. Watkins & Son have the frame of their new saw mill on the L'Avenir line up and enclosed ready for the machinery. They put up a portable saw mill and have cut all the lumber for their own buildings, all required for the bridges on the line, and have shipped considerable to other parts. Their new mill is 50x100 feet, and they are putting in engines sufficiently powerful to run two gangs of saws, besides edgers and trimmers, etc., but will only put in one large circular this season.

THE Ottawa Free Press says:—Allan, Grant & Co., ship daily two trains of square timber of 20 cars each through here from Pembroke to Quebec. They are made up at Pembroke, to where they are floated down the Upper Ottawa. They have a contract for 2,000 cars. All this timber used to go down the Ottawa in rafts.

THE Ontonagon Lumber Company has sold its entire possessions, including mill and other buildings, at Ontonagon, Mich., and its standing timber on the Ontonagon river, to the Diamond Match Company, of New York, the consideration being about \$700,000.

MALTOPEPSYN



Artificial Gastric Juice.

A WONDERFUL FACT, proving the remarkable digestive power of Maltopepsyn.

Two doses (30 grains). of Maltopepsyn will digest the entire white of a hard boiled egg in a bottle of water, in from 3 to 4 hours. How much more will it digest in the stomach assisted by that organ? About twenty times the quantity.

Test this for yourself,—it is an interesting and useful experiment.

Get from your druggist ten drops of Hydrochloric Acid in a four ounce bottle. Fill bottle half full of tepid water (distilled water is best, though soft water will do), then add the finely cut white of a hard boiled egg, and then add two doses (30 grains) of Maltopepsyn and shake bottle thoroughly every 15 or 20 minutes, keep the bottle warm, as near the temperature of the body (100° Fahrenheit) as possible, and in 3 to 4 hours the egg will be entirely dissolved or digested.

Maltopepsyn is endorsed by the leading Physicians and Chemists throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Send for Pamphlet, 24 pages, giving full treatment of Dyspepsia with the Rules of Diet, etc., mailed free upon application by HAZEN MORSE, TORONTO.

Price per bottle, with dose measure attached, 50 cents, contains 48 doses or about one cent per dose.

THE U. S. TARIFF.

At the meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 27th, of the Chicago Lumberman's Exchange, the following address was read by Mr. Dean:—

The forty-seventh congress having authorized the appointment of a commission for the purpose of gaining information directly from the people upon the subject of the present tariff, the gentlemen comprising the said commission, as we understand the scope of their duties, intending to recommend to congress amendments to the tariff law, when it shall appear them, from good evidence, that the people of the United States will be benefited by such changes, and we believe most earnestly that the time has come when it would be greatly to the interest and good of the people of the United States to remove the present import tax upon lumber, which may conveniently be brought to them from the Dominion of Canada. In support of this argument we would say that the wonderful growth of the United States, and especially the development of that portion lying west of the lakes, has been due to the readiness with which cheap dwellings, barns, fences and granaries were obtainable through the plentifulness of a cheap building material, such as is found in the white pine lumber supply. With the exhaustion of this supply, the still vast unsettled prairies and fields of the west, will, in a measure, cease to present inducements to the emigrant from foreign lands, the unoccupied overflow from the older states of the Union, or the inducements for development afforded by the building of railways and other highways of commerce.

That the time is not far distant when the lumber supply of the Northwest will be practically exhausted, and that evidence of that exhaustion are even now quite apparent, will be disputed by no well-informed person.

It is but a few years since the value of standing pine, of good quality, averaged from as low as 50 cents to as high as \$2.50 per thousand feet, the value of the same grades of timber has risen at the present time from \$3 to as high as \$8 per thousand feet, an average value being, probably, fairly stated at from \$1 to \$5 per thousand. This value is still further advanced to the consumer in the fact that a majority of the present timber supply is remote from streams, and consequently more expensive of access.

The efforts of the United States census commissioners to ascertain the extent of the timber supply of the United States, has resulted in a report, under the sanction and approval of that bureau, placing the timber supply of the three principal pine producing states at but 81,000,000,000 feet, or an amount equal to the demands of the country for a period of eight years, based upon the present consumptive demand. Aside from the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, the white pine timber resources of the country are insignificant, and while the supply of other kinds of timber in the South, and elsewhere, is reported as adequate for the needs of a full generation, there is no other variety of timber which can take the place of or is adapted to the same uses as white pine, unless it be the cypress of the South, unavailable for many economic reasons, or the whitewood or tulip more valuable for other commercial uses than as a substitute for pine as a building material.

Aside from the supply of white pine in the states above mentioned, in the Dominion of Canada there exists a quantity equal, according to the opinion of many experts, who have considered the question, to the present remaining supply of the United States. We believe that it is in the interests of a good and wise policy to admit this timber to the United States free from the incumbrance of a tax. We assert that this timber has cost, and does cost, those who control it for utilization a larger sum per thousand than was obtained by the United States Government from those to whom the timber lands of this country were disposed, that the cost of manufacture in Canada is not below the cost to the American manufacturer, and that the average cost of transportation of a majority of that portion of the present Canadian pine which would naturally reach the United States market, is considerably in excess of the cost of placing the native product in the hands of the consum-

or. These combined factors preclude the possibility of any injury resulting to the American manufacturer from the admission of foreign lumber.

In support of the first proposition, we assert that the liberal policy of the American Government has permitted the timber lands of this country to be purchased in fee-simple at from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre. These lands are situated in general to yield 5,000 feet of timber per acre, while a large proportion of them have and will yield from 10,000 to 15,000 feet per acre. The standing timber, therefore, has been sold by the government at an average probably less than 25 cents per thousand feet, including the ownership of the land, which in many cases readily sells at from \$5 to \$10 per acre after being denuded of its timber, such land being found in many parts of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota to be unsurpassed in value for agricultural purposes. From the land and timber for which the government has received, at its highest established price, \$1,600 per square mile, the manufacturer of lumber has realized, and is now realizing, 3,200,000 feet of timber of an average stumpage value at the present time, as stated by the Saginaw manufacturers, in an address recently presented to the congressional special tariff commission, of \$1.60 per thousand, or \$14,400 per square mile, to which may be added the market value of the land for agricultural purposes, which, if stated at \$2.50 per acre, or \$1,600 leaves the case to be stated, simply, that the government has presented \$14,400 in timber to each purchaser of a square mile of timber lands. This we esteem to be fully all the protection to which the manufacturer of the United States is entitled at the hand of the government.

Comparing the policy of the American government with that of Canada, we find that it is the policy of the latter to place its timber lands in groups of townships, which are offered to the highest bidder at public sale, of a bonus for the privilege of cutting off the timber. This bonus or privilege usually costs the purchaser not far from 35 cents per thousand feet, after which, under many and usually expensive restrictions, the government claims a stumpage duty of 75 cents per thousand on all timber actually cut, in addition to local taxes of about \$100 per year, per square mile or an average of about 3 cents per thousand feet, a total stumpage cost of over \$1 per thousand paid to the Canadian Government, the ownership of the land remaining in the government.

While, therefore, the American timber owner investing of necessity but \$1,600 to secure 3,200,000 feet of timber (actually securing nearly, or quite double that amount as a rule) realizes from the value of his timber and the sale of his land \$16,000, the purchaser of Canadian timber pays to the government not less than \$3,200 without any rebate, in the value of the land, for the purpose of securing the net quantity of 3,200,000 feet of timber. The Canadian lumberman, in a country less favourably situated for railroad transportation of men and supplies to the camps, is consequently at greater expense in his preparatory work, and as the contiguity of the two nations enables a ready interchange of labor, it follows that with a larger number of laborers, bred to the work of the lumber camp, the Canadian laborer seeks work on American soil whenever the rate of wages between the two countries is greatly disproportioned, thus compelling the Canadian employer to pay nearly or quite as high rates of wages as prevail in the more extended lumber regions of this country, if he will retain his laborers.

The food markets of Canada are based in value upon those of the United States, so that in the staples which enter most largely into the business of lumbering; namely, grain for teams, flour, beef, pork and beans, for the men; the average expense of camp supplies is to the Canadian operator, but little if at all less than to the American. In the running of logs to the saw-mill, the expenses again are not far from equal, the general comparison of streams in the two countries being if anything in favour of the American.

The capital invested of necessity in pursuit of this industry is greater in Canada, in proportion to the extent of the work performed, from the necessity to acquire the large land

limits, which alone can be obtained from the Canadian government; the American government selling as low as 40 acres at a cost of not over \$100, while nothing less than a township is disposed of by the Canadian government. The number of men employed is not less, per thousand and foot produced, in our country than in the other, and the capital employed in saw-mills will bear the same comparison. It would be folly to assert that greater intelligence enables the Canadian laborer to perform a greater amount of work in the saw mills than does the American, while it is a fact that by improved methods and machinery, more generally adopted in this country, than in Canada, the cost of producing lumber is greater in Canada than in the United States. In the matter of transportation the Canadian again labors under a disadvantage in being, in the main, and especially in the western portion of the province whence must come a majority of the timber, at a long distance from markets, whereas the American operator can utilize lake or rail transportation at his pleasure, and with but short lines and a low freight rate. The disadvantages under which the Canadian operator labors we assert to be more than the equivalent of any superior advantages he may possess, so that it may with positiveness be assumed that Canadian lumber laid down upon the docks of Chicago, or any other distributing centre, will have cost the Canadian as much, if not more, than the same quality of stock has cost the American manufacturer at the same point.

Having demonstrated, as we believe, that the American government has dealt more liberally with the American timber owner, than has the Canadian, pointing to the statement of the Saginaw manufacturers, before referred to, in which by their own admission the royalty on Canadian timber is \$1.75, or nearly double what we have assumed it to be, as further evidence that our estimates are wholly within bounds, we next controvert the statement of the Saginaw memorial in which the liberality of the Canadian government in building piers, booms and slides is pointed out, by referring to the general policy of the American government with regard to navigable waters, pointing to the river and harbour bill, appropriating an additional \$17,500,000, no mean proportion of which was devoted exclusively to improvements in the localities where the lumber interest is benefited to a greater extent than is any other individual industry.

Analysing the statement of the Saginaw memorialists, we have shown that while the Canadian lumberman has paid to that government from \$1 to \$2 per thousand stumpage on the timber cut by him, the American government has virtually presented to the lumberman of this country each section of pine land, together with the timber on the same, of a value of \$14,400, for the mere nominal sum of \$1,600 or, as he can readily realize that sum for the stripped lands, has made him a gift of the timber for his labor in clearing it. The census bureau reports 1,649 lumber manufacturing establishments in Michigan, 234 in Minnesota and 704 in Wisconsin, a total of 2,587; assuming for arguments sake that the number is 10,000 and asserting, as we believe, that no timber interests, except those connected with the lumber manufacturers of the states named, are to be affected by an abrogation of the tax on lumber, it would seem that after giving \$14,400 with each section of pine land to 10,000 manufacturers of lumber, it was now the duty of the government to consider the interests of the consumers of lumber, represented by over 5,000,000 persons to each 1,000 manufacturers.

These have a right to claim that the timber which has been donated to the manufacturers by the government shall be provided for their use at a reasonable modicum of profit to the manufacturer. With a yearly destruction of the forests, the timber donated by the government to the manufacturer has risen in value until it is no uncommon thing to hear of sales of standing timber at the rate of \$8 and \$10 per thousand stumpage, while the average price, as stated by the Saginaw lumbermen, is not far from \$1.50. The average price in 1870 was below \$1 per thousand. The consumer has been compelled to pay this difference, and if values advance in the same proportion during the pro-

sent decade, he will be called upon to pay to the manufacturer not less than \$20 per thousand stumpage on timber donated to him by the government.

