

Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

BUFFALO, July 27th, 1888.

Norway Pine—Rough.		
No. 1, 1 & 1 1/2 in.	20 00	22 00
No. 2, 1 & 1 1/2 in.	15 00	17 00
No. 3, 1 & 1 1/2 in.	11 50	12 00
Scantling 2x4 to 2x12 12 to 16 ft 1300		
Timber, 4x6 to 12x12 16 00	25 00	

White Pine—Rough.		
Uppers, 1 in.	24 00	25 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in.	30 00	31 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4 in.	35 00	36 00
Selects, 1 in.	30 00	31 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in.	37 00	38 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4 in.	41 00	42 00
Cuts, No. 1, 1 in.	27 00	28 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in.	32 00	33 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4 in.	37 00	38 00
No. 2, 1 in.	17 00	18 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in.	21 00	22 00
Moulding, 1 in.	30 00	31 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 in.	30 00	31 00
Siding strips, 1 in.	33 00	34 00

Dressed Lumber.		
Base and Casing under 6 inches.	No. 1. \$23 00	No. 2. \$23 00
Base and Casing, 6 inches.	31 00	32 00
Base and Casing, 6, 7 and 8 inches.	35 00	36 00
Flooring, 1 and 1 1/2 inches, 2 1/2 to 5 in. wide.	32 00	33 00
Ceiling, 1 1/2 in., 2 1/2 to 5 inches wide.	33 00	34 00
Ceiling, 1 1/2 in., 2 1/2 to 5 inches wide.	28 00	29 00
Ceiling, 1 1/2 in., 2 1/2 to 5 inches wide.	24 00	25 00
Philadelphia Fencing.	30 00	31 00
Bevel Siding, 6 inches.	23 00	24 00
Bevel Siding, 6 inches.	23 50	24 00
Bevel Siding, 6 inches.	23 00	24 00
Novelty Siding, 6 inches and over.	34 00	35 00

Shingles and Lath.		
Shingles, 18 in. XXX.	4 10	4 10
Shingles, 16 in. XXX.	3 10	3 10
Shingles, 16 in. XXX.	1 25	1 25
Shingles, 16 in. XXX.	3 00	3 00
Shingles, 16 in. XXX.	2 10	2 10
Shingles, 16 in. XXX.	90	

Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, July 28th, 1888.

Uppers, Selects, Stocks, etc.		
Uppers, 4x4.	43 00	44 00
4x4, 6x4 & 8x4.	43 00	44 00
3x4 in.	50 00	51 00
Selects, 4x4.	38 00	39 00
4x4, 6x4 & 8x4.	38 00	39 00
Shop, 4x4.	22 00	23 00
Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, etc.		
Flooring, select common.	22 00	23 00
No. 1 common.	18 00	19 00
No. 1 fencing.	16 50	17 00
Ceiling, select common.	25 00	26 00
No. 1 common.	22 00	23 00
No. 1 fencing.	20 00	21 00

Bill Stuff and Culls.		
Bill stuff, ordinary sizes.	26 to 28 ft.	14 00
12 to 16 ft.	30 to 34 ft.	10 00
18 to 20 ft.	Ship culls.	12 00
22 to 24 ft.	Mill culls.	10 00
Shingles and Lath.		
Shingles, clear, 18 in. Ex.	6 in. stocks clear, Ex.	4 00
10 in. clear, 18 in. Ex.	5 in. stocks clear, Ex.	4 80
6 in. clear, 18 in. Ex.	2 75 Lath.	2 10
Add for surfacing one or two sides, \$1.		

Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, July 28th, 1888.

Canada Pine Siding—1x8 in. and up, 12 to 16 ft. d 2 or 4 s.		
Select & shelving.	34 00	35 00
Pickings.	37 00	38 00
Pickings & better.	40 00	41 00
Canada Pine Stocks—1x10 in., 12 to 16 ft., d 2 or 4 s.		
Selects (clear).	55 00	56 00
1st shelving.	42 00	43 00
2nd.	39 00	40 00
3rd.	30 00	31 00
Pickings.	35 00	36 00
Canada Pine Stock—1x12 in., 12 to 16 ft. d 2 or 4 s.		
Selects & better.	57 00	58 00
1st shelving.	47 00	48 00
2nd.	41 00	42 00
3rd.	32 00	33 00
Pickings.	35 00	36 00
Canada Pine Stock—1x14 in., 12 to 16 ft. d 2 or 4 s.		
Pickings & better.	45 00	46 00
As run, common out.	33 00	34 00
Canada Pine S. Bids—1x8 in. & up, 11 ft. and under, d 2 or 4 s.		
Pickings & better.	33 00	34 00
As run, common out.	30 00	31 00
Canada Pine Sheathing, d. m. & b. 1, 4 to 7, 5" & up, d 2 or 4 s.		
1st quality, 12 to 16 ft.	46 00	47 00
2d.	37 00	38 00
3d.	27 00	28 00
4th (selected Common).	22 00	23 00
Canada (Quebec) Spruce—1 & 1 1/2 in., 4 to 7 in. d 2 s & m.		
Clear, 10 to 16 feet.	32 00	33 00
No. 1.	22 00	23 00
Above prices delivered on t. rate of \$30 per car load.		

