#### Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Uct. 31st, 1889 Lumber of all kinds is in good demand, stocks are in good condition, being well rounded out in all directions and price, are well maintained. Spruce is in good demand. Upper grades of western pine are in good request and the market is firm. The lower grades are not wanted. Hardwoods generally are in very good demand. Walnut, quartered oak and whitewood are selling freely at good prices. Clapboards and lath are steady, but shingles are Western Pine-by car load.

vvestern I ine—by the total.						
Uppers, 1 in\$48 00@50 00 Fine com., 3 & 4 in	40 00@	50 00				
13/ 13/ & 2 in 50 00 52 00 NO 2,1 in. Fine com 13/ 13/ & 2 in 50 00 00 13/ 13/ & 2 in. 13/ 13/ & 2 in 12 00 NO 13/ 13/ & 2 in. 13/ 13/ & 2 in. 14/ 00 40 00 NO 2 1. 13/ 13/ & 2 in. 14/ 00 40 00 NO 2 1. 13/ 13/ & 10 00 10 00 NO 2 1. 14/ 15/ 15/ 15/ 15/ 15/ 15/ 15/ 15/ 15/ 15	zi) 00	30 00				
. 3 & sin 55 00 60 00 134, 134 & 2 in	3i 00	33 ∞				
Selects, I in 42 00 43 00/No 1 strips, 4 to 6 to	41 00	13 00				
134. 134 & zin 44 00 46 00 No. 2 . 1	37 00	35 00				
3 & 4 in 48 00 52 00 No. 3	25 00	27 00				
Moulding boards, 7 to   Cut ups, 1 to 2 in	20 00	30 00				
10 Inch clear	22 00	26 00				
60 per cent clear 35 00 37 columnmon all withins	20 00	25 00				
Fine common 1 inch 37 00 42 00 5 nipping cuits	17 00	19 20				
134, 134 oc 3 inch 40 oo 42 oo						
Eastern Pine—Cargo or Car Load.						
Nos. 1, 2 & 3 40 00@43 00 Clap noards, 4 ft., sap						
4 23 00 30 00 clear	10 00	42 OO				
c 23 00 20 00 Sap, 2nd clear	10 00	12 00				
Shin'er bds & coarse 16 20 Heart extra	₹0 00	\$\$ 00				
Refuse 12 20 Heart clear	15 00	\$0.00				
Mestat hine ciahnas	••	•				
4 ft sap extra 43 00 45 00						
Spruce-by Cargo.						
Scantling and plank, [Coarse, rough	0 00	12 00				
random cargoes 12 00@13 50 Henilock bds., rough Yard orders, ordin-	10 00	11 00				
Yard orders, ordin- "dressed	••	12 00				
arv sizes 13 50 14 50 Clapbds., extra, 4 ft. :	28 00	20 00				
ary sizes 13 50 14 50 Clapbds., extra, 4 ft. : Yard orders, extra	26 00	25 00				
sizes 15 00 16 00 Second clear	20 00	22 00				
sizes 13 00 16 00 Second clear	12 00	15 00				
No. 2 9 00 12 00						
Lath.						
Spruce by cargo	1 90€	23 00				
Shingles.		<b>)</b>				
Oningus.						
Snruce 40 @1 50 Cedar, sawed, extra	3 00	3 50				
Spruce	300	3 50 3 15				
Spruce	3 00 3 00 2 85	3 50 3 15 3 00				
Spruce	3 00 3 00 2 85 5 00	3 15				

### Burlington, Vt.

Burlington, Oct. 31st, 1889.

Trade is quite active and likely to remain so for the balance of the season. Lumber brought to this market will compare favorably with the corresponding period of last year. There is a fair demand for all kinds of lumber, and prices are ruling about the same as they have been for some time, and collections are fair.