When we consider that the annual manufacture of lumber in the three states mentioned exceeds 8,000,000,000 feet, and that this slaughter of the home forests means the destruction of 2,500 square miles of timber each year, and at this rate that there is but an eight years' supply to draw from, it would seem the part of prudence to begin to purchase some portion of our supply from those who have it for sale, before the time when absolute want shall force us to buy it at the sellers asking price.

Some gentlemen claim that there are climatic considerations that have a bearing upon the subject, that the destruction of our forests will affect unfavourably the productive force of our soil; this branch of the subject we leave with those persons interested in agriculture.

The Saginaw committee claim that the settlers, by crowding in upon their pine lands to make clearings for farming purposes, destroy by fire all their pine forests, and for relief desire to cut off the trees as rapidly as possible, so as to save them. We seriously question this statement, not believing that the average thrifty farmer seeks the pine belt in pursuit of his occupation, but from our own knowledge believe that the forest fires are in the main brought about in consequence of the accumulation of the limbs, bark and chips that become dry and easily ignited shortly after escaping from the lumberman's axe. Hence we should say that a good way to preserve forests from fire would be to stop filling them with bonfire materials.

The Saginaw memorialists say, "When our government can furnish lands upon such easy terms as that of Canada, free trade in lumber might be nearer just." Having shown that our government has been even more liberal to the lumber manufacturer than to any other class of our citizens, and vastly more so than has the Canadian government to its manufacturers, and having demonstrated that the cost of lumber to the Canadian producer precludes any possible danger of his entering into ruinous competition with the American manufacturer, we respectfully submit that the short supply of native stock, and growing demands of a mighty nation, the interests of 55,000,000 of people in cheap homes, and manufacturing industries needing the consumption of pine lumber, imperatively demand that all restrictions should be removed from the importation of that limited quantity which the Dominion of Canada can supply to supplement our rapidly decreasing timber resources.

For the above reasons and many others that might be given, we most earnestly pray that all duty upon pine lumber, lath and shingles may be removed, to the end that the people of the United States, and particularly of the States and territories to the west of us, may improve the rich prairies, and at moderate expense construct their buildings and homes from the products of the forests of Canada, as similar material grown in the United States has become so nearly exhausted and cannot be reproduced.

After a long and warm debate on motions for adopting the address, for laying it on the table and for referring it to a committee, this last motion was carried by a vote.

A committee was chosen to handle the question and report in 15 days to a called meeting, consisting of Messrs. Thad Dean, B. L. Anderson, A. C. Soper, A. G. Van Schaick, Addison Ballard, James P. Ketchum and S. K. Martin.

NATIVE FORESTS.

While there is much said and written in regard to forest tree-cultivation, we find very little attention paid to the preservation of native forests. In the timbered sections we have been too busy trying to get rid of the timber to think of any method of preservation. Yet in some sections that were formerly timbered there is now felt to be a scarcity of timber, particularly of that kind which is useful in manufactures. The only remedy mentioned is the planting of forest trees for this purpose, but this is a work that we are hardly prepared for in this State, and it is probable that only necessity will compel artificial planting. The time seems too long to wait for an investment of this kind to

begin to pay, and there are very few who will undertake the work. At least very little has been done in this line. At the Agricultural College an experimental arboratum of four acres has been growing a few years; and a farmer in Monroe county has this year set 1,500 black-walnut trees with a view to grow them for timber.

Would it not be well to study more closely the possibility of improving the timber lands that still remain. The woods still standing contain a vast amount of material which is susceptible of development in far less time than would be required for the planting and growth of new forests, the neglect of which furnishes a striking proof of the general ignorance of forest culture. The timber is ruthlessly cut from many places that are nearly useless for cultivation after, and would be worth far more for growing timber than for any other purpose, more beautiful to the eye and more profitable. In many instances the native woods have been so much neglected or so much injured as to be past redemption, yet there are still large areas of forests and smaller groves and wood-lots now yielding no revenue which might be developed into timber forests of very great value and at the same time yield an annual crop of firewood in the process.

Cut out the dead and least valued timber for firewood, preserve the small growing trees that are of the best varieties for timber. It will be necessary for the best care of the forest to keep stock from running in it, as they will totally destroy all small growth. In almost every tract of woodland may be found more or less of trees of the best varieties for timber mingled with a great variety that are worthless or only fit for fuel. In many cases they have been neglected and cannot be improved, but in most cases intelligent work in thinning and pruning will be followed by profitable results.—*Detroit Post.*

MUSKEGON LUMBERING.

An exchange says:—I had a few minutes pleasant chat at the Everett house last evening with Col. Fuller, one of the Muskegon lumber kings. Col. Fuller is an old "state of Mainer," and takes to a pine tree as naturally as a Bay City newspaper man does to Anderson county budge. He has been operating largely in this state a number of years. He told me that under the most favourable circumstances it is calculated that at the close of rafting operations there will be in the neighbourhood of 200,000,000 feet of logs back. The strike at Muskegon is largely responsible for this. He said manufacturers there are obtaining good prices for lumber. Many of the mills are running nights, and a considerable quantity of lumber is cross-piled. Should the fall be favourable he is of the opinion that the cut of the mills at Muskegon will approximate that of last season. He said that logging will be carried on on the west side on a large scale the coming winter, nearly everybody is going into the woods. The Col. purchased a branch railway nearly three miles long, tapping a tract of pine in Clare County, from which he calculates to cut 15,000,000 feet of logs, which will be put into Lake George, and they will be thence hauled over the Lake George & Muskegon railroad, and put into the Muskegon.

A curious double pine tree is said to be growing near the line of Green and Jackson counties, Miss. Two distinct trunks rise from the ground, and unite 30 feet above, forming one solid trunk, round and symmetrical.

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS never fail to cure Costiveness and regulate the Bowels.

The Wild Strawberry plant possesses rare virtues as a cleansing, cooling, astringent, antiseptic, and healing medicine, and when combined with other valuable vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it is an unfailing remedy in all Bowel complaints.

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

CHICAGO SHIPMENTS.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—The secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange has been at work for some time past in endeavoring to arrive at a correct basis for calculating the shipments from this city, and has ascertained that the average weight of 32,150,000 feet, shipped by promiscuous dealers during the month of August, was 2,475 pounds per thousand feet. This embraced 2,805 cars, averaging 11,105 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft per car. Upon this basis he estimates the August shipments by rail and canal at 138,958,756 feet, or 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., leaving 47,564,285 feet, or 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total, to make up the 186,522,041 feet shown by the September inventory to have been disposed of during August. Upon the same basis it is figured out that the volume of trade for September differs but little from that of August, the rail and canal shipments to August 26th being 124,000,000 feet; estimate for four days at some proportionate rate, 23,620,000 feet; city consumption (add one-third), 49,207,000 feet, leaving the estimate of the September shipments at 196,827,000 feet. It will take a few weeks' test of the basis to determine the value and correctness of the figures. The percentage of city consumption will not astonish the readers of this journal, who have noted our estimates of from 20 to 24 per cent. for the past two years.

Among the many industries of Rockford, Ill., furniture making is one of the most important ones. The Forest City Furniture Company, whose plant covers an entire square, has among its facilities a dry kiln capable of containing 50,000 feet of lumber, and has on hand in the yards 2,000,000 feet of walnut, ash, white-wood and basswood lumber, which is being consumed at an average rate of 125,000 feet per month. The Union Furniture Company has on hand 500,000 feet, and dries all that is used in the open air. The Central Company uses about two car loads of ash and walnut lumber per week, and will erect a dry kiln next spring. The Rockford Co-operative Furniture Company has a dry kiln with a capacity of 24,000 feet, and has on hand about 1,000,000 feet of walnut, in addition to the other kinds of wood being about 7,000 feet of walnut per week. The Rockford Chair and Furniture Company has just built a dry kiln with a capacity of 40,000 feet, and will use chiefly ash. The Excelsior Company also operates heavily.

SURE, safe and effectual, that old remedy, Down's Elixir, for the cure of Coughs and Colds.

W. H. CROCKER, Druggist, of Waterdown, under date of June 1st, writes that "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cannot be surpassed, when all other remedies fail then it comes to the rescue, and I find the sales large and increasing." Wild Strawberry positively cures all Bowel complaints.

EARS FOR THE MILLION

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the only Absolute Cure for Deafness known. This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as *Carubarodon Rexdelphi*. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and mighty an seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese People. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1.00 a bottle.

Hear What the Deaf say!

It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthy noises in my head and hear much better. I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its CURATIVE CHARACTER ABSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFY, BOTH FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey Street, New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—*Editor of Mercantile Review.*

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

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PETERBOROUGH, Ont. OCT. 16, 1882.

It is thought that half a dozen men have grabbed all the timber land on the north shore of Devil's lake, Dakota, and that the military survey for a reservation, lately ordered, is in their interest.

FIVE Menominee river companies have decided to cut a wagon road along the Michigamme at once, the intention being to cut some 30,000,000 feet of logs on that stream this winter, and camps are now being located.

A STOCK company has been organized at Muskogon by C. C. Ballinghurst, J. B. Champaigne, E. L. Davis and others, to engage in manufacturing shingles. The stock is \$30,000, and expect to make 400,000 shingles per day.

A SPIRIT track is being built from the Eau Claire Lumber Company's new mill, above Thorpe, Wis., to the Wisconsin & Minnesota railroad. Hardwood lumber will comprise a portion of the produce of this mill.

THE Chippewa Logging Company, Eau Claire, Wis., has bought from William Griffin, of Troy, N. Y., about 42,000,000 feet of pine standing upon land on the Little Elk and on the west fork of the Chippewa. The price was \$120,000.

THE Albany correspondent of the *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—Spruce and hemlock, from the Champlain canal have been received in good quantities, and the market has now a large stock all kinds, which will be kept up from continuous arrivals from the mills now well supplied with water.

THE Ottawa *Free Press* says:—Although Mr. Poupore has been appointed to the Crown timber agency at this city by the Dominion Government, he cannot act for Ontario or Quebec till the governments of those provinces formally enable him to do so. The Quebec Ministry will, of course, be agreeable, Mr. Chapleau having some time ago accepted the nomination of Mr. Poupore. Ontario remains to be heard from, but we are told that no difficulty is anticipated from that quarter.

AN Ontario merchant who has been on a visit to the Northwest, in a description of the neighborhood of Edmonton says:—"There is no pine, but the Norway spruce grows to a large size and makes good lumber. I saw sticks two feet in diameter, and any quantity can be had from the Beaver Hills for building purposes of from one to two feet in thickness."

Messrs. Campbell, Campbell & McKenzie, of Laclute, P. Q., are putting up a new steam saw mill to cut 8,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. The foundations are built, and the timber for the building has arrived on the spot. The paper mills of Mr. I. C. Wilson, at the same place, are very busy, as are also the woolen mills, rope factory, and other industries of this thriving town.

AN Anoka, Minn., mill sawed a stick of timber 68 feet long 20 inches in diameter at the base, and 13 inches at the top, ordered for the electric mast at St. Paul. After being loaded safely on the cars, it rolled back, and 20 feet of the small end was broken off, demonstrating that there is many a slip. The entire pole is now spliced and planted at St. Paul, and is said to be over 100 feet in height.

NEARLY a century ago, when earthenware was coming into use, Robert Bloomfield wrote:—

"Trenchers for me, said I,
That look so clean upon the ledge,
And never mind a fall,
And never turn a sharp knife's edge—
But fashion rules us all."

The absolute wooden trenchers now being revived in the United States. A factory in North Carolina is said to be turning out 10,000 wooden plates a day.

THE *Winnipeg Sun* has a despatch dated Rat Portage, Oct. 2, which says:—An agent of a Minnesota lumbering firm arrived here on Saturday night from Fort Francis. He reports the discovery of fifty million feet of magnificent pine timber on the Little Fork River. It is probable the limits have already been secured at St. Paul, and that operations will commence this winter. This will prove a great advantage to Fort Francis, and must increase its trade immensely.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* of Bay City, Mich., says:—The fall demand for lumber having set in, exhibits a very gratifying condition of trade throughout the country. Prices are still maintained, with no apparent tendency towards a decline, and in fact, no good reasons for a decline can be given. It may be set down as an established fact that the boom in lumber will be continued unless a financial disaster should overtake the country generally, of which there is no probability.

