

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The following are the returns issued by the Board of Trade, for the month of Aug. 1884, and first eight months of the year:

MONTHS ENDED 31st AUG, 1884.	
Quantity.	Value.
<i>Timber (Heaven).</i>	<i>Loads.</i>
Russia.....	24,717 45,006
Sweden and Norway.....	97,280 97,834
Germany.....	23,885 99,044
United States.....	15,804 50,304
British India.....	210 2,083
British North America.....	69,529 204,092
Other Countries.....	32,313 60,009
Total.....	223,807 680,821
<i>Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).</i>	
Russia.....	202,237 437,500
Sweden and Norway.....	214,225 453,930
British North America.....	108,431 400,006
Other Countries.....	35,323 107,771
Total.....	620,216 1,399,873
Staves, (all sizes).....	15,841 64,915
Mahogany (tons).....	1,660 15,818
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	849,023 1,930,694
EIGHT MONTHS ENDED 31st AUG, 1884.	
<i>Timber (Heaven).</i>	
Russia.....	159,847 303,676
Sweden and Norway.....	428,307 638,703
Germany.....	202,579 400,957
United States.....	159,493 609,843
British India.....	20,102 377. 92
British North America.....	140,855 615,300
Other Countries.....	234,444 394,673
Total.....	1,331,747 3,830,203
<i>Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed).</i>	
Russia.....	638,591 1,336,020
Sweden and Norway.....	1,079,747 2,306,426
British North America.....	659,930 1,893,107
Other Countries.....	304,592 935,707
Total.....	2,612,910 5,971,356
Staves (all sizes).....	88,607 340,127
Mahogany (tons).....	41,010 376,861
Total of Hewn and Sawn.....	3,994,657 9,801,610

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The Montreal Witness takes a look into the future and believes that it would be better for lumbermen to curtail the amount of timber cut, as the most of timber trade will fall into their hands. It says:—

"It is stated that an unusually large number of lumbermen will be sent into the woods this fall, and therefore that the amount of lumber taken out will be unusually large, as the cheapness of supplies is a great inducement. Supplies are undoubtedly much cheaper this year than they have been for some time, but, unfortunately, it is impossible to dispose of the lumber already cut at its value, and it would be better to allow it to remain in the woods to increase in size than to cut it and then allow it to lie and rot in a piling ground, or sacrifice it at a price that will not cover the expense of cutting it. Matters will soon reach such a point on this continent that we Canadians will have the most of the timber trade, and the less lumber that is taken out now the greater will be our gain in the future."

MEETING OF LUMBERMEN.

A meeting of nearly forty of the lumber manufacturers on the Saginaw river met at the board of trade rooms at East Saginaw on Saturday, Sept. 20, to take into consideration the general condition of the lumber market and the best plan of relief. We learn from the *Lumberman's Gazette* that after a long discussion the Hon. N. B. Bradley submitted the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, It is unwise to manufacture more lumber than the markets require and will take at fair prices, and there being large amounts of manufactured lumber now on the docks, with a large stock of logs at the mills, it is, therefore, expedient that some action be taken looking to the reduction of that stock for the balance of the season, therefore:

Resolved, That the several boom companies which raft logs tributary to the Saginaw river mills, are hereby requested to close operations for the season immediately."

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. Bradley said he hoped every manufacturer and log owner would sign the agreement now

being prepared for signature, as upon it the action of the boom companies would be largely predicated.

Mr. Arthur Hill submitted the following: To the *Tillabawasse Boom Co.*:

GENTLEMEN,—You are hereby notified that we, the undersigned, are unable to receive more logs from your boom this season.

You will therefore cease rafting our logs at once for the balance of the season, and we hereby waive all claims for damages for failure to raft our logs during the present season.

The petition was agreed to and signed by all the firms present at the meeting.

Mr. Rust moved that similar petitions be prepared for presentation to the Au Gres and Rifle Boom companies. Carried.

Mr. Rust moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to circulate the petitions to the boom companies and obtain signatures of the log owners thereto, and present the same to the boom companies. Carried.

The chair appointed as such committee N. B. Brady, J. A. Whittier and Arthur Hill.

The meeting then adjourned.

WHEN TO CUT WOOD.

