CANADIAN TIMBER IN PHOLAND.

The Timber Trades Journal of London Eng., in its issue of Sept. 15th, reports the following arrivals from Canada. -The London arrivals since our last include the Capulet, from Quebec, which entered the docks with Saturday's tide, and the Crete, from Montreal. Both these were big steamers, and had evidently met with bed weather on the way. The Capulet, seems to have got knocked about in the Atlantic, and when she came up the river had a very dangerous list, her cargo having shifted during the voyage. We can understand grain cargoes shifting, but, though it is by no means uncom monito find wood laden steamers lopelded, we cannot help thinking it must be due to careless atowing. The fact that sailing ships are hardly ever noticed in that predicament would seem to bear out our view. Steamers are always in such a violent hurry to get away that they bundle the deals into the hold, and stow them anyhow, with the result that when straining at sea a plank gets out of its place. Another difficulty in the way of making good stowage is picking up part cargo at different ports; the goods are jumbled up, and liable so break away at any critical moment. Insurance companies should look to this.

The imports from the 2nd up to date to London amount to 53, of which 30 are steamers. and include five pine laden vessels from Montreal, the Oreic, part deal laden, and the Cupulet, with 60,000 deals, for Messrs, Bryant, Powis, & Bryant The Crown Prince, from Pensacola, with sawn timber and planks, for Mr. G. M. Freebody, has gone into the Surrey to discharge, having delivered a parcel of cedar on the Middlesex side Amongst the largest of the Baltic steamers is the Kotka, from Cronstadt, with deals, for Mesers. Simson & Mason. Taken altogether, the import is a full average one for the time of the year A larger portion of these cargoes than usual, we notice going overside, the endeavour being to save seible dock expenses.

We note the arrival at Liverpool, of Messrs. O 'P. Bowring & Co 's a a. Romeo, from Mon treal, with a full cargo of pine lumber shipped by Messrs. Robert Cox & Co., for their Liver-In ol house. This is, we hear, one of the largest, if not the largest, consignment of lumber eve shipped from that port, for are firm's account

AUSTRALIAN LUMI PR TRADE.

The growth of the lumber trade of the Australaman colonies has been extraordinary within the last few years. The total quantity of rough and finished lumber imported into New South Wales alone during the year 1885 was 65,822,037 feet, valued at \$2,298 760, against 49 " 3.825 ft. valued at \$1,903,990 for 1884. T mporte from the United States incressed ne. 10,000 000 of feet or from 13,782,746 feet in 1884 to 23,165,235 feet in 1885. The principal increase in American lumber has been in the rough des criptions.

In the supply of lumber for the colony of new South Wales, the United States takes the lead of all other countries; New Zealand comes next and British Columbia third on the list. Norway furnishes the largest share of dressed lumber, a fact probably occasioned by the low price of labor in that country. The imports from America consist principally of time and redwood from the various states and territories on the Pacific Blone.

New markets are being opened up from the product of the saw mills in California, Oregon and Washington Territory every year, and active preparations are being made for its ahipment in larger quantities than ever, not only to Australesia but to Japan, and others countries. The popularity of America lumber in the Australian colonies has excited much opposition on the part of those interested in the sale of Australian timber, and efforte are being made to increase the import tax on lumber. The present daty is 48 cents per superficial feet on dressed lumber, and 24 cents per 100 feet on rough lum-

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DOES CHARRING TIMBER PHOMOTE DURABILITY ?

The general belief has long been that it does, and in accordance with this conviction the practice has been widely followed. But a contrary view of the subject is taken by Wood and Iron. That journal says in a recent issue - As charcoal would endure for ages in places where timber would decay speedily, the practice of charing the surface of fence-posts and other timber has been repeatedly recommended in books and ephemeral publications, as eminently worthy of universal adoption.

The theory upon which such a recommendation is based would seem to warrant a confident expectation of satisfactory results in practice but repeated experiments with charred timber have furnished conclusive assurance that this process will not promote its durability. Indeed. numerous experiments have shown that charring promotes premature decay. Two posts split from the same log may be set side by side in the ground, the surface of one being charred and the other not; and it will be seen that the charred post will perish before the other.