J. B. BASSETT & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., have adopted a new method of handling lumber, doing away with a slow process that has all along been in vogue at the Minneapolis mills. Lumber has been hauled from the mills on wagons a distance of from a quarter of a mile to a mile and a quarter, where it was piled, and when dried, hauled a considerable distance to the planing-mill. Bassett & Co., now drop their lumber upon ordinary platform cars, and these are switched over the Manitoba line to the company's new yards, and side-tracked to the piling grounds. It is farther, but the expense is less.

THE following items are from the *St. John, N. B., Sun* of Sept. 30:—A new saw from Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, Ont., was placed in the Maritime Bank, yesterday afternoon.—Messrs. R. Roberts & Co., which partnership includes Mr. R. Roberts and the firm of Gunter & Co., of Indian town, are building a shingle mill at Marble Cove for the purpose of saving cedar shingles. It is expected to be ready in about a month, and two machines will be put up to start with. The boiler is being manufactured by Messrs. D. McLachlan & Sons. Messrs. Gunter & Co. have been engaged in the cedar shingle business for some years, but they now find the trade going away from them, as the cedar from Aroostook is being carried away to the United States.

THE single cork oak tree at Tallahassee, Fla., was dismantled by a recent storm. It was 30 feet high and in a thrifty state. Some 25 years ago thousands of cork oak acorns were sent out by the patent office to California, for experimental purposes. Very few of them, though planted more from curiosity than otherwise, produced plants. There is one cork oak tree growing vigorously at Sonora City, one or two in Napa valley, and they are not infrequent in the southern section of the state. Those that are growing have attained considerable size and show a fine quality of bark.

It would appear that American walnut was in demand a long time ago, albeit it is to-day regarded as one of the woods of modern fashion. A correspondent writes us:—"Many years ago I was sent by my employers to Titusville, Penn., to buy black walnut, which was required for the making of some extensive counter tops. The title of the firm from which I bought was "Hatch & Patch," lumber dealers. I have always remembered the title by reason of its singularity." In those days the value of American walnut was at a low ebb. Modern taste in respect to woods has added enormously to its former value, and the time may not be far away when we may find American walnut ranking in value with mahogany.

THE *St. John Sun* says:—We hear of some extensive lumber purchases by Mr. Gibson in the last few days. It is said he has bought all of Mr. Murray's logs and deals—some 25,000,000 feet—and has taken all of Mr. Hamilton's season's cut, probably 3 to 4 millions more. These with his home supply and some 10 to 12 millions which he will buy from outports, will give Mr. Gibson probably 80 to 85 million feet for shipment this fall. A large tonnage will be required, of which sufficient for 20 to 25 million feet has already been secured. Deals are holding their price well in England, and freights, no doubt, will fall. It is altogether likely that both those who are selling at home now and the shippers to England will do well on what will go forward this fall.

LEGISLATION ON FORESTRY.

At the recent Forestry Congress at Montreal the following paper was read by Mr. P. J. U. Beaudry, of Beauharnois:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—Although I could not easily resist the temptation to comply with the invitation so gracefully wired me yesterday by the worthy vice-president of this Congress, I feel that I must beg from you a great amount of indulgence.

Accustomed to the quiet of my little study I am more familiar with the leaves of law books than with those of the forest kings. I feel as if I were treading an almost foreign ground where, besides, I must speak an almost foreign language. One thing only I can say: Have hopes, because I am of the opinion of he who said that any lecture should not last more than twenty minutes, and that with a strong recommendation to mercy.

The destruction of our forest trees has for some time past been a matter of regret to the artist and to the lover of the picturesque. It was sad, indeed, to see the bush growing steadily smaller every year, leaving the eye to wander over a barren plain, and this in a country where in Evangelina's time

"Stood the forest primeval,"

that bush where, in younger day, one had perhaps broken his best pen-knife in trying to commit to the bark of a friendly tree the name of a sweet companion.

But this is not the worst. Tender memories and the love for a beautiful landscape do not occupy much of the time of a mind whose sheltering locks are turning grey, and then the mind will turn to wider speculations and from the thinning of a favorite bush will drift to the wanton destruction of our far away forests, so important an element in the national prosperity, a destruction brought on either through fires started by guilty negligence or by wilful stubbornness, either by the indiscriminate hacking down of all trees within the conceded limits of Crown lands.

Now I am happy to say that, thanks to the unremitting efforts of a few patriotic minds,

another spirit prevades our legislation. If the movement be only continued for some years and gone into thoroughly, the fears of many will be removed.

In 1875 an act was passed authorizing the Crown to reserve some parts of the Crown lands which may be placed under regulated cutting.

The last session has given us two important statutes on the subject. We have one relating to the saving of pine timber on lands conceded by the Crown and one offering a premium for the planting of forest trees.

Should not the legislature go a step further? Why not also impose regulations upon the cutting on all timber lands sold by the Crown? Surely in a matter of such importance, the salary of a few keepers would not be of great weight.

One article in your programme points to the utility of roadside planting—an idea which for years I have done my best to promote, but an idea, which in many parts of Lower Canada, seems to be little understood. I remember about our little town a row of trees which used to line the property of a Scotch gentleman well known there; after his death the property went from hands to hands until it came to a very respectable, but not over bright farmer who cut down all these noble trees because, forsooth, they prevented his wife from watching the people go by.

Now, I know well that we live under a constitution claiming to leave the subject as untrammelled as possible, and I do not suppose that our wise men would care to pass a statute compelling every land owner to line his property with trees, but perhaps the honorable gentleman who, yesterday, presided at the Congress, and who has given the subject of Forestry so much of his valuable attention, perhaps he might find it possible to put in our municipal code some means of encouraging roadside planting. And I am sure that party politics would be laid aside if one could bring our people to make of the lonely country roads fine avenues of shade trees, beneficent alike to the sweltering wayfarer and to the poor dumb animals that I have often seen seeking, through very instinct, the thin shades of the rail fence when under the scorching sun in the pasture fields.

There is also the subject of bush fires, where legislation might improve existing matters. A penalty of fifty dollars and costs or three months seems to be rather inadequate if you bear in mind that some times such accidents as lighting a little fire in the bush have caused whole townships to be swept over by the fiery wave, which even threatened some of our cities.

Here would you allow me to leave legislation aside for a moment.

With regard to clearing lands for agriculture, I once, long ago, read of a scientific way of destroying stumps, which is perhaps worth studying and trying. I read that if a hole were bored in the heart of the stump—pretty deep—into which would be poured some sulphuric acid, carefully avoiding to burn the head of the opening, if then the whole were tightly covered with a flat headed piece of iron, the result would be that the stump within the ground would rot away in a short time leaving a rich manure to be turned over by the plough.

This theory is not new—is it true? I leave it to the experience of wiser men. But certainly if it be practicable it would put an end to dangers of bush fires from the clearing of lands.

I am done Mr. President; I have only to add my humble share of thanks to the Congress for having honored our Canada with this year's session and to hope that it will not be labor lost.

May we one day see our people, awakened to a clear idea of their interest, protect their forests—cultivate their bushes by cutting away the underbrush and giving air, light and strength to the trees—shade roads and, not last nor least to an artist's eye, make a green garden of our beautiful country.

MONTREAL NOTES.

The *Montreal Gazette* of October 6th, says:—A fair local demand is experienced for hard and soft lumber, more especially for the former, which is wanted for the American market. The stock of ash is somewhat small compared with

that of former seasons, and some of our large dealers say they have no surplus to spare American buyers who are looking around for it. A large export trade continues in lumber for South America and in deals for the United Kingdom. The shipments of both lumber and deals will be heavy at the end of the season, and will largely exceed those of the previous year. Freights to U. K. ports are quoted at 70s. for deal, and to River Platte \$16 to \$17, but at the moment there are no sailing vessels offering. Prices remain unchanged.

SPRUCE IN ENGLAND.

THE *Timber Trades Journal* says:—Information which has been handed us this week, certainly leads us to the conclusion that spruce deals, and some other Canadian woods, may reach a still further advanced price. In the matter of spruce deals in particular a number of circumstances point to an increase in their market value. It is thought that even in the event of some considerable arrivals coming into the great west wood ports during the next few weeks the demand will be equal to anything short of an excessive supply. But it is not probable that an excessive supply will come to hand; and should it happen that the anticipation of those who look forward to only a limited supply being received be fulfilled, we may see spruce deals this side of Christmas realize very high figures. Of course the higher market value of spruce will, under any circumstances, be limited, by reason of the competition which will soon occur from the eastern ports, where stocks of whitewood are said to be heavy. Already, however, it is reported to us that the effect of the higher prices and limited stocks of spruce on the west coast, is being experienced on the east coast, where the markets for whitewood generally are firmer, and it may be that to some extent the other whitewood markets will follow the direction taken by the spruce markets. Whatever may be the ultimate issue, we fail to find at the present moment any existent signs of weakness in the market for spruce, while there unquestionably are many circumstances which would lead us to suppose that the increased values have not yet attained their full limit.

MIDLAND, ONT.

A correspondent of the *Midland Free Press* gives the following items:—

THE B. C. L. & T. Co.'s general superintendent expects to move into his new house on the 1st of November.

THE Company's large house on the hill is occupied on one side as a boarding house by Mr. Secord, which is being fast filled up with a nice lot of lady and gentlemen boarders. The south side is occupied by Mr. Benson, the manager at Midland.

MESSRS. CHEW & WEEKS have a large contract to saw cedar shingles for the Company, and McLeod & Cameron are also busy cutting lumber, ties, and shingles for the same firm.

THE B. C. L. & T. Co. have given instructions to their mechanical superintendent, Mr. Thompson, to erect a burner at the new mill, for cremating slabs, and also a gang in the same mill, as well as another circular saw at the old mill. "Onward we march."

AND again is not that indefatigable John Dollar to enlarge his mill the coming winter. Carpenters, get your tools sharpened, for it is further said that Chew Bros. are contemplating an enlargement and a cedar mill for the B. C. L. & T. Co. is also on the bill of fare.

THE B. C. L. & T. Co. are shipping large quantities of ties to American markets, and cedar framing posts to Toronto.

FLAMING REDWOOD.

A recent account of a forest fire in the vicinity of Redwood, Cal., stated as follows: The fire in the mountains is still burning, and extends about 10 miles from north to south, and is three miles wide. Saturday night, in one hour, between 9 and 10 o'clock, it ran more than three miles, and Sunday night it travelled north about the same distance. At the back of Dr. R. O. Tripp's, at Woodside, it ran with the roar of an angry ocean. If the wind changes, and it drives to Bear Gulf mill, it will not cease until we have rain. The principal loss is in cord wood. The

side of the mountain looks as if covered with snow, from the white ashes left after the fire. The bridges are all burned on the Summit Springs toll road, and teaming has entirely ceased. Those who were fighting the fire on Sunday tell marvelous stories of the fight of game of all kinds, and the freedom with which the wildest animals would approach human being in their frenzy. Deer, hare, squirrels, and birds of all kinds, and even larger and more vicious objects, were seen flying in all directions.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

A Prospective Lumber Point.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—East Grand Forks, Minn., is a town that is performing the mushroom act on a high and dry location across the river from the flourishing city of Grand Forks proper. It is situated near the mouth of Red Lake river, and though making a mushroom growth, it is likely to become something more substantial than that French luxury. Besides having the prospect of being a great agricultural and trade centre, East Grand Forks will be the lumber manufacturing and distributing point for the billions of feet of Red Lake pine. It has the natural advantages of boom sites and milling privileges, and there seems to be no reason why Red Lake river will not become another Muskegon or Chippewa. Lumbermen looking out for a future stake can stick a pin at East Grand Forks if they want to, and not stick it amiss.