Many seem to have an idea that wood should be cut in cold weather to have the stump sprout well, and there is a great prejudice against cutting in August, unless it is desired to clear up the land, because it is believed that a tree cut at this season of the year kills the root, or injures it so much that it will sprout but little, if any. June is also considered a bad month. Last year we had occasion to begin to cut wood in August, and continue it every month until August came again. The 20th of July a careful examination was made of the sprouts growing from the stump cut at the different seasons, and measurements made. We confess that the difference was so slight that it surprised us. The sprouts coming from maple stumps from which the wood was cut last August measured five feet, and we could discover no difference in the growth from the other stumps until we come to those that were cut in June. The sprouts from stumps that the wood was cut from during the first two weeks in June were about 12 inches in height, but it must be remembered that these stumps had to force out buds and make the growth in from five to six weeks. As the land is being cleared up the sprouts were all broken off the last of July, so the experiments ended, but it would have been interesting to have continued it, that the full growth of the year might have been ascertained; to all appearance those cut in June promised the best. The stumps looked in the best condition, and the sprouts were growing very rapidly, much more so than those cut in the autumn or winter. The stump from which the wood was cut in March and April was wet and mouldy from the sap that flowed from them, while the stumps of those cut in the autumn and in June were dry and hard.

From former experience we have found that the stumps of trees cut in March often decay so rapidly that the sprouts when two years old will often blow down, because of the rottenness of the stump, while the stump of a tree cut in autumn, will dry hard and remain comparatively sound until the sprouts get large enough to support themselves.

The stump from which the wood was cut in July are sending up sprouts, but the first of August, were not more than 6 to 12 inches high. —*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Another Canadian Enterprise.

A despatch from Detroit says that the large saw mills which have lately been erected by the timber companies at Wallaceburg, and along the Sydenham river, have been the means of employing a number of barges in a somewhat novel enterprise, that of carrying elm bark from the mills to the soap factories at Mount Clemens and other Michigan factories. The bark is burned, and when consumed to ashes and leached the lyro in the strongest kind. The immense quantity of bark stripped from the logs at the mills before they are sawed is sufficient to keep quite a large fleet of barges running. The bark has hitherto been thrown away. The first cargoes of this kind just arrived in Mount Clemens.

LIST OF PATENTS.

The following list of patents upon improvements in wood-working machinery, granted by the United States Patent office, Sept. 9, 1884, is specially reported to the CANADA LUMBERMAN by Franklyn H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 617 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. :—

- 304,815.—Log-binder—J. Flynn, Roseconnon, Mich.
- 304,700.—Lumber stacker—W. T. Smith, Bozeman, Ala.
- 304,826.—Match-split machine—A. G. Jones, Rochester, Ontario, Can.
- 304,724.—Planer, sliding—C. A. Graff, New York, N. Y.
- 304,715.—Saw—J. E. Emerson, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- 304,983.—Saw mill, gang—W. M. Wilkin, Erie, Pa.
- 304,990.—Saw, motor for driving—D. E. Dutrow, Washington, D. C.
- 304,873.—Stave-jointing machine—R. W. Travener, Bay City, Mich.

PATENTS ISSUED SEPT. 16.

- 305,054.—Bit brace—W. F. & E. B. Dake, Grand Haven, Mich.
- 305,130.—Bit stock—W. C. Marr & A. J. Maughlin, Onawa, Iowa.
- 305,170.—Log loader—M. Garland, Bay City, Mich.
- 305,072.—Match sticks, device for cutting—F. & B. Graham, Rockford, Ill.
- 305,393.—Plane bit.—W. F. Kellett, Chicago, Ill.
- 305,062 & 305,063.—Pulp machine for the reduction of wood—E. P. Ely, South Vallingford, Vt.
- 305,206.—Saw—C. J. Lowe, Cherryfield, Me.
- 305,391.—Saw table gauge—J. Cheney, Athol, Mass.
- 305,344.—Wood, etc., tools for finishing the surfaces of—J. Y. Simons, Amsterdam, N. Y.

PATENTS ISSUED SEPT. 23.