The same is true of railroad ties, and all such timber as may be exposed to the alternating influences of wet and heat. Could the entire timber be changed from its perishable condition to one solid piece of chargoal, the durability would be promoted to a surprising length of time; but the strength of the material would be destroyed. When fence posts or other sticks of timber are exposed to the rapid action of wet and heat, the surface will decay first. One might suppose, therefore, that when tumber is enveloped by a layer of charcoal, the durability of the entire piece would be greatly pro-And such would be the case were it not for the fact that the charcoal is not impervious to water; and as water reaches the timber below the charred surface, decay will commence soon after the grain of the wood has been exposed to the influences of the weather. the change has once begun beneath the charred surface the durable covering of coal will be of no service whatever in preserving any portion of the wood. Taking this practical view of the subject, it will be perceived that if only half an inch of the outside of a post be charred, the post will not endure so long as if the same thickness of wood had been left uncharred, to waste away by slow decay.

TREE FELLING BY MACHINERY.

Machinery and steam power have been adapted to almost all the operations of lumbering but one-the process of cutting down the trees. For that purpose the axe, awing by the strong arms of experienced men, has not in America been superseded to any appreciable extent by any mechanical device. To be sure, the immense trees of the Pacific slope are cut through by saws, but the saws are worked by hand, and even cross cut saws have not displaced the axe, except where the size of the trees made it necessary. At least one tree felling machine is used abroad, made by a London firm, but it is not to be found in this country. Perhaps it was the success of the English machine that induced William E. Hill, of steam nigger" fame, to invent a similar contrivance which he offers to the American saw-mili public. Its main part is a steam cylinder five feet long, five inches in diameter, with a bore of tour inches, and having a piston stroke of thirty inches. The machine stands upon low skids. and by means of trunnions and a swinging table ean be adjusted to any position desired. The front end of the cylinder has a swivel head with a stuffing box, to which the slides are fastened. thus allowing the saw to be turned to make cuts at any angle. The machine is anchored by dogs to each side of the tree to hold it steady while in operation. The success of such a device, besides mechanically correct construction, depends principally on its cheapness of operation and the quickness with which it can be moved from one tree to another. Its weight is 425 pounds, and it is driven by a 2-horse power steel boiler. The machine is evidently powerful and efficient when once in action, but the cost of operating it must be demonstrated by practicle experience.-Boston Journal of Commerce.

THE LUMBER TRADE

The Fort William, Ont , Echo says .- The lumber trade on the Kaministiquia is one which is deserving of considerable attention at the hands of district journalists. Few residents are aware of the amount of money and labor expended in producing the material which so largely enters into the construction of their churches, dwelling houses, stores, hotels and public buildings, yet a visit to the mills down the river would open the eyes of very many to the importance of this growing industry. At the mill of Graham, Horno & Co. a bury scene presents itself to the eye of the visitor. Saws and plainers keep up a busy hum ' from rowy morn till dewy eve, 30 men are constantly employed and 10 niore are wanted in consequence of the rapid growth of their business, their ship ments reaching nearly all points in Mamitol and distant towns in the Northwest. As an illustration of the rapid development of their trade we may mention that where last year they only had one little drying alred they are now onga, ed in orecting several others the total length of which will be 1,000 feet. This fact speaks for itself and needs no further comment at our hands. Messrs. G. H. & Co are doing well, and the energy which they are displaying in extending their trade relations show that industry, perseverance and talent can do much when well applied.

Proceeding down and on the south side of the river, we come to the extensive establishment of W. H. Carpenter who owns two mills and makes quite a noise in the world. M. Carpenter has 40 men employed, is now making arrange ments for sending 300 choppers into the woods this season and will get out at least 3,000,000 feet of logs.

The Neebing Lumbering Company also propose to extend their operations, but will must probably confine themselves to the production of shingles,

Mossrs. Hammond, Crawford, Corbett and others are talking of doing an extensive business in the tie and pile line, and others are likely to engage in the same business if fortunate enough to secure contracts.

We don't fatigue readers with figures, but leave the statisticians to figure up the probable amount of money that is being and is likely to be expended by the Kaministiquia lumber dealers in prosecuting their calling during the season of 1886 87 Sufficient, however, has been shown to prove that the lumber trade of Fort William is rapidly increasing in volume, and from past and present experience can be worked up to a much greater extent by the in fusion of new capital and energy.