Kiln Dried Lumber.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—There are still several concerns that object to kiln dried lumber. One of the largest wagon manufacturers in the country will use nothing but air dried stock, claiming that kiln drying destroys the life of the wood. This whim, if such it is, is costly, as any piece of timber required for use in the manufacture of a wagon can be thoroughly dried in a kiln in thirty days, while in the air, according to an accepted rule, the axles for a heavy wagon should be piled four years. The fact that the interest on a heavy stock of hardwood for that length of time would count heavily proves that the big wagon maker thinks his convictions well founded, and furthermore, that he considers his reputation worth something.

Wood-working Engineers.

THE wood-working machinery for which such firms as Wilson & Sons, of Victoria Road, Leeds, and Joseph Green & Nephew, Globe Ironworks, Crown Point Road, Hunslet, are eminent, is finding greatly improved markets, both at home and abroad. In connection with building operations, in both France and Holland, some large shipments have been made. J. Green & Nephew have recently patented a hand-power tenoning machine, which cuts the tongue and both shoulders at one operation with the greatest ease. This is believed to be the only successful hand-power machine which has yet been invented for that purpose. It is self-feeding, and will cut a tenon of 11 in. lock rail complete in a minute and a half.—*Ironmonger.*

THE firm of J. & S. McEachen, Douglas, writes us June 1st, saying "There is not another preparation we can recommend with so much confidence as Burdock Blood Bitters, as it invariably gives the best of satisfaction." Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of Blood Liver and Kidneys.

BILIOUSNESS.—A furred tongue, bad taste in the mouth, nausea vomiting, variable appetite, alternate diarrhoea and costiveness, faintness, weariness, yellow cast of eyes and countenance, indicates serious biliary trouble. Jaundice is a dangerous disease, it is an overflow of bad bile in the circulation, any of these symptoms should be remedied without delay, and Burdock Blood Bitters is the remedy upon which you may surely rely.

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The Engine Boilers and all the Machinery in an Extensive Sash, Door and Furniture Factory for Sale, separately or in bulk. Catalogue on application to

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On the Upper Ottawa,

600 Square Miles Virgin Forest of Pine, comprising 13 Licenses, nearly all Front Limits, on the main stream of the River Ottawa itself, on reasonable terms.

The Proprietors will sell either the whole, or, if preferred, a part interest to Capitalists who will furnish the requisite means to work this Valuable Property on an extensive scale.

The extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway westward towards Manitoba, the establishment of steamboats on Lake Temiscamingue, Upper Ottawa, and other recent improvements, have made this property, formerly considered remote, very accessible to the operator for the United States as well as the European markets, both as regards getting in supplies and in driving the lumber to market. A raft of large board pine timber cut in the immediate vicinity of this property reached Quebec this year long before timber cut on limits only half the distance away, but forced to rely on the precarious height of water of creeks and subsiding streams, while the timber on this tract has the large volume of the "Grand" River itself to float it to market.

Full particulars will be promptly sent on application to

E. J. CHARLTON,

QUEBEC, P. O.

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TIMBER LIMITS,

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AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

River	License Number	for	Miles.
River Gatineau	—	1891-2	461
do	do	177	do 60
do	do	178	do 60
do	do	179	do 60
do	do	180	do 60
do	do	181	do 60
do and Ottawa	do	182	do 23 1/2
do and Jean de Terre	do	183	do 48
do	do	184	do 48
do	do	185	do 42
do	do	186	do 50
do	do	187	do 50
do	do	188	do 18
do	do	189	do 40 9-10
do	do	190	do 20
do	do	191	do 60
do	do	192	do 50
do	do	193	do 3 1/2
do	do	194	do 50
do	do	195	do 59 0-10
do	do	196	do 21
do	do	197	do 60

Terms and conditions made known at time of Sale. Further information can be obtained by application to R. C. W. MacQuaig, Auctioneer, or Crown Timber Office, Ottawa.

R. C. W. MacQUAIG,
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63 Sparks Street,

Ottawa, 1st September, 1882.

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20224

THE PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

The Quebec Chronicle says:—The October number of the *North American Review* is a very readable issue. It shows by its table of contents that the editor, Mr. Thurndike Rice, has still faith in his generous policy of devoting the best part of his space to the discussion of timely topics. Among the large number of really clever articles, the reader will naturally turn with much interest, to Prof. Charles S. Sargeant's useful and practical paper on the protection of the forests,—a subject which, of late, has been prominently brought before the attention of the public, in all parts of this Western Continent. Mr. Sargeant deals with his theme in a very direct and comprehensive manner, and adds very materially to the literature of Tree Planting and Forest Conservation. He takes a national view of his subject, and argues with great breadth and knowledge. In outline he sketches the distribution of the forests of the American continent, referring by the way, of course, to those of the Dominion of Canada. He points out where they exist, and what their capacity is, and what recuperative energies they possess. He indicates what these wonderful groves were, and what they have become, and alludes to their final extirpation as an almost necessary consequence of the people's indifference as to their preservation. Men used to say that the forests produced the rain, and some very ingenious reasoning has been based on that assumption by quasi-scientific people, but Prof. Sargeant destroys the illusion completely and shows that, on the contrary, the rain produces the forests, thus reversing the phrase. The error,—a vulgar one, it must be admitted,—arose naturally enough from the fact that where there is rain there are trees, and by a peculiar process of reasoning some men reached the conclusion that the trees were the cause rather than the consequence of the rainfall. Prof. Sargeant is quite philosophic over this part of his subject. He makes an interesting point here where he says:—"It is not improbable, in the light of recent scientific investigations, that even so recently as the time when some of the immediate ancestors of the trees which form the forests were growing, the whole interior region, now believed to be gradually drying up, enjoyed a more abundant rainfall than it now receives, and that these forests thus originally grow under more favourable conditions than at present. If this hypothesis is correct, it will be easy to understand why, under less favorable circumstances their reproduction will be difficult. The interior forests at the north may be expected, however, thanks to the present rainfall of that part of the country, to reproduce themselves slowly; but so slowly must this process go on, that, judging from the age of existing trees, many hundred years will have passed, if the forests are destroyed, before their successors can attain sufficient size to be of economic importance. Through all the southern part of the interior region the struggle for life has been so severe that the stunted groups of trees, which barely deserve the name of forests, have only succeeded in finding a foothold in the high canons about the heads of the scanty streams. The age of some of these small trees is immense; few young trees are growing up to replace those which perish in the course of nature; and once destroyed, the reproduction of these forests is so doubtful, or must at least be so slow, that the possibility of it, even, need not be considered in any practical discussion of the question."

Prof. Sargeant next proceeds to find a remedy for the wholesale destruction of the forests of the continent. He regards the forest fires, the browsing and ranging cattle, the reckless lumberman as the prime enemies of tree life and tree culture. He advises the enactment of more efficient laws against roaming cattle and against fires, by the several States of the Union, the matter being, in his opinion, clearly one in which the State, and not the Federal Legislature should act. He thinks that so far as the woods of the Atlantic region are concerned, the time for government action has passed away. The Government domain in Eastern America has either passed or is passing so speedily into private hands, that Government has practically no forest left in the Atlantic region to protect. Forest protection in this region, the writer thinks, should be sought from the State, and

not from the general Government. In the Pacific region, however, where a different condition of things exists, different action is suggested. We may quote here Prof. Sargeant's words. He says: "The general Government still controls immense areas of forest stretching over the mountain ranges of the Pacific region, and here, if anywhere, the experiment of Government protection of the forest can be tried. On the coast the climatic conditions will always ensure forest growth, and if the Government undertakes to preserve any portion of the coast forest it should do so only because it will seem a profitable business transaction to withdraw from immediate sale land which promises soon, with a larger demand for timber, to increase enormously in value, but it is in the interior region that the Government can perhaps enter with more propriety upon forest preservation, as the forests of the interior cannot long survive the wasteful and shortsighted methods of individual management. These interior forests either do not, under existing conditions, readily reproduce themselves, or do not when once removed, grow at all again."

The American forests yield every year about \$450,000,000 worth of raw material, and furnish employment directly and indirectly to upwards of a million pairs of hands, and the maximum productive capacity is not nearly yet reached. Prof. Sargeant asks for a healthy public opinion, and seems to rely on it for the conservation of the trees, rather than on other means. He thus concludes his admirable paper:—

"Looking, then, over the whole field, it is seen that the forests of the country, with a single important exception, are still capable of large production. It is evident, however, that grave fears should be felt for their future extent and composition; that in all the Eastern and Central States regulation is required to protect the forest from fire and indiscriminate pasturage, and that in the interior Pacific region experiments in forest production could, perhaps, be wisely undertaken, unless this region is to be entirely stripped of its forests. All productive legislation, however, will fail to accomplish the results expected from it, unless backed by popular belief in the value of the forest. Such belief will come only with a better understanding of the importance of the subject; and the American people must learn several economic lessons before the future of their forests can be considered secure. They must learn that a forest, whatever its extent and resources, can be exhausted in a surprisingly short space of time through total disregard in its treatment of the simplest laws of nature; that browsing animals and fires render the reproduction of the forest impossible; that the forest is essential to the protection of rivers; that it does not influence rainfall, and that it is useless to plant trees beyond the region where trees are produced naturally. When these lessons shall have been learned, forest protection in the United States will be possible and can be made effectual."

THE SPANISH RIVER.

The *Alpena Argus* says:—Last November the *Northwestern Lumberman* had considerable to say in regard to a tract of land situated on the Spanish River, Ont., and owned by Messrs. Fletcher Pack & Co., W. H. Potter and W. H. Johnson, of this city, and that sheet carried the idea that these gentlemen were sick of their bargain in purchasing the lands, and were anxious to sell to other parties. It now turns out that the "elephant" was a regular "Jumbo," and we understand that Messrs. Potter and Johnson have sold their two-thirds interest in these Spanish River pine lands to Wood, Pack & Co. for the snug little sum of \$2,000; Fletcher, Pack & Co., not wishing to sell, still own their one-third. Those parties who consider the Spanish River pine lands such an "elephant" on the hands of the owners, may now have a short season for reflection.

QUEBEC FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The *Montreal Star* of Saturday, Sept. 30th says:—Another meeting to further the promotion of a Forestry Association for this Province was held this morning under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Joly. There was a good attend-

ance, among them present being Messrs. J. K. Ward, J. A. U. Baudry, Barnard, Adams, H. Lyman, Perrault, Drs. Alloway, Howard and Hart, and others. Mr. Stewart Thane acted as secretary. After a few introductory remarks from the chairman, a letter was read from the Hon. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec, in which he said: "My duties here will prevent me from being in Montreal tomorrow. I can only repeat the assurance I gave the other night that the movement for the organization of a Forestry Association has my hearty approval and I will gladly co-operate in any way I can to ensure its success."

I find, on referring to the Act of last session respecting the encouragement of tree planting, that it comes into operation only on proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. I am to-day taking the necessary steps to have such proclamation issued. I wish the gentlemen who meet to-morrow would kindly give me their ideas as to the best day for "Arbor Day" under that Act."

The report of the committee appointed at the general meeting was read, and the various clauses discussed seriatim. On clause 1, referring to the Association's title, Dr. Alloway objected to the name of the Province of Quebec only being given. Why was the name of Canada kept continually in the background? Were they ashamed of it? Many people did not know where Quebec was, but they did know Canada.

Dr. Alloway's objection was met by deciding to call it the Association of the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Several clauses were discussed and agreed to. One, allowing the officers and delegates of the American Forestry Association to be ipso facto members of the Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec, Canada, was passed on the motion of Mr. Barnard, seconded by Mr. Baylis.

