NEW ENGLAND SPRUCE.

There are but few of the lumber manufacturrea in the West who have more than a vague idea of the sprace business, as it is carried on in the provinces and the eastern states . neither do they begin to understand the extent to which spruce has become a competitor of white pine

The lumber used in the construction of a building in the castorn states, is totally different from that used in any other locality. To the Pennsylvania man there is no wood for framing. purposes equal to Homlock; the Michigan man is equally as firm in his opinion of white pine. but let cither of the men advance his theories to the New England builder, and he would find he had met an equally strong adherent to the use of spruce. For framing purposes spruce is used almost exclusively. For boarding in, it is the custom to use hemlock or natched white Pine, according to the quality of the work desir ed. Hemlock is generally used for under and apruce for upper floors, and in many instances a preference is shown for spruce ceiling over

white pine.
Th- most extensive spruce forests are in Maine and most of the lumber cut in that state is shipped by water to the various distributing points The mills in New Hampshire and Vermont supply the interior points and deliver necessarily by rail. The mills which make a specialty of flooring are generally equipped with the best of machinery for dressing, and not a few have first class dry-kilns. Undoubtedly the manufacturers of dressed spruce realize that to sustain the demand, much depends upon the quality of the mill work, and the result has been that, in the past few years, especial attention has been paid to that branch of the business. Dealers whose yards are located at points along the eastern coast, generally purchase of the manufacturers who ship from the Kennebec or Penobscot rivers. It is customary to make up cargoes of random sizes and rough boards, which of course are sorted for sizes at their destination. Schedules of special sizes are also shipped in this way. Floor boards, if dressed, are generally shipped in box cars. In the matter of dressing, some prefer flooring dressed one side and fointed; others will use it dressed one side and matched. The latter method, in case the boards are not thoroughly dry, is undoubtely the

better.
Some idea of the spruce business of the Boston market can be obtained from the returns to the inspector general's office for the first three months of the present year. During that time there was inspected 848,294 feet of spruce boards, and 1,171,167 feet of plank and timber. In addition to this amount there were many car loads of boards which arrived from mills in Vermont and New Hampshire which were sold from the car and no returns made. The present quotation on random cargoes - by that is meant ordinary sizes of framing timber - is from \$12,50 to \$13,50; special schedules by rail, \$13.50 to \$14.50. First clear spruce floor boards sell in castern Massachusetts at \$18 to \$18.50, and second clear at \$2 a thousand less.

From present reports there is every prespect of a scarcity of spruce logs at the mills. The senson so far has been unusually dry; very little rain has fallen and the melting of the snow upon the mountains has caused the streams to rise but alightly. One of the most extensive spruce manufacturers on the the Kennelwe river estimates that the stock this year, as compared with last, will fall short not less than 50,000,000 feet, while the cut on the Penobscot river will shows corresponding decrease. The result of this shortage must inevitably affect values at no distant day; in fact some of the mills are already refusing to sell except for immediate delivery, and others are reported as out of the market entirely. Should a boom in spruce set in the chances are it would become contagious, and in some degree affect the value of white pine for the better. - Northwestern Lumberman.

"She tried her prentice hand on man,
And then she formed the lassica, O!"
"What is woman's worth?" naked a fair
damsel of a crusty old bachelor. He did not
know, so she said. W. U. man ideable you O
man). Bu a women feels worth dittle, I disease
has invad d her system and is darty sapping
her sit-nath. For all felmate weaknesses, Dr.
R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Preceip on" is not
aurivalled. It cores the complaint and builds
up the system. Send two letter stamps for
pamphlet, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Bullain, N.Y.

SOLID AND INSERTED TOOTH SAWS.