same as they have been for some time, and collections are fair.
Canda Pine Sidengs-1x8 in. and up, 12 to 16 ft. D 2 or 4 S.
Calcular Inc Survey - Ann. Line My, 12 to 10/1, 12 20 40,
Distance and Distance and Solve and Solve
Pickings
Pickings & Detter 40 cole42 colemnion 20 cole21 co
Cannaa Pine Stock-Ixio in. 12 to 10 ft. D 2 or 4 S.
Selects (clear) . 35 00 rickings & better 40 00
15t shelving 42 00 As run, common out 23 00 1930 00
26
Pickings
anada Pine Stock-ixia in 12 to 16 ft. D 2 or 4 S.
Selec (clear) . 57 00 Pickings & better 44 00
1st sh ing 47 03 As run, Common out 33 00
2d 41 00 No. 1 barn boards 26 00
3d 32 00 Common 21 00 Q22 00
Pickings . 38 ool
Caada Pine Sidings—1x8 in. and 216, 12 to 16 ft. D 2 or 4 S.  Select & shelving . \$16 ool Finish . \$37 00 93 00  Pickings & 57 00 90 20 00 20 00 00 20  Pickings & better . 40 00 00 20 00 00 00 10 00  Canada Pine Stock—1x10 in. 12 to 16 ft. D 2 or 4 S.  Selects (clear) . 55 00 Pickings & better . 40 00  12d . 30 00 00 1 barn boards . 25 00  Pickings . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 1 barn boards . 25 00  12d . 30 00 00 1 barn boards . 25 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00 00 00 00  12d . 30 00 00  12d . 30 00 00  12d . 30 00 00  12d . 30 00 00  12d . 30 00  12d . 30 00 00  12d . 30 00  12
Pickings & better 45 ootsd shelving
As run, common out , 33 oo Common , 22 oo
Canada Pine Short Boards-1x8 in. & up, 11 ft. & under, Da S
or R.
Pickings & better 33 00@35 oolDressing & common, d
As run, common out 30 ool 25 or d 25 & m 20 oo@21 oo
Common 18 00 20 00
Pickings & better 33 00@33 00  Dressing & common, d As run, common out . 30 00  25 or d 25 & m 20 00@21 00   Common . 18 00 20 00   Conada Pine Sheathing, D M & B-1 in 4 to 7 in 5 in. & up
CB 36 in.
ist quality, 12 to 16 ft
2d
27 ooi2d quality, if ft. & rader 22 oo
th (selected common) 22 col 4th 18 co
Canada (Quebec) Sprice-1 and 18 in. 4 to 10 in. D 2 S and M
Clear, in to 16 ft 22 not No. 2, 10 to 16 ft at notice no
No. 1
1st quality, 12 to 16 ft
trovic prices delivered on a fate of 630 per car 1040.

## Albany, N. Y.

Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, Oct 31st, 1889.

The receipts of lumber by water in this market, during the past month amounted to 37.68.671 feet, as compared with 45.184, 463 feet received during the month of August. The total receipts to October amount to 216, 387, 12 feet. Trade in pine lumber has been steady, but nothing like what was expected for October Spruce and hemlock hold firm as quoted. Hardwoods are doing fairly well, with prices unchanged, and a good stock to pick from Shingles and lath are in good demand and in good supply. The current prices for mill work are Planing, per M ft., \$2.50: 7, \$3 and qin. strips, price according to agreement. Freight to New York and adjacent points is eight cents, per 100 pounds lighterage free, and six cents without lighterage. To New England points, ten cents per 100 pounds, rough or dressed.

\*\*Hemlock\*\* Hemlock.

Boards, 10 in. each	13	14 J	oist 245x	4 cach		13	
Joist, 4x6	.33	, i	Vall strij	75. 2X4		ıô	
-		וולו	•			•	
234 in. and up, good	\$5S 00F	₹60001	o in board	is dressing			
aths .	5300	55.00	and bet	ter	No of	(t) 24 00	
Selects	48∞	\$0.00°	Commo	n	15 00	22.00	
l'ickings	4300	45 00:1	2 in, boar	ds dressino			
114 to 2 in., good	50 00	55 00	and be	tter	32 00	₹6.00	
4ths	45 00	\$2 00	Commo	n	16 00	22 00	
Selects Pickings	40 00	45 00,1	∛in sid∷	ng selected			
Pickings	35 00	40 00	13 ft		13.00	17 00	
1 'll good	< C 02	55 00.	Commo	n a	16 00	21 00	
41/15	45 ∞	48 co:1	in, siding	z selected	43 00	16 00	
Selects	40 00	410-	Commo	m	14 00	10.00	
Pickings	35 ∞	38∞ №	iorway, se	:lected	24 00	2ઇ ၀၁	
Cutting up. 1 to 2 in	30 ∞	35 W	Commo	D	12 00	16 00	
Brucket plank	32 00	30 00 10	o in plk.	13 ft. dress-			
Shelving poards, 12 in.	_	1	ingand	better, nach	45825	0	
and up	35 W	32 or	Culls		23 2		
Dressing bds, narrow	20 00	22 00 10	o in boz	rds, 13 ft		-	
Sapping boards	تد 16	18 00	dress,&	better each	25 3	3	
.Box boatds	13∞	15 00.	Culls		17 2		
Shingles and Lath.							
Shingles, shaved pine		6 (0)5	hingles.c	edar mixed	2 (10	3 00	
2d quality		< 00	Hemloc	k		5 4-	
Sawed, extra	4 50	4 901	ath, pine	••••	2 25	2 35	
Sawed, clear butts		3 75	Spruce		200	2 25	

# HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN, Oct. 31st, 1889.

The lumber trade during the month has been gener-ly satisfactory and prices have been well maintained. The builders and smaller retail men at Toronto give a rather desponding account of business. They say the late boom in real estate has caused the value of land to increase so rapidly, and to such a fictitions value, it is impossible to induce loan societies and other capitalists to advance money for building purposes, hence their trade is practically at a standstill; but they admit prices are not so bad at present, but have a lowering tendency Real estate men, however, expect a greater boom, and more business at increased values.

more business at increased values.

Some of the large wholesale dealers speak in very hopeful tone of the future of the lumber trade, whilst at present prices are good and firm with plenty of business doing. The crying demand of the trade is for cars, box and flats, on which to forward lumber already sold. Both the C. P. R. and G. T. R. are short of cars at shipping points, but as the bulk of the lumber in the Toronto district is moved by the G. T. R., the deficiency in the rolling stock is severely felt. The wors, feature of it is that there are plenty of empties wors, feature of it is that there are plenty of empties lying in the Grand Trunk yards while the shippers are telegraphing, telephoning and writing, begging and beseeching the company to send them cars. The trouble seems to be not so much an actual scarcity of cars as the want of proper facilities for handling the traffic. Between blockades in the city and no cars up the road lumbermen have had a hard time of it during

There is still a large amount of stock this season's cut which has not changed hands, and it is probable that many manufacturers will have to hold their lumber for some time to come.

Mr. J. H. Eyer, the courteous manager of the Toronto & Midland Mig. Co., reports a largely increasing business, especially in dressed lumber. They are contemplating enlarging their present shed, and in this case the G. T. R. seems to be meeting their views in every way by furnishing them with better facilities for rail

The Ottawa lumbermen should be well satisfied with The Ottawa lumbernien should be well satisfied with the season's business, as circumstances have been largely in their favor. plenty of water, good prices and a steady demand. There will be a large amount of lumber held over no doubt, but this is not to be wondered at, for it is estimated that the season's cut will be about 25 per cent. larger than last year. The value of our splendid lumber supply is being more fully appreciated, and not only Australia, but China, Japan and South America are becoming good customers.

America are becoming good customers.

The shipments from Vancouver, New Westminster, and Victoria, B. C., have been quite large, and the mills are worked to their full capacity. Prices have been fairly well maintained, and an increase of trade next year is confidently looked for.

The returns of the Customs Department for the first three parts of the customs Department for the first three parts.

three months of the current fiscal year show the country to be in a prosperous condition. The exports amount to \$32,782,190, against \$27,294,710 last year, indicating the enormous increase of \$5,500,000. The exports for September amount to \$1,287, 400, was for forest \$10,005,684, of this amount 385,400 was for forest products.

At Quebec the deal market is firm with a good demand for spruce. Further sales of White Pine square timber are reported, but the price has not transpired. An Underwriters' sale of lumber, damaged ex-steamship "Canopus," took place at Quebec, Oct. 14th, when the following prices were realized:—300 pcs. 2-inch pine lumber, \$120; 622 pcs. 2-inch do., \$31 per thousand feet, \$485; 700 pcs. 1-inch do., \$45; 178 pcs. 3-inch do. \$35; 1,068 pcs. 1, 14 and 14-inch do., \$185; 460 pcs. 1-inch do., \$47. All of the above, with the exception of the second lot, was damaged by fire.

The following transactions in ocean freights are re-Quebec the deal market is firm with a good de-

The following transactions in ocean freights are reported — Quebec to Liverpool (steam), Deals, 72s. 6d.; Quebec to E. C. England, Timber, 28s.; Quebec to range of ports, 29s. The s.s. "Bratsburg" was chartered to load deals at Montreal for Glasgow or Liverpool on private terms. The charters for the season are about closed for the port of Quebec. Following is the comparative statement of timber, masts, bowsprits, spars, staves, etc., measured and culled to date:

	1887	1888	1889					
Waney White I'me2	,020,094	1,968,547	3,702,703					
White Pine	, 168, 143	1,661,884	4,222,906					
	591,646	576,069	634,447					
Oak	746,243	1.139,252	1,329,494					
Elm	221,309	171,388	748.619					
Ash	113,478	150,361	250,364					
Basswood	535	770	2,635					
Butternut	1,079	419	1,573					
Tamarae	5,507	3,245	16,233					
Birch and Maple	116,694	171,949	365,950					
Masts and Bowsprits.								
Spars		5—pcs.	33-ncs.					
Std. Staves	44.1.1.15	72.3.1.27	60.0.1.12					
	56.0.0. 5	385.0.1. 9	120.6.2.14					
Barrel Staves	15.4.0.11	16.0.1 22	1 5.2.14					
FOREIGN.								