Clauses 6, 7 and 8 were amended, providing for the management of the society as follows:—"That there should be one president, two vice-presidents, two secretaries, treasurer, a council of sixteen, and a general committee."

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following results:—

Honorary President, Mr. James Little.
President, Hon. Mr. Joly.
Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. K. Ward and Massue.
Recording Secretary, Mr. Jos. Perrault.
Corresponding-Secretary, Mr. E. Barnard.
Treasurer, Mr. G. L. Marler.
COUNCIL:—For Montreal—Messrs. W. Little, Henry Lyman, Henry Evans, Dr. Henry Howard, Hon. Louis Beaubien, Messrs. J. A. U. Baudry and Wm. Robb.
For Quebec—Messrs. Louis Bilodieux, Col. Rhodes, S. Lesage, A. Blondin,—Becancour, A. Dupuis (St. Rochs.)
Abbotsford—Mr. Thos. Gibb.
Longueuil—Mr. J. M. Browning.
Chateauguay—Mr. R. Jack.
Three River—J. B. Normand.

A long discussion then took place respecting the suggestion about "Arbor Day" in Mr. Lynch's letter, and some differences of opinion were expressed as to when was the most appropriate time. Dr. Howard said he thought when the day was appointed it should be kept a general school holiday, so that the importance of tree culture would be impressed upon the minds of the scholars. Eventually it was decided to inform Mr. Lynch that in its present position the Association did not feel itself quite prepared to fix upon a special day.

After other business the meeting separated.

FORESTS AND STEEL.

The following paper on "Canada's Forests and her future as a steel producer," was read at the recent Forestry Congress at Montreal by Mr. E. Haycock, president of the Ottawa Iron and Steel Manufacturing Co. —

Mr. CHAIRMAN,—In this paper, on the future of Canada with reference to her wooded lands, I have found it necessary, for the purpose of elucidation, to bring before your Congress two principal factors in that future, factors intimately connected one with the other, namely, wood for charcoal making and iron ores, for, in

the manufacture of high grade iron the charcoal fuel will be used, in fact, so far as our present knowledge of such manufacture, cannot be dispensed with.

The present age is one, well termed the "Steel Age," in which steel is used in the construction of a large portion of articles formerly made from uncarbonised iron. This extensive employment of steel is probably only in its infancy, and will in all likelihood be vastly extended.

This question in the present meeting of your Congress is, therefore, to the point.

In the manufacture of this steel for the future, wood charcoal is a necessity, where is it to be found? And what steps can be taken to protect the supply from destruction?

Here it is that the heading of this paper "The future of Canada as a steel producer" comes fairly before the Congress, and I venture to assert that Canada will be the great future field from which the largest portion of the world will have to draw their supply of steel, and steel making irons.

The Dominion has been called a "wooden country," we Canadians are proud to accept the term, and are prepared to show that in the practical sense, our Dominion is a well wooded country, our forests extending throughout in vast extent, and when we see that this forest is intimately connected through the Laurentian rocks with the richest and purest class of iron ores, we may well feel proud of these facts, which place our Dominion before your Congress as an extensive future supplier of charcoal, and charcoal made irons.

For instance among others, take the Valley of the grand Ottawa River, and those of its tributaries, the forest may be counted in square miles by hundreds of thousands. This forest partially consists of pine timber, much of it in the hands of lumbering firms, who in their large undertakings add to the wealth of the country, and are much to be commended for so doing. Although this wealth is large, that in the future which may be acquired through Canada's forests in connection with her iron ores, will fully equal, if not exceed it; as in connection with these timber lands, and in vast independent tracts are forests of the finest maple, beech, birch and other hard woods of the greatest value to the Dominion for the production of charcoal, and if, as is the case, in many portions, iron ore is found on the same lands, it is easily understood how valuable they become.

The cut from these lands will range from 20 to 80 cords of wood to the acre, say an average of 50 cords, making 40 bushels of coal to the cord, thus 4 cords of wood will make 1 ton of iron, or 12 tons to the acre, showing its value, and importance to the country.

If proper care and supervision is given to see that the young wood is allowed to grow, the supply of wood for fuel in the Dominion is practically inexhaustible and fully establishes the fact of a great future.

Wood charcoal, to become valuable, has to be within a reasonable distance from the ore it is required to smelt. I wish to draw a comparison between Canada with her forests and ores, and other countries which carry ore, drawing first attention to the fact that all other countries available are running short of their supply of charcoal fuel.

Spain, Algeria, and the Mediterranean islands with their rich ore have no wood. England ditto, Norway nearly so. Sweden, the present great steel producing region, is rapidly approaching the same position. Germany and Franco ditto. The United States with their vast consumption, and rapid increase of charcoal blast furnaces, will hardly be able to keep up their supply many years. Russia's freight and internal dissonances kill the possibility of a supply being drawn from her. Where, then, can the coming "Steel Age" derive their supply from? Unless from Canada with her extensive wood lands and rich ore beds.

I have not in this paper touched upon the large amount of wood for charcoal making that is available from the waste of our extensive saw mills, nor do I take up your time in showing the waste made in clearing up land for settlement, these are points that can be made available and improved upon. After reaping the fruits of this meeting of your Congress, we will have to approach our Dominion Legislature urging

measures that will prevent waste, and lead to encouragement of that industry which, with our good natural advantages, will make Canada the first steel producer in the world.

Mr. Chairman I close by expressing gratification in viewing this friendly visit of your important Congress, and a hope that your meeting among us will produce results in the protection of our wealth-giving forests, and increased cordiality among those who have the interests of our respective countries at heart.

GUM PLATES.

S. H. Gray's wooden plate factory at Newbern, N. C., has been in operation about three years, and employs 100 hands. The wood used is sweet gum, and the process of manufacture is thus described by the Newbern journal: The logs are cut about four feet long and are thrown into a vat and go through the cooking process. The bark is next taken off and the logs go to the veneer machine, which is regulated by gear to cut to any width desired. The machine cuts the logs as it revolves, until it becomes perfectly round, and then it is peeled off in sheets, carried to the cutter, which cuts them the right length. They then go through the drying process. For this purpose there is about 2,000 feet of heating surface, and the square sheet of wood is placed between the steam pipes to dry; after drying they are taken to the second floor to the presses, of which there are about 100 kept heated to a certain degree by steam pipes. A half dozen of the sheets of wood are put in each press and a weight swung to the lever, which gradually presses them to the proper shape; here they remain until perfectly dry; then, by pulling a lever they are cut perfectly round and in nice shape. When taken from the press they are sent to the packing room, where a number of boys are engaged in counting and assorting, 150 being put in each package. They are then ready for shipment. A 75-horse power engine is used at present, and the average turned out per day is about 50,000. A 120-horse power engine is to be added soon, and then the average turned out per day will probably reach 100,000. One of the latest improvements to the factory is the pressing of the plates by hydraulic pressure, worked by an accumulator. With a sufficient number of these machines, two boys will be able to do the work of six hands.—*North-western Lumberman.*

NORWAY.

The Christiania correspondent of the *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept. 16 says:—Spruce having gone up in value, it seemed quite natural to expect that Norway whitewood flooring boards would again find favour in the Liverpool district at fair prices. I have, therefore, been surprised to learn that no more than £3.15s. c. i. f. Liverpool for 1sts could be obtained this week, which with present rates of freight and insurance increasing, would not cover first cost of battens (at prices for which they can be had now), together with planing and shipping expenses. Besides, the above rate does not compare reasonably with the price of spruce battens recently quoted in your columns, and if some shippers have nevertheless accepted orders for Liverpool on the basis of £3 15. c. i. f., which I believe to be the case, it may, perhaps, be accounted for by this, that what they have been shipping to Australia has been principally redwood, leaving them with a good deal of whitewood in stock.

A Well "Cared" Editor.

At No. 80 King Street, East Toronto, Ont. are the editorial rooms of the *Sunday School Manual*, edited by Mr. Withrow, of 240 Jarvis street, in the same city. Conversing recently with several gentlemen,—one of them the representative of the largest advertisers in the world,—Mr. Withrow remarked: "As to advertising, I consider St. Jacobs Oil the best advertised article by far. It is a splendid remedy too. Besides the many cases of rheumatism it has cured right amongst us, it has rendered me most efficient service in curing a severe soreness of the chest and an obstinate headache. It does its work satisfactorily."

"AND FOLKS who came to scoff remained to pray."—We receive many letters from those having tried while doubting, yet were entirely cured of dyspepsia and liver troubles with Zepesa. Clergymen write us earnestly as to its wonderful effects;

Chips.

A LOCAL paper states that a man 74 years of age and his wife 31 years old, living at Bear lake, Mich., last winter cut 27,000 feet of maple logs. The wife weighs 310 pounds and wields the axe and handspike better than a man.

THE Bay City, Mich., saw mills are forbidden to blow their whistles by city ordinance, while those in West Bay City are privileged to blow their smoke stacks down if they want to. It is a side blow at Bay City that makes the latter mad.

ENGRAVERS complain about the scarcity of good boxwood, which they say is difficult to obtain. The box forests of Turkey, upon which consumers depend for the bulk of the supplies, are being wastefully cut, and few new trees are planted.

THE Hamilton & Merryman Company has cleared out about 20 miles of Pike river, in the Menominee district, Mich., and built four dams during the past summer. The company has had crews at work on the blown down pine all summer, and is now running the logs out.

THE Mackinac Lumber Company at St. Ignace, Mich., will saw some 30,000 feet of E. red and maple logs into timber for logging sleds, and other uses in the woods. The company has started 2 camps on the pine, 35 miles from the mill, and camp three is about ready to be started.

THE Quebec *Chronicle* says the timber market has been quiet all week, but some large transactions are reported at prices which have not transpired. We hear that manufacturers of square timber are stiff, and demanding rather higher rates, owing to the great difficulty in obtaining men for the coming winter, and the great advance in wages.

RECENTLY Fanning & Morrison, of Jacksonville, Ill., had cut on the Illinois river bottom a walnut tree measuring seven feet in diameter at the butt. The trunk measured 48 feet in length, and was without a limb, knot, shake or rot. It made four logs 12 feet long, the diameter at the small ends being 51, 45, 41 and 38 inches respectively, measuring nearly 5,000 feet.

The Alpena *Pioneer* says:—We learn that the Canada pine lands purchased by our citizens 2 or 3 years ago has come into the market and is now selling for four times what the purchasers gave for it. That is the right kind of an "elephant" for one to have on his hands just at this time. We learn that one party has just hauled in \$30,000 for what has cost him in all less than \$8,000. Who wrote those letters to Bay City?

THE London *Timber Trades Journal* says:—By the by, what quaint-looking little crafts they which bring over mahogany logs often are; the sailors dressed in their blue cotton suits, with their sunburnt, brown complexions, the vessel schooner rigged and rakish-looking, the long bamboo canes or poles lashed to the bulwarks, the bunches of bananas hung out in the sun to ripen, the valuable little cargoes, each and all looking thoroughly tropical, and are as a rule, the most interesting object to be found in the docks.

THE Ottawa *Free Press* says:—The great revolution brought about in the business of conveying timber to Quebec by the construction of railways is shown by the fact that Mr. Richard Nagle has completed arrangements with the Canadian Pacific railway for the transport of all his next season's make of timber direct from his limits on Lake Nipissing to the Port of Quebec. The time has evidently arrived when the system of rafting with its dangers, risks and delays will pass away forever from the Ottawa River.

The Chicago *Northwestern Lumberman* says that the Pentris Lumber Company, of Alpena, Mich., has purchased of Ross & Co., a Canadian firm, the stumpage on certain timber limits along the line of the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette road, from which part of the timber has been removed. Ross & Co. make a speciality of getting out square timber for the export trade, selecting only trees of certain large sizes and lengths; thus leaving a large amount standing that is valuable for lumber. This the purchasing company will utilize, and logging crews will be started at once.

