

\$5,000,000 in value of this timber is exported annually from Australia.

The leaves of this tree are of a dark bluish color, about ten inches long, an inch wide, thin and oddly twisted. They exhale a strong camphor-like odor, quite agreeable and pleasant, which, with the large absorption of water by the roots, cause the beneficial influence of the tree. It bears a small white flower, having no odor.

In consequence of its anti-febrile qualities, the English government has planted it extensively in the East Indies and Africa, in fever districts, with the most satisfactory results. In France, Cuba, Spain, Mexico, and many other places where malaria, fever, ague, and other pestilential diseases prevailed, the eucalypti have also been planted. The wonderful properties of this tree have been discussed by many scientific institutions in Europe. In the Academy of Sciences in this city its medical and anti-miasmatic qualities have received considerable attention. Dr. Pigne Dupuytren testified before that academy of the virtues of the eucalyptus, and stated that he and Dr. D'Olivera had tested it in the French hospital. In the garden surrounding this hospital a large number of the trees are planted for sanitary purposes. It had been found efficacious in the treatment of affections of the larynx and of mucous membrane in general. Experiments, carefully made, have proved that in a medical preparation it cures cases of intermittent fever, against which quinine alone proves powerless. It is also valuable as a disinfectant.

In Algeria its cultivation was undertaken on a large scale. Some 13,000 eucalypti were planted in an extremely pestilential and unhealthy section, where fever prevailed to a great extent every year. During the fourth year of their growth, at the time when the fever season used to set in, not a single case of fever occurred, yet the trees were only nine feet high. Since then this place is

reported free from its unwelcome visitations. In the vicinity of Constantinople, another fever spot, marshy and sickly, the whole ground was dried up by 14,000 of these trees. In Cuba, marsh diseases are rapidly disappearing upon the introduction of this tree. A railway station in the department of the Var, France, was so pestilential that the officials could not remain there longer than a year. Forty of these trees were planted, and the unhealthy condition of the place was changed.

Two miles from Haywards, in this state, the surveyor general planted two groves of the eucalyptus, one of about ninety acres and the other seventy acres, the whole comprising 150,000 trees. They are now only about five years old, yet many of the trees are forty to fifty feet high, the whole making a most extensive and beautiful forest, for fuel and timber purposes being worth thousands of dollars.

EXPORT DUTY ON SAW LOGS.

The special committee of the house of commons, of the Dominion of Canada, charged with enquiring into the working of the export duty upon logs, shingle-bolts, and stave-bolts, has made the following report:

That the export duty upon logs, shingle-bolts, and stave-bolts, imposed under schedule F of the tariff act of 1868, cap. 44 of 31 Vic. is a tax upon settlers and owners of timber, who are prevented by its operation from securing the full advantage of the best market.

That the export duty, while reducing the market value of logs and bolts for the benefit of mill owners, does not promote the manufacture of lumber, shingles, and staves at the principal Lake Erie ports and at many other points in Canada.

That a large proportion of the export of pine and oak logs as long timber enters into the same class of

consumption as does the square pine and square oak export of Canada.

That the exporters of round pine and oak from Lake Erie ports compete in American markets with Michigan timber dealers, to whom the Canadian export duty affords a considerable protection.

That since the imposition of the export duty a large amount of capital embarked in the round timber trade has been withdrawn from Canada and invested in Michigan.

RECIPROCITY AND THE LUMBER TRADE.

Comparison of Importations and Prices During and Since the Last Treaty Between the British Province and the United States.

IMPORTATIONS UNDER THE TREATY.

Year ending 30th June,	Total imports	Value
1854.	Total imports	\$599,746
1855.	"	1,096,761
1856.	"	2,832,922
1857.	"	2,585,181
1858.	"	2,931,386
1859.	"	2,937,573
1860.	"	3,416,481
1861.	"	3,288,796
1862.	"	2,527,658
1863.	"	3,018,196
1864.	"	4,511,419
1865.	"	4,515,625
1866.	"	5,003,040

Total.....\$39,263,795

Average annual importation for 13 years \$3,020,202

AFTER THE TREATY EXPIRED.

1867.	Total imports	\$6,437,860
1868.	"	6,727,006
1869.	"	7,208,446
1870.	"	8,670,792
1871.	"	8,264,837
1872.	"	8,410,917
1873.	"	11,134,956

Total.....\$56,854,724

Average annual importation for 7 years \$8,122,108

PRICE LIST OF CLEAR PINE LUMBER IN TORONTO.

UNDER THE TREATY.

Year	Price per 1,000 feet	Gold.
1857.	Price per 1,000 feet	\$11 00
1858.	"	11 50
1859.	"	12 00
1860.	"	11 50
1861.	"	11 00
1862.	"	11 75
1863.	"	11 50
1864.	"	14 50
1865.	"	13 50
1866.	"	20 00

AFTER THE TREATY EXPIRED.

1867.	Price per 1,000 feet	\$21 50
1863.	"	21 50
1869.	"	21 00
1870.	"	21 00
1871.	"	22 00
1872.	"	24 00
1873.	"	26 00

PRICE LIST OF SAME LUMBER IN PORTLAND, MAINE.

UNDER THE TREATY.

Year	Price per 1,000 feet	U. S. Currency.
1857.	Price per 1,000 feet	\$26 00
1858.	"	27 00
1859.	"	28 00
1860.	"	30 00
1861.	"	30 00
1862.	"	32 00
1863.	"	35 00
1864.	"	50 00
1865.	"	50 00
1866.	"	50 00

AFTER THE TREATY EXPIRED.

1867.	Price per 1,000 feet	\$50 00
1868.	"	50 00
1869.	"	50 00
1870.	"	52 00
1871.	"	54 00
1872.	"	55 00
1873.	"	55 00

RAPIDITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

A correspondent of the *Oshkosh Times* describes Grand Rapids, Wis., in this fashion :

This city has suffered considerably by fire lately, but the "waste places" are fast being covered with finer and more substantial structures. The streets have a business look to them and a good degree of activity seems to pervade all departments of trade and traffic. Three hotels are full of strangers and guests. There is scarcely a house to rent in the city, real estate corner lots are held at moderate figures, taxes are not high, the people are friendly and courteous to strangers, they have good schools and churches. So all things considered, Grand Rapids with her two railroads, the Wisconsin Valley railroad and the Green Bay & Marinette railroad, is a prosperous and desirable place. For the business of manufacturing she has perhaps no superior, having water power enough to run a hundred water wheels.