The Perils of Stream Driving.

The young man who was drowned last week while working on the drive of Mr. F. Tracy, on Wassataquoick stream, was named Pray, and belonging to a town on the St. John River near Fredericton, New Brunswick. It is said that he was one of the smartest men in the crew on logs, but he could not swim. He and a number of others were working on a bad jam of logs, and when it was about complete he told his companions to go ashore as he could easily complete the job himself, and that when the timber broke away one could better reach a place of safety alone than if there were more. Acting on this advice they left the unfortunate man in the perilous position, and when the jam broke they were horror-stricken to see their comrade carried down the stream amid a rolling and pitching mass of timber lashed to fury by the foaming

water. Down the stream he went till he struck another jam below, under which he was drawn and was never seen alive again. The body was soon found bruised and disfigured, and was sent to his home in the province. For some years past there have been more or less men drowned on that stream, which is said to be one of the most dangerous rivers for the lumbermen in the State. We are informed that fourteen men from the provinces who have lost their lives in this way are buried on the banks of this mountain torrent, yet no blame can be attached to anyone.

SQUARE TIMBER.

A Big Cut of the Valuable Product.

The amount of "square timber" taken out of the limits on the Upper Ottawa during last season, and now coming down the river, is larger than the cut of any previous season for four or five years.

Most Ottawa people know exactly the difference between ordinary timber or logs, and square timber. The ordinary timber or logs go to the saw mills; the square timber doesn't, but travels straight from the forests to the English markets. The logs are trees cut down cleared of their boughs, lopped into convenient lengths and rafted with their bark on to the saw mills, where they are sawed into plan. Square timber is the outcome of the selection of the finest trees on limits, cut down, cleared and hewn square with axes as they lie. Then, these enormous sticks, often sixty or eighty feet in length, are rafted clear down to Quebec without touching the sawmills. There it is loaded on ocean vessels and shipped to Liverpool and other large ports. In the English market it brings a big price, pine lumber of the best quality such as is taken out of our forests in square timber being eagerly sought for.

THIS YEAR'S SQUARE TIMBER.

The increase this season in the square timber cut is due to the big demand in England for No. 1 grade, red and white pine lumber, and some of the rafts taken out this summer contain the finest quality of pine seen in the shipping booms at Quebec for a number of years.

The following is a correct list of the firms who have taken out square timber this season on the Ottawa river and its tributaries, with an approximate of the number of cubic feet in each firm's output.

Name.	Square Pine.	Waney Pine.	Red Pine.	Total.
(Where made)—NIPissing.				
E. D. Moore.	155,000	70,000		225,000
A. Fraser.	25,000	30,000		55,000
Barnett & Mackey.	70,000	50,000		120,000
Thos. Hale.	50,000	50,000		100,000
G. B. L. Coy.		150,000	20,000	170,000
AMABLE DU FOND.				
W. Mackey.	90,000	50,000	10,000	150,000
CLYDE.				
W. Mackey.	100,000			100,000
MADAWASKA.				
McLaughlin Bros.			75,000	75,000
B. Caldwell & Son.	70,000	35,000		100,000
PETEWAUA.				
Perley & Pattee.			100,000	100,000
McKay & Co.	60,000	60,000		120,000
A. Frances.	150,000	20,000	10,000	180,000
WHITEFISH RIVER.				
A. Frances.	80,000	50,000	20,000	150,000
CALABOGIE.				
O'Brien & Barry.	100,000			100,000
CEDAR LAKE.				
Thistle, Carswell & Co.	140,000	20,000	10,000	170,000
RIVER ROUGE.				
F. Kavanagh.	30,000			30,000
QUINZE.				
Klock & Son.	150,000	100,000	60,000	310,000
MISSISSIAGA.				
Klock & Son.	100,000	50,000		150,000
COULONGE.				
J. & G. Bryson.	50,000	15,000	60,000	125,000
1,420,000 745,000 365,000 2,530,000				

This timber is worth approximately 25 cents per foot taken all in all, so that the above estimate represents between \$600,000 and \$700,000. In addition the above estimate of timber taken out last winter, and which is now on its way to the Quebec market, there is also a large quantity of timber cut in the season of 1886-87 coming down. Among the firms who have this old timber coming down are Barnett & Mackey, T. Mackey, Alex. Fraser and Booth, Hale & Co.