A. L. UNDERWOOD
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
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saws of every description. Wheel is moved along the length, and is equally well adapted to grinding long and round just were wanted as easily as a file. It is just THE THING for mills, cutting from one to two million feet of lumber, and costs no more than one-fourth the price of other similar machines. It is patented in United States and Canada, and is made in Wexford, Pennsylvania, and in Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Hodgson's Patent Monitor Shingle Machine

combines, at a moderate price, more points of excellence than any other. Jointer is built in machine, a few inches from the saw. The cast steel feed rolls are opened by a foot lever, and grip the block like a vice. Traverser of carriage to suit large or small stock, is under control of operator when running. Will run for days without cutting a shim. Warranted to cut, with one attendant, three thousand in an hour, under forfeiture of \$100. Send for circulars to

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Farmers and Mechanics.

Provide yourselves with a bottle of *PAIN-KILLER* at this season of the year, when summer complaints are so prevalent; it is a prompt, safe, and sure cure. It may save you days of sickness, and you will find it is more valuable than gold. Be sure you buy the genuine *FERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER*, and take no other mixture.

Cobourg, Ont., March 3, 1880.

I have been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in stating that its sale in that time has been larger than any other patent medicine that I have on my shelves, and in those years I have never heard a customer say aught but words of the highest praise in its favor. It is an article that seems to have combined in it all that goes to make a first-class family medicine, and as long as I have a house and store, Perry Davis Pain-Killer will be found in both.

Yours, &c.,

J. E. KENNEDY

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

Price 20c., 25c., and 50c. per bottle.

Market Reports.

TORONTO.

From our own Correspondent.

Oct. 9.—Lumber is now moving briskly, although not by any means rushing. I find on enquiry at the different yards and factories, that there is a full supply on hand for all present demands, and the deficiency existing at all is in bill timber, the supply of which is not equal to the wants of customers, so much so indeed, is this want felt, that considerable quantities of that much abused wood, hemlock, is now meeting with ready sale, and I confidently venture the assertion that the day is not far distant when it will be generally used for all rough purposes, and there is no question but that for strength and durability, and where not exposed to damp, it is far preferable to white pine, and the prejudice entertained against this kind of wood has arisen mainly on account of the dislike entertained by the workmen to handle it, and because lathers in their haste to put on a certain number of yards per day, break more nails in doing so.

All the vessels arriving at our docks for lumber find no difficulty in obtaining cargoes, of course many of the vessels trading from this port in the early part of the season have gone off and found more profitable freights in the shape of grain, so that it enabled those remaining in the trade to demand better figures, which they are now getting, viz., \$1.25 per M., to Oswego, and the chances are that still higher freights will be demanded before long, so that unless American buyers can succeed in breaking prices, they will have to pay more for their purchases delivered in Oswego, than it would have cost them one month ago, and I still maintain that in view of the increased cost of production for our next season's supply they will not succeed in pulling prices down this fall. I think I am safe in stating that 100,000,000 feet would cover all the lumber north of this city intended for shipment to the Eastern markets, and I think it will be conceded that after deducting any contracts to deliver, now made, and doubtless there are some, it will not leave any serious quantity to winter over, and have ready for the spring trade, the facts are that the estimated cut presumed upon in the early spring, will fall short at most of the mills, unforeseen accidents such as mills being burnt, boilers exploding, etc., all combine to reduce the expected cut for the season. Quotations from the yards are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS FROM YARDS.

Table listing lumber prices for various types like Mill cull boards, Shipping cull boards, Scantling and joist, etc.

MONTREAL.

From our own Correspondent.

Oct. 9.—Business still keeps good, the demand being very firm. Prices are firm and for the most part unchanged. 2nd shingles are dearer and we advance the quotation. The quantity of lumber coming to the city is a little larger than it was a few weeks ago, arising from the fact that merchants are beginning to fill up their yards for the winter. Lumber merchants, coal merchants, cordwood men and forwarders, have, during the past year or two, been very much cramped for accommodation at the canal, so much so, that a vessel has frequently been

obliged to discharge her cargo in four or five different places. At last session of Parliament a sum was placed in the estimates for the purpose of building two new basins in the canal, the plans for which are now about complete, and it is the intention of the Minister to advertise for tenders and push on the work with as little delay as possible.

The heavy American contracts for lumber entered into in the spring are now about completed. There have been a number of enquiries lately from the United States for ash lumber, but as the supply here is not heavier than will meet the local demand, holders are not anxious to part with that class of lumber. We quote yard prices as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices for Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, etc.

SHIPMENTS.

Shipping has been going on very briskly since the date of our last report, seven vessels having cleared for the River Plate, one for London, two for Liverpool and one for Grimsby. The quantity shipped was as follows: To London, 632,000 feet; to Liverpool, 7,959 pcs deals and ends, 14,734 boards; to Grimsby 6,131 pcs deals and ends, and 199,980 feet of lumber; to St. John, N. B., 53 mille drum staves, and 2,460 pcs puncheon staves; to Monte Video, 3,026,645 feet; to Buenos Ayres, 751,880 feet. The total shipments of lumber to South America since the opening of navigation to date was 17,928,060 feet, against 10,716,180 feet for the same period of 1881 being an increase of 7,211,880 feet.

CORDWOOD.

Business is fairly active and wood is moving pretty fast. Arrivals are not by any means heavy, but it is expected that large quantities will be brought in by rail during the winter. Prices still tend upwards. We quote ex cars and on the wharf.

Table listing cordwood prices for Long Maple, Short, Long Birch, etc.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

From our own Correspondent.

Oct. 6.—The deal market here is still higher than it was a fortnight ago, as since then most of the stock held here has been purchased by one firm at prices ranging from \$10 to \$12 per M., for ordinary mill specification, and sellers are asking similar prices for all stock yet remaining unsold.

Freights are considerably weaker, owing, no doubt, to the fact of the stock here being in the hands of so few persons who are now in a position to control freights to a considerable extent.

Freights to-day may be quoted as follows:—

Table listing freight rates for Liverpool, Bristol Channel, Ireland, etc.

SHIPPING.

The following is a list of the vessels in port, with their tonnage, destinations and rates of freight:—

Table listing shipping vessels like Honolulu, Importer, Cavalier, etc.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS 1ST. JANUARY TO DATE.

Table comparing shipments for 1881 and 1882 for Deal, Pine, Birch, etc.

VESSELS LOADING THIS DATE.

Table listing vessels loading for 1881 and 1882.

QUEBEC.

Oct. 7.—The market has been fairly brisk this week, and we understand that the sale of several rafts of Ottawa timber has taken place, reducing the number of white pine rafts to about 24 or 25. Three rafts, averaging about 67 feet, with waney board, 18 1/2 inch, were placed at 29c. and red pine at 16 cents. A choice raft of 51 feet, with waney board, 29 1/2 inch, at 30 c. Also, some draams of St. Lawrence waney, at 34c. to 35c.

Oak and other hardwoods are in fair demand. We hear, that, owing to the scarcity of men and the high wages asked, a considerable falling off in the manufacture of timber is likely to take place.

ALBANY.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:—

Table listing lumber prices for Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, etc.

BOSTON.

The Journal of Commerce of Oct. 9, says:—The demand is very good, and rather improves as the season advances. There is a firm tone to the general market, and if there is any change, it is in the direction of higher prices. Stocks all around seem to be in a very encouraging shape, and the prospect is for a good steady fall trade.

CANADA PINE.

Table listing prices for Selects, Dress, Shelving, etc.

BUFFALO.

We quote cargo lots:—

Table listing prices for Uppers, Common, Culls, etc.

CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Lumberman of Oct., 7, says: The receipts of the past week have averaged with those of the corresponding week of last year, although 10,000,000 feet of lumber and 13,000,000 feet of shingles less than last week, while the total receipts now exceed those to the same date of 1881 by 149,059,000 feet of lumber and 15,708,000 shingles. The cargo dock has been well supplied during the week, and a marked indifference has been manifest on the part of purchasers, making what is characterized by all as a dead market. With fair offerings of 15 to 20 loads per day during the closing days of last week, Monday brought a fleet of 33 vessels, of which one-half worked off during the day. Tuesday's offerings comprised 22 cargoes, Wednesday's 19, while on Thursday but five were present. Coarse lumber rated dull and lower, while good stock was quickly taken. Short dimension stock receded slowly, until at the time of writing \$10.25 and \$10.50 are the ruling prices, the latter price for good assortments and quality, with a good proportion of long lengths above 18 feet. No dry

stock has been offered for some weeks and we suspend our quotations upon such.

Long length dimension has ranged from \$11.50 to \$13, at which they are fairly quotable, as to character of stock and sizes, combined with lengths. No. 2 boards and strips are not in active demand at a range of \$12 to \$13, while cargoes of good assorting grades rule firm and quiet at a range of \$15 to \$23, while select cargoes of No. 1 stock, with common out, or largely so, brings from \$23 to \$28. This grade of stock is wanted, but the large accumulations at the yards of coarser stock disinclines purchasers to bother with it, unless at a decided advantage as regards price.

Shingles have proved active and prices are well maintained. Standards selling at \$2.60 and \$2.65, "A" of the less favorite packing bring no more than the best standards. A fair market range of "A" is from \$2.65 to \$2.95, the latter price only for approved and favorite brands. Clear shingles have not been offered during the week, and those brands which are approved under this designation are contracted ahead to an extent which forbids the necessity of coming on the market.

The present condition of the market is what the Lumberman predicted in August, although its coming was delayed a couple of weeks later than anticipated. From this time to the close of the season it is doubtful if any decided advance will be realized on coarse stock, the yards being full up to nearly a winter stock; still, should the country demand improve, and the stock now in yard be worked off satisfactorily, there is a bare chance for later receipts to bring an improved figure.

CARGO QUOTATIONS.

Table listing cargo prices for Short dimension, Long dimension, Boards and strips, etc.

Receipts, and stock on hand, of lumber, shingles, etc., for the week ending October 4, as reported by the Lumberman's Exchange:

RECEIPTS.

Table listing receipts for 1882 and 1881.

RECEIPTS.

Table listing receipts for 1882 and 1881.

LARGER RECEIPTS TO OCT. 4.

Table listing larger receipts for 1882 and 1881.

Table listing stock on hand for 1882, 1881, and 1880.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Table listing prices for Three uppers, Pickings, Fine, common, etc.

TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—MAGINAW INSPECTION.

Table listing prices for Three uppers, Common, Culls, etc.

LONDON.

The Timber Trades Journal of Sept. 23rd says:—The fall fleet of Quebec timber ships appear to have had long passages out to the St. Lawrence. Our irreplaceable old friend, the Red Jacket, was thirty-eight days between London and Quebec, and few ships from the west coast ports did better. The vessel mentioned sailed from here July 26th and arrived out on the 2nd of Sept., and was reported as undergoing repairs and "boot-topping," in Russell's Dock, Levis, on the 8th, The Hovding, 1,192

BOOK-BINDING.

Our facilities for BOOK-BINDING enables us to execute every description of work as well as it can be done in the cities, and at current CITY PRICES.

Blank Books and Account Books of any size Ruled to any pattern desired, and bound in the most appropriate and durable manner.

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THREE FIRST PRIZES FOR BOOK-BINDING AT THE CENTRAL EXHIBITION.

TOKER & CO.,

Printers, Bookbinders, &c., PETERBOROUGH, Ont.

tons, entered at the Custom House for loading, on the 6th. She is chartered to Messrs. Bryant, Powis & Bryant, and will doubtless clear out for sea before the Red Jacket.

There will be a good many heavy ships from the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, which may be expected to reach our shores in Oct., at freights m 62s. 6d. to 65s. standard for deals, and 26s. 27s. a load for timber. 67s. 6d. Montreal to London is the highest quotation at present, so that freights continue easy enough for the season from the North American ports. In 1874 they went up to 75s. and 80s., but soon came down again, and have been near about their present level for several seasons.

