

Pine proper, from the Scotch fir grown in Norway, Sweden and North America. It is red, yellow or white. Yellow alone is used for the interior fittings of waggons.

"Deal" is either white or yellow. It is the produce of the Scotch fir, and is used for ammunition boxes and the boarding of waggons.

Deal.

Larch, a strong and durable but knotty timber. It is only used "uphers," or small trees for ladders, &c.

Larch.

Deal, sawn up, is classed as "planks," "deals," and "battens," according to width, viz.: 11, 9 and 7 in.

The contents of a log are computed, if of oak, elm, or foreign wood, by square measure; if of ash or beech, by round measure; because in these the outer layers are sounder and better than the inner.

Round measure is thus taken $\left\{ \frac{\text{mean girth in feet.}}{4} \right\} \times \text{length in feet} = \text{contents in cubic feet.}$

Square measure. Mean width \times mean depth \times length, (in feet in each case) = contents in cubic feet.

Seasoning timber is expelling, as far as may be, the natural moisture in its pores, this is done either naturally or artificially.

Seasoning.

In natural seasoning the wood is cut into planks and exposed to the air, sheltered from rain and high wind. The time required in England is one year for each inch in thickness.

Artificial seasoning is done by subjecting the timber in a chamber to a current of hot-air or steam.

This is a much quicker process but it makes the wood more brittle and less durable than if naturally seasoned.

METALS.

Iron is received by contract in the form of girder **I**, tee **T**, angle **L**, round, square, flat, and plate iron. It is tested in various ways, as to its power of being bent into various shapes, both when hot and when cold.

Iron.

Round, square and flat is bar iron of that section.