Ceitar, XXX....... 3 to 430 Hemlock....... 175 200 | The imports to London have recovered somewhat | per cent.

since the strike and now present their usual volume. Ship-building proceeds with increased activity, and the new orders placed on the Tyne, Wear and Barrow, give promise of a continuance of work throughout the year. The recent importations of Black Walnut logs to London have been of a particularly poor character, and it is always difficult to find buyers for such wood. Large prime logs are wanted. The arrivals of American Whitewood have been large, though mostly in the shape of lumber, of which the consumption is very considerof lumber, of which the consumption is very considerable: prices remain unchanged Stocks of Cedar have accumulated, and there is not much business doing

The high import cost has checked the demand for all descriptions of Canadian timber, but the present very moderate stocks must realize full prices, as they cannot now be materially augmented until next season. Advices from Quebec point to prices being fully maintain-

ed for next season's goods.

The stock of Quebec Pine Deals in Glasgow at pre-The stock of Quebec Fine Deals in Glasgow at present is considerably larger than that held at the corresponding period of 1887-8. The excess, however, is in the lower-price Deals, chiefly 4ths. The proportion of 1sts, 2nds and 3rds now in stock is well suited to the requirements of the market.

The London Board of Trade returns for September and functional separators. The import of timber and

are of a favorable character. The import of timber and deals was exceptional. A year ago the returns for September far exceeded those of September, 1887, but those of same month of the current year exceed those of the corresponding month last year (apart from Staves and Mahogany) by 102,923 loads, the total import of the month exceeding a million loads, which, added to the previous eight months' supply, brings the quantity imported to the large total of 5,640,222, for the three-quarters of the year now accounted for, and exceeding quarters of the year now accounted for, and exceeding the whole three years' importation of either 1886 or '87. The value of the supply to date is estimated at £13,-717,446, as against £9,403,517 last year, showing an excess of £4,313,929. It appears from this showing that the trade has paid nearly four millions four hundred thousand pounds more for its foreign timber than it did the same period. twelve months ago up to the same period.

## WASTE POWER.

The statement that out of every hundred men engaging in business but three are successful, is a statistical chestnut which may be correct in the main, and if so, the pertinent inquiry, "What is the matter with the other ninety-seven?" is is order. This query, so far as it relates to manufacturers using steam power, has a partial answer. A leading firm has recently been pursuing a systematic series of investigations to determine what percentage of power actually developed was utilized in production, and how much was wasted. Careful tests in some of the most prominent manufacturing concerns in the country gave some curious results.

In nearly every case it was found that at least fifty per cent. of the power was wasted. One large establishment wasted sixty-five per ct. and another seventythree per cent., while in another, where the engine was developing sixty indicated horse-power, eleven-twelfths of this amount was wasted in friction and other useless work, and only five horse-power was available for purposes of manufacture. In most manufacturing enterprises the cost of fuel is a very serious item, and The Stationary Engineer thinks it would appear to be well worth the time of the owners to start a little investigation as to what becomes of the power they pay for. Economical production of steam and judicious transmission of power from the engine to the line shaft, and from the line shaft to the different machines throughout the factory, is the beginning and end of steam using, and the manufacturer who pays no attention to these points need scarcely hope to be one of the lucky three. In general practise the shafting is too light and the hangers too far apart. Then the shaft is loaded up with heavy cast-iron pulleys, thus producing excessive journal friction. Belting does not grip well on iron pulleys, and, in order to prevent slipping, the belts have to be kept tightly laced. This excessive tension, added to the great weight of the pulleys, invariably puts the shafting out of alignment, and further aggravates the journal friction, all of which uses up the coal heap rapidly, shortens the life of belts, and swells the engine expense account. Manufacturers would consult their own interests by using ropes and grooved wood pulleys for all main drives, and light, strong, well-finished wood pulleys for all belt transmissions. The ratio of friction to pressure for leather belts, when worn over wooden pulleys. is 47; over turned cast-iron pulleys, 24. Thus showing the average advantage of a wood pulley over iron to be 50 per cent