The arrival of seventy-four wood-laden vessels since our last report permits of no anticipation of short supplies to London, though very little is as yet coming forward from the Canadian side. Only two vessels in the list are from the St. Lawrence, and these are both from Montreal (Quebec as well, of course), and with one pitch pine cargo from the Atlantic fleet. Most of the other cargoes are from Northern Europe, while the quantity of firewood is rather considerable for a week's supply, exceeding as it does 3,500 fathoms. Of the week's fleet 26 only are steamers forming in number little more than a third of the whole, though in respect to their cargoes we reckon they bring nearly half the week's import.

LIVERPOOL.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept. 23, says: The advance in the prices of nearly all kinds of wood goods appears to have checked in some degree the steady rate at which the consumption has been going on for some time past, and there are now heard expressions of the difficulty there is in obtaining in the country any advance corresponding to that now reigning here.

Consumers generally appear to be unable, or perhaps unwilling, to grasp the chief feature in the upward movement that has recently taken place—that is, the high rates of freight which have now to be paid to this country—but there does not seem to be any probability of a decrease in this direction, as tonnage available for fall shipments from the deal ports in Canada and the provinces appears to be as difficult to procure as ever it did. The few vessels that have been chartered recently have been paid advanced rates for the purpose of bringing forward contracts entered into early in the season, which must leave the shipper to face a heavy loss upon these transactions.

The present sluggishness of business may be merely a pause until such time as buyers have recovered from the effects of the recent advance, and can look to the future with more confidence than they do now, bearing in mind that there has been no advance in the prices at which the goods are now selling which will compensate for the increased cost of freight and insurance.

There has been no auction sales of whitewoods since your last issue, but the sale advertised by Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay to take place on Friday, the 22nd inst., is looked forward to with interest.

LEITH.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept. 23rd, says:—The arrivals at this port have been pretty numerous during the past week, thirteen cargoes of deals and battens, containing 93,682 pieces, having been reported. Of these, three cargoes are from Hernosand, three from Stocka, two from Cronstadt, and the rest from various well-known ports. No public sales have been held here since my last; Messrs. Mitchell, Somerville & Co. have, however, one announced for Tuesday next.

Trade here is pretty steady, and prices for American goods firm; the demand for this class of goods, however, is not great.

GLASGOW.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of Sept. 23rd, says:—There have not been any public auctions of timber at the Clyde ports during last week, a lack of interest or healthy competition being apparent at several of the sales held recently; but a sale of wood goods of varied character is advertised for the 21st instant, result of which will be noted for next issue. The strike of ship

joiners and the continued dulness in the house building largely account for the apparent quietness at present. As to the strike, it is expected, and is very desirable, that it should not continue long; meantime there is little change to note in the position of matters.

American black walnut (large and straight-grown wood) is in demand at present. This year's import of States walnut, amounting to 867 logs, shows a falling off of about 300 logs compared with amount last year at corresponding date.

Wood Book Covers.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin has sent us "Principles to Start With," a little volume of selections from Dr. Watts and others, which is specially remarkable for its binding, having a cloth back and wooden veneer sides. The veneers are cut extra thin and then treated in a particular manner, which renders them tough and pliable, so that they can be turned in over the boards as neatly and easily as cloth or leather. The effect is very good.—*Timber Trades Journal*.

THE *Winnipeg Commercial* of Oct. 3, says:—The demand in this branch is practically unlimited at present, and country orders have to be much delayed owing to the insufficient supply at hand. The immense demand in the city for building purposes keeps our manufacturers and importers busy, and this seems likely to continue for some time to come. The mills have a plentiful supply of logs on hand, and are taking full advantage of the same.

As a remedy for Sea Sickness, for any irritation of the stomach and bowels, for canker of the stomach and mouth, for piles and hemorrhage, and for all varieties of bowel complaints, Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is nature's true specific.

17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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OFFICES, 32 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO ONT. All legitimate Detective business attended to for Banks, Fire and Life Insurance Co's, also for private parties. This agency does not operate for reward. 17/5

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kiser's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These powders are the only preparation known that will cure consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a Free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your illness worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price for large box \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address: ASH & ROBBINS, 301-24. 300 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

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

And all other Kinds of HARDWOOD LUMBER.

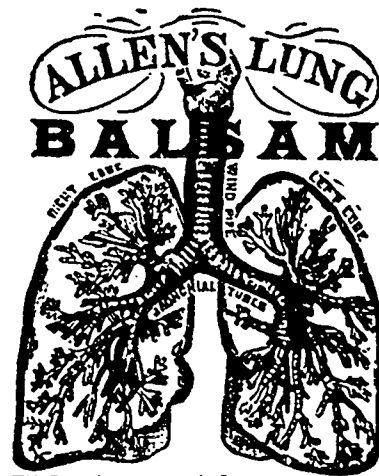
White and Yellow Pine Lumber and Timber. Oak Ship Plank and Timber. Pine Deck Plank and Ship Stock Generally.

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THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, GROUP, All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs. BY ITS FAITHFUL USE CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED. When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure. Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS AND NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief. As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal: It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child. It contains no OPIUM in any Form. Directions accompany each bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the Board of trade, for the month of August, and for the first eight months of the year—

MONTH ENDED 31ST AUG., 1882.

Timber (Heaven).	Quantity Loads.	Value £.
Russia.....	44,465	90,201
Sweden and Norway.....	67,644	106,676
Germany.....	28,110	68,271
United States.....	11,846	44,240
British India.....	911	8,804
British North America.....	48,082	228,627
Other Countries.....	23,972	32,425
Total.....	225,630	659,300

Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).	Quantity Loads.	Value £.
Russia.....	210,673	623,653
Sweden and Norway.....	215,639	620,679
British North America.....	105,729	461,974
Other Countries.....	32,944	93,177
Total.....	633,035	1,707,493

Staves (all sizes).	Quantity Loads.	Value £.
Mahogany (tons).....	15,628	78,784
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	858,665	2,296,783

QUEBEC CULLERS' OFFICE.

The following is a comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c. measured and culled to Sept. 29—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
White Pine.....	1,068,008	2,280,531	2,201,705
Waney Pine.....	3,764,684	5,049,732	7,161,267
Rod Pine.....	948,679	1,550,635	1,329,262
Oak.....	1,235,443	2,630,105	1,052,977
Elm.....	894,694	998,078	635,205
Ash.....	230,506	392,877	243,301
Basswood.....	210	3,670	1,273
Butternut.....	627	2,991	2,585
Tamarac.....	22,413	24,332	12,445
Birch & Maple.....	555,574	151,742	268,282
Masts.....	4 pcs	25 pcs	33 pcs
Spars.....	23 pcs	1 pcs	61 pcs
Sid. Staves.....	16,431.5	368.7.29	320.2.29
W. I. Staves.....	260,000.23	343.1.3.3	1066.0.23
Brl. Staves.....			71.0.1.0

JAMES PATTON,
Supervisor of Cullers.

TWO HUNDRED MILES OF PINE.

The Minnesota pine owners are likely to be deprived of the lumber monopoly along the Northern Pacific road. A boom is coming from the west as soon as the road is completed through. On the western slope of the Rocky mountains there is a vast forest of white and yellow pine, some Norway and a sprinkling of tamarack and cedar. H. W. Scott, the government commissioner, has traversed the region, and glows and gushes about the timber there like a true government official, but after making all due allowance for his federal proclivities, we must conclude that there is quite a neck o'

woods over on the western slope. The commissioner says:—

It is a wonderful region; all things considered. Going west after you cross the main range of the Rocky mountains, and passing 50 miles beyond, the great timber belt is reached. For a distance of two hundred miles the road runs through a grand forest of pine, cedar and tamarack. The pine is of three valuable varieties, and includes besides the white or cork pine, splendid Norway, and the genuine yellow pitch pine of the South. This pine timber is not the largest in circumference that I have ever seen—for trees of more than three feet in diameter are not frequent—but it will average in height of trunk and evenness of diameter to a great height better than any timber known to the forests of northern Wisconsin or Minnesota. Taking the length and evident soundness of the pine into consideration, I presume it will average, for sawing purposes, better in yield and quality than any body of that wood ever made accessible in this country. The great height and symmetry of the timber indicate that it has been of even and vigorous growth, and that it will, therefore, be of a very superior quality. Of course, for finishing purposes the yellow pitch pine has few equals among woods, and this will be a new resource for supply in that direction. The cedar, too, is of a superior growth and quality.

This valuable timber is on government land, excepting that included in the railroad grant. During the present season fires have raged in the woods, no doubt doing much damage. As soon as the railroad is completed mills will be put up along the line in this forest region and an immense output of lumber will be the result; and it will tend powerfully to put off the evil day of a timber famine that they are so much worried about over in Quebec and Saginaw.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

PINE LAND FRAUDS.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* says:—The public interest in the pine land frauds at Duluth, which has languished for a month or two, will be revived by the latest step of the commissioner of the general land office. It appears that the frauds have been going right along in spite of the crusade by the department, and that the commissioner finally despaired of stopping them by ordinary means. Even the change of officers at the Duluth land office did not stop fraudulent pre-emptions. Dishonest officers could facilitate frauds, but honest officers could not, it seems, prevent them. Finally the commissioner struck at the root of the difficulty by ordering the surveyor general to file no more township plots in the Duluth and St. Cloud districts. The land-grabbers make their selections from these plots and send their tools to file on the land selected. The prohibition of filing the plots will break up this practice, while it will not work serious injury to actual settlers who select their land after actual inspection of the ground itself. There will probably be a howl against the order, however, in the name of the poor settlers whose rights to public land are infringed.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

We take from the *Timber Trades Journal* the following Comparative Table showing Stock of Timber and Deals in Liverpool on Sept. 31st, 1881 and 1882, and also the Consumption for the month of Aug., 1881 and 1882:—

	Stock, Aug. 31st, 1881.	Stock, Aug. 31st, 1882.	Consumption for the month of Aug. 1881.	Consumption for the month of Aug. 1882.
Quebec Square Pine.....	558,000 ft.	181,000 ft.	150,000 ft.	239,000 ft.
Waney Board.....	337,000 "	379,000 "		1,000 "
St. John Pine.....	23,000 "	9,000 "		13,000 "
Other Ports Pine.....	40,000 "	44,000 "	13,000 "	13,000 "
Red Pine.....	52,000 "	20,000 "	13,000 "	15,000 "
Pitch Pine, hewn.....	774,000 "	903,000 "	158,000 "	162,000 "
" Sawn.....	547,000 "	654,000 "	141,000 "	155,000 "
Planks.....	82,000 "	94,000 "	23,000 "	48,000 "
Dantzic, &c., Fir.....	112,000 "	47,000 "	13,000 "	13,000 "
Sweden and Norway Fir.....	6,000 "	7,000 "	2,000 "	
Oak, Canadian.....	494,000 "	254,000 "	67,000 "	165,000 "
" Planks.....	114,000 "	94,000 "	32,000 "	31,000 "
" Baltic.....	76,000 "	48,000 "	7,000 "	72,000 "
Elm.....	60,000 "	48,000 "	23,000 "	25,000 "
Ash.....	25,000 "	19,000 "	6,000 "	9,000 "
Birch.....	150,000 "	62,000 "	55,000 "	38,000 "
East India Teak.....	37,000 "	48,000 "	6,000 "	3,000 "
Greenheart.....	43,000 "	131,000 "	7,000 "	24,000 "
N. B. & N. S. Spruce Deals.....	16,743 stds.	7,825 stds.	12,003 stds.	9,639 stds.
" Pine.....	857 "	630 "		3,277 "
Quebec Pine & Spruce Deals.....	9,742 "	4,625 "		2,447 "
Baltic Deals.....	3,921 "	3,253 "	1,216 "	1,584 "
" Boards.....	177 "	347 "	65 "	78 "
" Boards Flooring.....	1,970 "	2,442 "	907 "	904 "

BLACK WALNUTS.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have received many enquiries as to where black walnut nuts were to be got for sowing this fall, and hope you will be kind enough to insert this note, so as to let the public know that Mr. Wm. Evans, of the Agricultural Warehouse, Montreal, has undertaken to procure the nuts from the West at a reasonable price for all those who would apply to him in time.