STOCK AT QUEBEC.

The following rafts are now in Quebec, on hand and sold: Booth, Hale & Co., a raft of 1886-87 timber containing about 150,000 feet, sold for 38 cents per cubic foot; and A. Frances

a raft of timber cut on Whitefish river of about 150,000 feet sold for 31 1/4 cents per cubic foot. The prices obtained for these two rafts are unusually large and the timber in them is considered to be the finest that has come down the Ottawa in ten years. Alex. Fraser has 300,000 feet in the market yet unsold, Barnett & Mackey 180,000 feet of their Petewawa timber and T. Mackey 130,000 feet all of which will fetch good prices. There is now about 700,000 feet of timber in the hands of the Quebec firms for sale, and the lumbermen say that inside of two months not a foot of square timber will be for sale, as all the old timber which was stuck and held back last season has this year been disposed of for good prices. Nearly all the square timber is being driven down the Ottawa this season. Only a portion of Alex. Fraser's last year's cut, E. D. Moore's Nipissing timber, and a small portion of Klock & Son's cut are being brought down by rail.—Journal.

THE BIG RAFT SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED.

The 24th of July was the time set for the launch of Robertson's great timber ship on the Joggins shore, and the effort was made with the greatest success. Thousands of people, some from very long distances, were present to witness the success or failure of the undertaking. The size and general appearance of the structure have already been outlined in THE LUMBERMAN, hence it is only necessary to give it a passing description. There are no masts, but the ship, if such it can be called, has stern and stern posts of tamarac and a rudder of spruce. The raft, as completed, is 592 feet long; its greatest depth is 36 feet and its extreme width 54 feet. There are 21,300 pieces of timber in it, equal by estimate to three million feet of lumber. Its value, at the regular price of piling delivered on the Joggins shore, would be about sixty cents per stick, or \$13,000. The value in New York at current prices would be say five cents per lineal foot, or \$2 per tree—over \$40,000. When the cost of construction and towing is paid a fine margin will be left, barring accident, notwithstanding the export duty collected and the Customs duty on chains and wire.

Mr. Robertson, who built the raft, says it contains 41 tons of chain and four miles of steel wire, which it is hoped will hold it together in spite of any possible strain at sea. It is much more strongly secured than the one lost on the passage to New York. Two huge chains extend from end to end through the middle of the raft and one passes through it transversely at every ten feet of length, while steel wire passes round the whole structure at like distances, the whole system of chain and wire being connected together.

A spectator says the raft started almost as soon as the work of wedging up commenced and ran 2,000 feet after headway was secured in less than a minute. A tug from St. John towed it out some distance and anchored it, after which the proprietor, who is described as the happiest man in Nova Scotia, drove twenty miles to the nearest station and telegraphed to Boston and New York for the big tugs, one of which he is procuring in each city.

Wood for Decorative Purposes.

It is evident that much as we know about woods there ; it remains much to learn that may be of value in the arts.

The secret of making good veneers which will not warp is only now becoming known, and until lately it was considered impossible to emboss wood; but now beautiful embossed panels, whose work resembles carving and whose richness compares favorably with the more costly art, are found in many places. In these the original patterns are carved by hand, and from these molds are made on which the wood is placed after being properly softened. The wood in these molds is then submitted to 250° of heat and subjected to great pressure. Such a pressure effectually prevents all shrinkage.

Wood may be cut as thin as the 300th part of an inch, but in this state it is not useful. That which is cut to the thickness of the 100th or the 150th part of an inch and lined with paper is used for the decoration of walls and ceilings. This neither shrinks nor swells, there not being enough of it for the atmosphere to lay hold of. If it is desired to place such a veneer upon a wall, all holes and cracks must be filled up with plaster of paris, and being glue sized, the wall is ready for the wood in panels. The veneers are made damp with a preparation of glycerine and water which softens them, and when dried leaves them pliable.

A checkerboard pattern of curled maple is about as thick as a piece of cardboard. To produce this strips of wood are first woven in and out and then subjected to heat and pressure, which makes a smooth body, varied in hue as if it were made of two kinds of wood.

Cherry, oak and mahogany are highly esteemed for veneers. Occasionally these are used in bookbinding. Poems by Pope and Jean Ingelow issued last year were enveloped in a covering of wood and tied with different colored ribbons.—Exchange.