- 305,711.—Bark breaking mill—J. T. Phillips, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 305,447.—Barrel heads, machine for trimming—A. Guerdan, New York.
- 305,712.—Latho for turning polygonal forms—P. Prybil & E. D. Mackintosh, New York, N. Y.
- 305,519.—Lathes, cutter support for hollow mandrel—E. H. Hudson, Pottersville, Mich.
- 305,485.—Sash rails, machine for shaping—G. W. Steele, Paterson.
- 305,660.—Saw-filing and gaging device—D. E. Berger, Coal Hill, Pa.
- 305,556.—Saw-horse—R. Wylie, Napa City, Cal.
- 305,598.—Saw mill circular—J. H. Jones, Dardanelle, Ark.
- 305,538.—Saw mill head block—R. W. Shelburne, Blandville.
- 305,563.—Saw table gauge—E. Baer, New York, N. Y.
- 305,520.—Shaping and planing machine—G. Jungst, New York, N. Y.
- 305,518.—Stump puller—J. A. Horseman, Du Bois, Pa.

WHITE PINE ORNAMENTATION.

Some recent attempts with white pine appears to give it a value as an ornamental wood which its common uses have not heretofore suggested. The softness of its texture and its susceptibility to injury may have had some influence in preventing its general use for ornamental purposes, but the wood can be "filled," so that much of this objection is removed. Its pure white color—white as compared with other woods—recommends it for purposes for which holly has been heretofore used; and the size of the timber from which clear lumber may be cut is greatly in its favor, boards of a width of sixteen and even twenty inches being not uncommon, with no shade of distinction between sap wood and heart, and only the faintest perceptible grain.

Some specimens lately examined show a greatly enhanced beauty by very simple treatment—the filling with warm shellac varnish, bleached shellac in alcohol, applied with a brush while warm. Several coats are given, the last coat being rubbed with pumice and rotten stone moistened with water, not oil. A finish of a flowing coat of copal varnish completes the

preparation. Thus treated the wood is of a faint creamy tint with an appearance of semi transparency. Beautiful gradations of color were obtained by panels of this prepared pine, mouldings of holly, and stiles of curly or birds-eye maple, and fine contrasts were made with the pine and oiled black walnut.

The pine is too soft for floors, but for doors, casings, and chamber furniture it seems to be admirably adapted. The finest specimens of the wood noted come from Michigan, having fewer pitchy streaks and being of a more uniform color than the Maine product. Its ease of working by carving, and the coherence of its grain, are being utilized by masters and amateurs in the interior wood decorations. A beautiful carved mantel relieved by pilasters of oiled black walnut has been recently finished, which suggests the mellow tints of statuary marble after a short exposure to the atmosphere, while being free from the chilling sparkle and sheen of the marble.

ANOTHER FIRE IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—The scenes at the fire two weeks ago were repeated to-day on a smaller scale. The first fire, it was thought, originated accidentally, but to-day's occurrences lead to the belief that it may have been incendiary. The fire occurred at noon in Monroe Bros. & Co.'s lumber yards on the upper flats. A large amount of property was destroyed, including 2,000,000 feet of lumber. When the flames were fairly under control, a dense smoke was seen pouring from the inside of the firm's dry house. There was no fire outside of the building and no wind to blow sparks from the large fire. It was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. The second fire was extinguished with trifling loss. Between 3 and 4 p. m., when the fire department was about returning home, thick smoke, as if from coal oil, suddenly poured from the inside of the dry shed in Browne, Strong & Co.'s lumber yard, some distance from the other fire. Two suspicious looking men were seen watching this fire at its inception without giving an alarm, which strengthens the theory of arson. When the last fire broke out and it became certain incendiaries were at work, word was sent to the neighboring town for help and engines from Akron, Painesville, Sandusky, Elyria and Ashtabula. At 9 p. m. the fire was under control. No further danger is apprehended. Monroe Bros. & Co.'s loss is estimated at \$60,000; insurance \$160,000; Brown, Strong & Co.'s loss is estimated at \$170,000; insurance about the same.

A Forest Mine.

There is a sunken forest of white cedar in New Jersey which has been mined for timber over seventy years. The industry of digging the sunken logs is carried on by the people of Dennisville, a village which was brought into existence through the buried wealth of lumber in its vicinity. Over the sunken forest, trees of large size are growing, and in many instances these are cut away to reach the more valuable timber three or four feet below the surface. The sunken trees are of enormous size. Their age is a matter of curious conjecture. It is probable they were buried many centuries ago by the action of an earthquake.

Lumber Insurance.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—The principal business transacted by the Fire Underwriters' Association was the classification of lumber risks, the rates on which were materially increased. The principal adopted was that of graduating the rate according to the distance of the lumber from the saw mill, discrimination between steam and water mills was observed. Rates are to be graduated with or without the average clause.

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? If 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. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind, colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.