Those who wish to sow this fall ought to write to him at once. A bushel contains about four hundred nuts, more or less, so that people ordering a bushel or a fraction of a bushel will know how many nuts they will get. If possible, sow them at once where they are destined to grow, as the transplanting checks seriously the walnut by destroying the long tap roots. Prepare your ground carefully, the deeper and mellow the better; sow the nuts as soon as you get them, about two inches deep, no more; four feet apart on every side; mark each nut with a picket to facilitate weeding. In the course of time, when they interfere with one another, you remove one row, and your trees will then stand eight feet apart, and owing to the close order in which they have been started will be long and straight.

If you have no ground ready for permanent planting sow them in nursery in a corner of your garden, in rows, eighteen inches apart each way and transplant permanently, at the end of the second summer. I tried, last fall, to plaster some of the nuts, as our farmers plaster their seed wheat, and found the result most satisfactory, in fact remarkably so, and would advise every one to try it with part of their nuts, and compare results.

Excuse this hasty letter; I think it contains the most necessary information for this fall's sowing, but will be very glad to send any additional information to anyone who may want it.

Believe me, yours truly,
H. G. JOLY.
Point Platon, P. Q., Sept. 12th, 1882.

ANCIENT TREES.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the *Northwestern Lumberman* says:—Among the places of interest to lumbermen and others interested in trees is the square bounded by Pine, Spruce, Eighth and Ninth streets. Here is the Pennsylvania hospital, with ample grounds upon which are trees set out in anti-revolutionary days. Here are grand elms and gigantic sycamores. Some of the sycamores will scale well up to 3,000 feet—forest monarchs in the midst of a great city—primeval nature kissing the hand of art. Many varieties of trees can be seen in these extensive grounds, and they are so old that their genial shadows have refreshed many of the most notable men of the early days of the republic. Presidents have stood with uncovered heads beneath these branches, and the leaves quivered when the old bell rang out the first pean of freedom to America.

TEABERRY whitens the teeth like chastened pearls. A five cent sample settles it.

ONE dose of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will relieve Sick Headache. One bottle effects a cure. Price 25c. per bottle.

Men and women are equally benefitted by the use of that great brain and nerve rejuvenator, Mack's Magnetic Medicine, an advertisement of which appears in another column.

DAY & CLARK, Druggists, Renfrew, writes us June 3rd. "We have sold Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for a number of years, and find nothing equal to it, for the purpose for which it is designed." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all forms of Bowel complaints incident to Summer and Fall.

S. S. MUTTON & Co.,
Wholesale Lumber Dealers
TORONTO.

We have for Sale a large quantity of PINE, OAK, WHITEWOOD, ASH, CHESTNUT, CHERRY, BUTTERNUT, BASSWOOD, &c.
P.S.—A SET OF TUB MACHINERY FOR SALE, CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER.



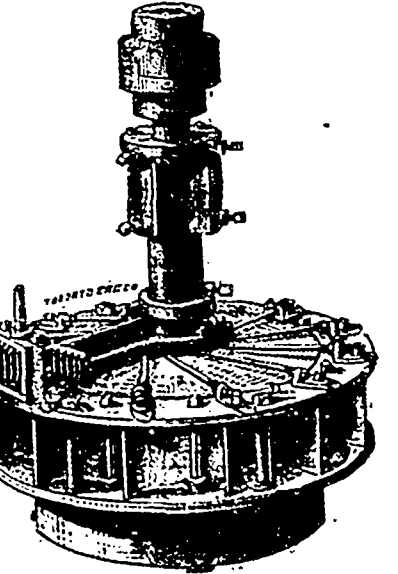
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, pure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
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15,000 IN USE!



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MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED
JAMES LEFFEL'S

Double Turbine Water Wheel,

All Sizes of Stationary and Portable Engines and Rollers, Shuffling, Pulleys, Hangers, Gearing, latest improved English and American Gears.

The Steam's Circular Saw Mills with Fractional Head Blocks and King of Dogs—this Mill is acknowledged in the United States and Canada to be superior to all others—also a very complete Circular Saw Mill with Iron Frame and cheaper Head Blocks for Small Mills. Saw Mill, Flour Mill, Paper Mill and Water Works Machinery a Specialty.

For further particulars address,
JOSEPH HALL Manufacturing Co.,
OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

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GEORGE BRUSH

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MAKER OF

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

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, BARK MILLS, SHINGLE MILLS,

Ore Crushers, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Hangers and Pullies, Hand and Power Hoists for Warehouses, &c., &c.,

AND AGENT FOR

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

FOR THE BEST

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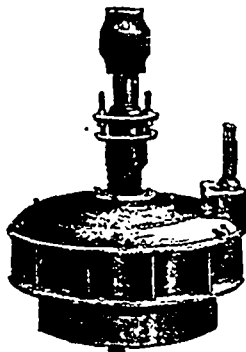
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PORT PERRY, ONT.

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SAW MILLS!

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

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

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

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

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

C. NORSWORTHY & CO.,

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.

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

MACHINE OILS, ETC.

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MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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Four (4) Medals and Three (3) Diplomas awarded to them in 1881, by the Leading Exhibitions of the Dominion.

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STEEL RING,

The Lightest, Cheapest and Most Durable Cant-Dog in the World.

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ROBIN & SADLER

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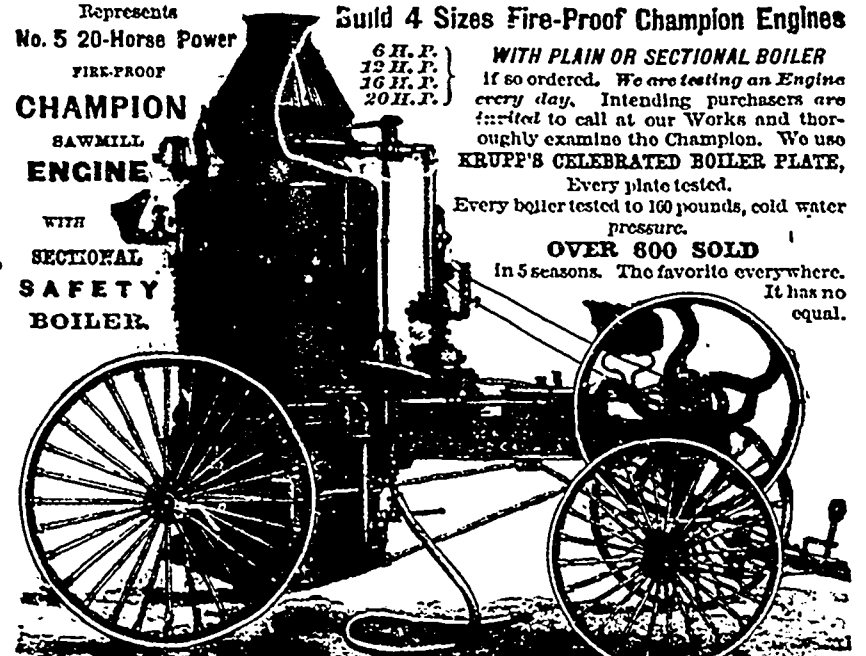
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WITH PLAIN OR SECTIONAL BOILER

If so ordered. We are testing an Engine every day. Intending purchasers are invited to call at our Works and thoroughly examine the Champion. We use KRUPP'S CELEBRATED BOILER PLATE,

Every plate tested. Every boiler tested to 160 pounds, cold water pressure.

OVER 800 SOLD in 5 seasons. The favorite everywhere. It has no equal.



The sectional safety boiler is manufactured expressly for the "North West" trade. This boiler is so arranged that it is readily taken apart in sections enabling purchasers to clean thoroughly every part of it and prevent burning out. We know from experience this is absolutely necessary with the alkaline waters of the great Western prairies. Largely used by the Pacific Railway Company and all the large Colonization and Rancho Companies.

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Send for New Circular,

LUMBERMEN'S STATIONERY.

We will supply anything in the line of BLANKS or STATIONERY for Lumber Shanties and Offices at City Prices.

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Office Envelopes

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Office Orders

Office Receipts

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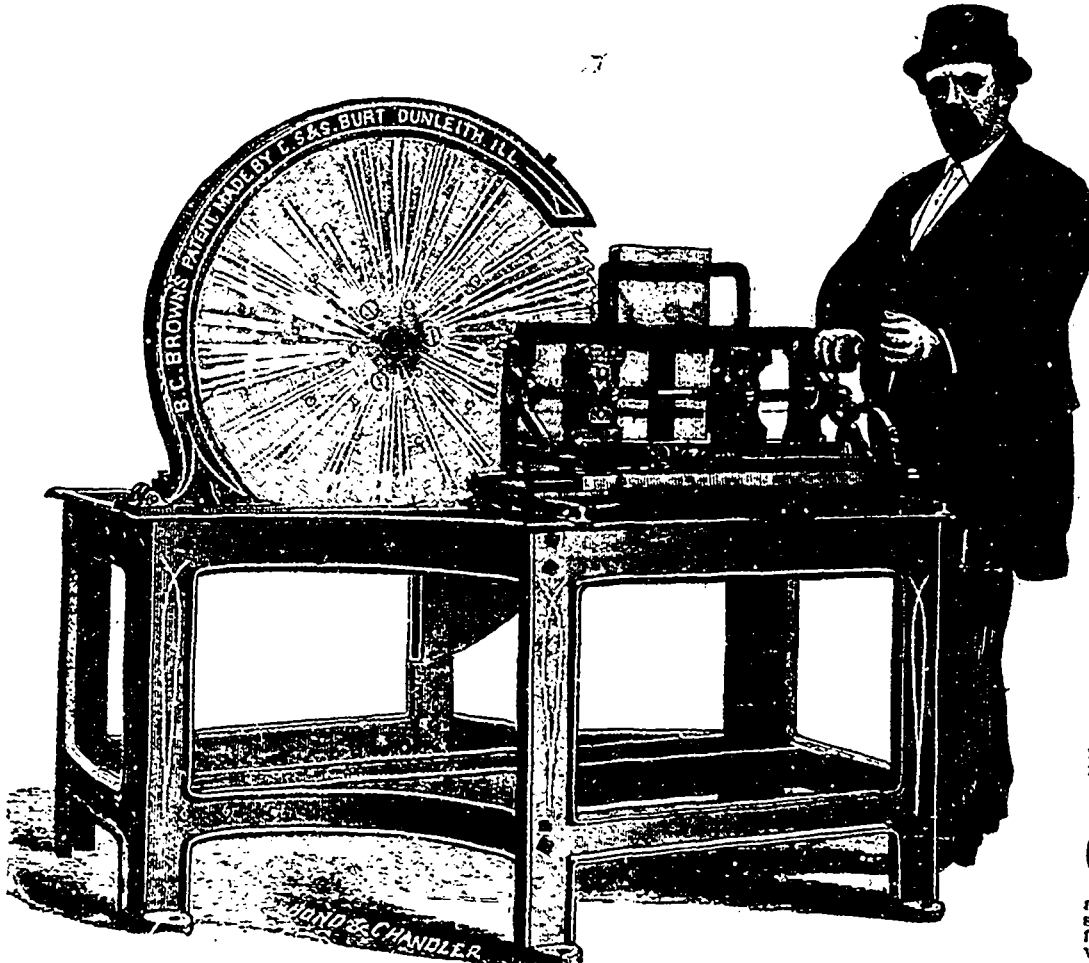
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