The forest fires of this season unhappily destroyed millions of feet of standing timber, but, we are informed, the mill men have enter ed into an agreement whereby the owners of limits are to first cut all trees that are scarred and then take those that escaped the fiery

This is a wise step and one which we hope to ee followed in order and more wealthy districts, as by so doing the lumberman will not only assist themselves but will also help Dame Nature in her efforts to present to the visitor a series of panoramic views unbroken by the disfigurements which result from forest fires.

MANUFACTURED FROM WOOD.

"Business is good with us," said a dealer in woodenware to a reporter the other day, but prices are so low that it requires an immense number of sales to amount to much in dollars and cents. Competition has lowered prices considerably, but there is another factor at work upon the prices of woodenware, which does not affect any other articles to an equal ex-

"What's that?" asked the inquisitor.

"Machinery. Lather have been invented to turn out almost anything in our line and other machinery has been perfected, until the wooden ware manufacture is almost entirely done without the aid of man's hands. Now take butter trayes for instance. The tree is cut down and shaped by taking off the bark. Then it is run through a machine which cuts it into veneers about the right thickness for the tray. Then low to pay shippers. Pine are not we these veneers are sorted and the sound ones are enquired for as they were, and sprucese cut by a stamping machine into the right size, of sale.

leaving lappets which told over. Theelen that ? are sewed together by hand and thenki nadia chine fastens on the tin edges. It takes at 410 B to tell about it as it would to makeden them The work is done so rapidly that the time one tree is split into venests the ceeding tree has been made up into trapi. T n to t itimu are sold in bulk in New York for them 27 Don kries. \$5 per thousand, according to size Thewo en picnic plates which have come into within the last half dozen years are made şımılar way.

"what woods are employed in the mine ture If these trays?"

"Mostly gam, white colar, beech and a aumiar words, '

How much are those pails? asked the paris that were pried up to one end of the

They are quoted at \$1.13 per dozen in York, was the roply, a price which seem credible unless you know how they are a Wooden shooks, the size intended for the parties for the parties and come ontain other end a complete pad, with three tastened on even better than could have done by hand Another machine pante pails both inside and out, usually whitenside and an wak tint out on the one Washtubs are made on the same principal are sold at the factory at the rate of 22 orghit, representing the different sizes in on ary use.

"In the manufacture of washboards, the ber is often given two years to become then ly seasoned. Then, by machinery almost tirely, the wood is manufactured into boards of all grades and sizes. Although of the washboards are manufactured in at of the way quarter of the world, they are at 80 cents per dozen.

"It is the same with nearly every braze ato wed our trade. The genius of man has constra machinery which can cut wood into every and shape conveivable, and the result has trom the rapid decrease in prices, until a whole full of stuff represents but a few thousand la fave lars, and what several years ago would netted a profit of a million would scarely to-day a profit of a thousand. But I gua have reached bed rock. If prices fell med iow the present figures we would be a goods for less than the wood in the rougher bring."-Lumberman's Gazette.

A GREAT CHIMNEY.

The highest chimney yet built in the whas recently been completed at the Meder lead works in Germany. The whole hage the structure is approximately 440 feet.il of which is underground. The subtem portion is of block stone, 37 feet square my all the rest is of brick. The plints, ork part of the chimney above ground, is 3 square, so that the height of the shaft use thirteen times the lower diameter. For a 34 feet the chimney continues square, the comes octogonai in plan for a little distant, anally changes to a circular form, retains shape to the top. The exterior diameters shaft at the top is about 112 feet. The finis feet in diameter at the bottom and luferance is to top. Until the completion of this chimagine is ma which is 434 feet high, was the taller a the prworld.

AMONGST other things British Columbia celebrated for its Douglas Pines, many at are the large to be disposed of by an are saw mill Recently four logs were say Van∩uver. Their dimensions were #

1 log 62 ft. long, 40 in. diam., congt'g 52 1 log 53 ft. long, 44 " " 52 1 log 36 ft. long 55 " " 52 1 log 24 ft. long, 56 " " 46

THE Quebec Chronicle finds the is market to be even dulier than it usully this season of the year. One rait of & timber, about 47 feet average changed by at 16 cents. In deals there is littledout the sales in the principal markets of G the sales in the principal markets of Gagly ds Britain are being effected at prices entiry a boats.

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