I have read with considerable interest the letters in the Saw Mill Gazette, concerning the fitting and running of circular saws. There are nearly as many different views on these questions as there men. This I have learned in my travels among nearly all the lumber sections of the United States. But I am very glad to note, that with a few exceptions, the trade all agree in the belief that the most and bost lumber can be made with a full swage and square tooth. There is, however, a diversity of opinion, as to the number of teeth required, the guage of saws that should be used. As to the former point, I think that what "A. W." said in your April number is correct, i. c., that saw teeth should under all circumstances cut about the same amount of wood. My experience has been, that saws did the best and the most work, when the teeth removed a inch at each revolution. "A.W.N." does not give this theory. Mine demonstrated by long experience is this: There is a minimum as well as a maximum capacity to every circular saw to make good lumber. The minimum is reached when you reduce your feed so that the saw teeth are cutting the dust so fine, that a large portion of it is crowded back between the saw plate and the timber on each side, thereby causing the rim of the saw to heat and make bad lumber. I have frequently seen saws making bad lumber on a light feed, merely for the reason that the sawdust was cut too fine, and was crowded back, instead of being carried out by the tooth. as it would have been had it been coarser. But in all cases the teeth must have large throats or gullets to stand a heavy feed. And here let me say that the main secret of success, lies in carry ing heavy feed. I have watched the circular saw year after year, and have seen its capacity increase from twenty thousand, to seventy-five, to one hundred thousand feet per day, and at each step of five to ten thousand, we all thought the limit had been reached. I now believe that the capacity of a circular saw is only limited by the capacity of the gullets to carry the dust out of the cut, be the feed five inches or five times five. Some mills have attained a 20-inch feed in some logs and mav good lumber.

Without meaning o disparage inserted tooth saws, I am satisfied time the greatest hindrance to their ability to do as much work as solid saws, is the wearing off of the edges of the gullets of inserted teeth, thereby letting more fine dust crowd back and heat the saw, than is the case with the solid saw, which has its gullet squared up every time it goes on the emery

Some of your writers seem to think that the guage of a saw does not matter, as the tension must be put in with the haminer, no matter what the gauge. That is all true, but there is no getting around the fact, that the more steel in a saw, the more stiffness, and when backed up by sufficient power, the more ability to stand a heavy feed.

One word for the saw manufacturers. I think they require, and have indeed shown, more Christian forbearance than any other class of men. I will admit that have some preference among the different saws, but after using nearly every make, I can say that while from the best of makers I have had some saws that did not exactly suit, I have never yet had to condemn a saw because it would not make good lumber .-Cor. Saw Mill Gazette.

Utilizing Sawdust.

If sawdust can be used as fuel successfullyand it is done every day in saw-mills in the United States and Canada—there should be but little difficulty in using slack or pulverized coal on steamships. A patent has been secured by an Italian engineer which may work nothing short of a revolution in the steam coal trade. He claims to have solved a system by which small coal, or slack, may be exclusively used on board occangoing steamers. The Societa Navigazione Generale Italiana thinks of applyin. the method to their fleet of steamers, which number over 100 and consume annually 150,000 tons of large steam coal.

THE box factories of Oswego, N. Y., are cutting up nearly 300,000 feet of lumber a day.

A NEW MATCH MACHINE. Two Troy men have invented a machine

which, it is claimed, will practically revolution-120 match making. It has been operated to make 24,000 perfect matches in a minute, and its expacity is expected to reach 15,000,000 in ten hours. The vencer of pine wood is fed upon smal platform and passes between rollers, which partly cut it crosswise the width of a match. From the rollers the vencer passes over the abrupt edge of a concave, where the splints are caught by a rubber roller, separated by the action of the roller and rubbed along over the acancave so that all the adhering fibre is removed Then the splints are carried by a chain, from which they are forced into a dipping web or strip of paper. The web containing the splints is then conveyed into a trough, wherein, by the action of a revolving wheel, paraffine is put on the end of each of the splints. When the parafine is dry by passing through a heated chamber, another wheel, revolving in a phosphorous composition, applies the composition to the ends of the splints, and the webs pass to reels where they remain until dry.-Chicago Industria

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the Board of Trade, for the month of May 1885, compared; and also for the 5 months ending May, 1884 and 1885, compared:

MONTH ENDED 30TH APRIL 1885. Quantity. Valus. Timber (Heron).

Russia 34,665 64,480 Swoden and Norway 51,619
Germany 40,748 70,033 105,142 United States 18,325 British India..... 1,124 14.939 British North America...... 3,920 Other Countries...... 26,115 48,557

Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed). Russia 90,531 190,410 Sweden and Norway 150,287

British North America 10,006

Other Countries 24,663 75,212 637,597 42,931 34.412 1,015,949 PINE MONTHS ENDED SOTH MAT 1885.

Timber (Heum). 89,042 278.871 237,400 United States..... 64.940 218,788 232,524 British India..... 16,759 British North America..... 6,006 22,119 Other Countries......167,153 231.360

1,364,016 Tunber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed). 344,413 British North America 25,732 Other Countries...... 127,195 1,439,848

Mahogany (tons) Total of Hewn and Sawn 29,000 .1,229,903 2,805,862

Subscribe for the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

BAND SAWS.

The Chatham Manufacturing Company have just completed and successfully started, a band saw mill for sawing large short logs. A band saw is simply an endless belt of very superior steel, one edge of which is serrated. The saws used in this new mill are about forty three feet long, five inches wide, and one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and are run on two pulleys, one above the other, seven feet in diameter.

The band saw machinery for this mill was built and supplied by Messrs. Sinker, Davis & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., and to all appearances is perfect, and is very massive, weighing about 25,000 lbs. This mill will saw a stick of timber, five feet square, or side up or saw a log six feet in diameter. Its capacity is about 30,000 feet of soft, as d 20,000 feet of hardwood lumber per day of ten hours. It is driven by an engine of seventy five herse power, but many years ago by the late firm of Hyslep & Ronald, and it is driven by three boilers, built at the same time by our esteemed townsman, Mr. Harry McPhilemy, from a very superior iron then known as the "Elephant" brand. It has been ascertained by actual examination and test, that notwithstanding the age of these boilers and engine, and passing through two fires, the repairs lately given them render them as good as new. They are sufficiently powerful to drive three band saws.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Van Allen, the president and manager, on the success of this new departure in saw mills, introd ced at his instance for the first time in Canada. If he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is public benefactor, certainly Mr. Van Allen is entitled to that appellation; for, does he not make seven boards from what only made six before? Mr. Van Allen also enjoys the honor of first introducing in 1858, if not into all Canada, at least this part of it, the five feet and five and a half feet circular saws. The object then was, not to save timber, but to make as much lumber per day as possible, in which the circular saw was so tar ahead of the mulley saw that it went out of use. Band saw mills, as now constructed, having almost-or equal-capacity for sawing to the circular, effecting as they do so great a saving of timber, naking lumber very much smoother and evener, are as sure to supplant the circular and take its place, as the circular was to take the place of the mulley. The days of circular saws, yielding about as large a pile of sawdust as of lumber, are numbered-no doubt of it .- Chatham

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain and cutting teeth? It so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Defend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind, colic, softens the gams, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and chergy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children trething is pleasant to the taste, and is the persoription of one of the U sited States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

21.645

We take from the Timber Trades Journal the following Comparative Table showing Stock of Timber and Deals in averpool on June 1st 1884 and 1885, and also the Consumption for the month of May 1884 and 1885 :-

		1	Consumption	Consumption
	1885.	st. Stock, June 1st. 1884.	for the month of May 1885.	for the month of Nay 1884.
Quebec Square Pine	. 191,000 **	274,000 ft. 211,000 "	70,000 ft.	73,000 ft.
St. John PingOther Ports Ping	42,000 "	41,000 ** 64,000 **	17,000 "	14,000 "
Red Pine	28,000 "	48,000 "	2,000 " 9,000 "	1,000 '' 2,000 ''
Pitch Pine, hewn	. 560,000 "	431,000 " 632,000 "	185,000 "	270,600 **
Planks	55,000	72,000 "	259,000 " 18,000 "	869,000 " 28,000 "
Dantzie, &c., Fir Sweden and Norway Fir	42,000 "	76,000 "	34,000 " 5,000 "	24,000 **
Oak, Canadian and American	. 162,000 **	211,000 44	14,000 "	8,000 ** 28,000 **
Flanks Baltic	158,000 "	201,000 **	\$7,000 " 3,000 "	52,000 ** 0,000 **
Elm	11,000	7,000 **	0,000 ** [0,000 **
Birch	. 80,000 "	10,000 " 53,000 "	2,000 " 59,000 "	3,000 °
East India ToakGreenboart	49,000 "	46,000 ** 63,000 **	31,000 "	3,000 **
N. B. & N. S. Spruce Deals	. 14,921 std	10,t stda.	25,000 " } 4,390 stds.	4,000 ** 2,048 stds.
Q ebec Pine & Spruce Deals sultio Red Deals, &c	. 2123 "	5,603 '' 3,867 ''	700 "	1,712 **
Baltic Beards	. 193	00 "	22 "	375 · · ·
" prepared Plooring	3,667 "	3,977 **	1,093 "	952 **