

WINNIPEG LUMBER TRADE.

There is a noticeable increase in the movement of lumber at Winnipeg, but the full volume of the season's trade has not yet been reached. Following are the prices at the different mills in the Keewatin district: Dimension: 2x4 to 12x12, 12 to 16 ft. long, \$14; do. 10, 18 and 20 ft. long, \$15; \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12 in. surface; 50c per M on each foot over the above lengths to 24 ft. long; \$1 per M advance on each foot over 24 ft. long; surfacing 50c per M; surfacing and sizing \$1 per M. Boards: 1st common, rough, \$16.50, dressed, \$17.50; 2nd common, rough, \$14, dressed, \$15; culls, rough, \$10, dressed, \$11; 1st common, stock, 12 in. rough, \$19, dressed, \$20; do. 8 and 10 in. rough, \$18, dressed, \$19; 2nd common stock, 12 in. rough, \$16, dressed, \$17; do. 8 and 10 in. rough, \$15, dressed, \$16; 10 ft. long and under, \$1 less per M. Shiplap, 10 in, \$16; 8 in, \$15.50; 8 and 10 in. flooring and siding, at \$1 per advance. Siding, ceiling and flooring: 1st, 6 in. \$29; 2nd, 6 in. \$25; 3rd 6 in, \$21; 4th 6 in, \$18; 1st 5 in, \$29; 2nd 5 in, \$25; 3rd, 5 in. \$20; 4th, 5 in, \$17; 1st, 4 in, \$29; 2nd, 4 in, \$25; 3rd, 4 in, \$19; 4th, 4 in, \$16; \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides; \$1 per M less for lengths 10 ft. and under. Bevel Siding: No. 1, 1st siding, $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, 2nd siding, $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 6 in, \$17. Finishing (1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 in): 1st and 2nd clear, \$45; 3rd clear, 40; select \$30; shop, \$25; 1 inch 1st and 2nd clear, \$40; 3rd clear, \$32; No. 1 stock, 35; No. 2 do. \$30; No. 3 do. \$25. Mouldings: window stops, per 100 ft. lineal, \$1; parting strips, do, 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ round and cove, do., 75c. Casing: 4 in. O. G. per 100 ft. lineal, \$1.75; 5 in. O. G. do., \$2.25; 6 in. O. G. do., \$2.50; 8 in. O. G. base, do., \$3.50; 10 in. O. G. base, do., \$4.25. Lath, \$2. Shingles: No. 1, \$3; No. 2, \$2.50; No. 3, \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.

QUARTER SAWED LUMBER.

A number of enquiries having been received of late regarding the best method of cutting quarter-sawed lumber, we reproduce an article on this subject which appeared in THE LUMBERMAN some four years ago, and which, we think, with the illustrations produced, will give our readers a practical idea of the most suitable method yet adopted. We are indebted to the *Southern Lumberman*, of Nashville, Tenn., for the illustrations in this article.

Within the past few years there has sprung up quite a brisk demand for "quarter sawed" lumber. This demand is based mostly on the fact that lumber of any kind cut in this manner shrinks less and warps less than that sawed in the usual manner and is really more valuable for nearly all purposes, but its popularity is also due, in some measure, to the fashion that is gaining prevalence for figured oak and other Southern hardwoods, for interior finish, for panels, furniture and many other uses. It is one of the most sensible fashions ever started, because it is a well-known fact that the greatest shrinkage in any lumber is in the direction of the periphery, or circumference of the tree, and the least shrinkage and slightest warping is in a line "with the grain" from the bark to the heart of the tree. To cut lumber as nearly like clapboards or staves are riven, with the least possible loss of timber, is the object of "quarter" sawing. The most desirable feature is to secure clearness and width. None but the best logs 14 or 16 feet should be cut if the highest prices are expected. The width should never be under five inches, and the wider it is the better. All boards should be cut "full," so as to dry up to full thickness. The best thickness is 1 inch to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Thick lumber commands \$3 to \$4 per thousand more than boards, but the demand is as yet limited for thick stuff, and it requires more time to season. Our experience is that it is better to dry quartered oak before trimming off the bevel edge and the sap, as this plan gives a more perfect board, but it costs more and some good mill men differ with us.

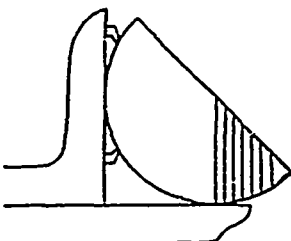
These sketches were produced from the rough pencil sketches sent in by practical saw mill men, and the descriptions are given in the accompanying text. This goes to show that one practical man can convey his ideas to another practical man better than anybody else can do

it for him, and that the lack of drawing skill or a college education will not debar him from imparting practical ideas through the columns of any paper.

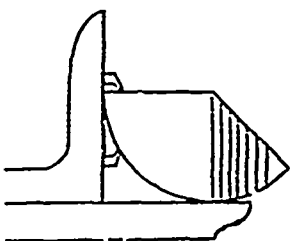
The plan mostly used in the band mills in Nashville is that of Mr. J. D. Allan. It is best to have lower dogs, but not absolutely necessary, as we have seen good work done by using wedges on the head-blocks. Following are the best known plans for cutting quarter-stuff.



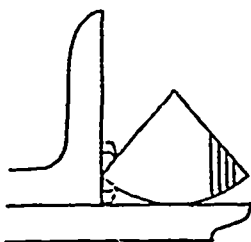
First cut, halving the log.



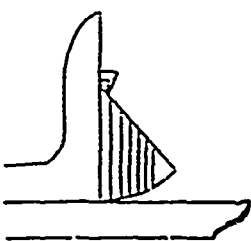
Second cut, an eighth into boards.



Third cut, another eighth into boards.



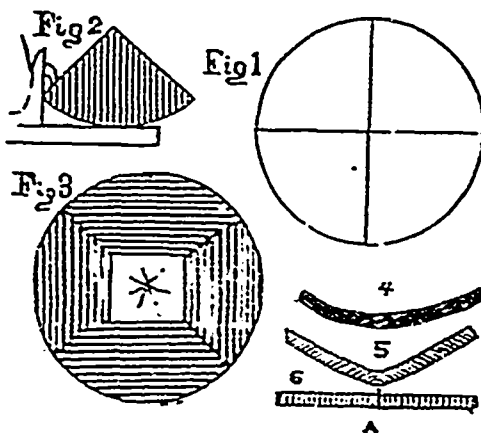
Fourth cut, another eighth into boards.



Fifth cut, another eighth into boards.

The other half of the log is cut in the same manner.

D. J. ALLEN, NASHVILLE, TENN.



DAVID G. GREEN, BELLEFONTAINE, O.

Fig. 1 shows a log full and the way it should be quartered. Fig. 2 shows a quarter on block and the way it should be sawed for "quarter-sawed." Fig. 3 shows a log cut the way it should be sawed to get "grain-sawed" lumber. Fig. 4 shows a grain-sawed board and the way it would warp. Fig. 5 shows a board warped at the center only, which illustrates itself. Fig. 6 shows a board sawed directly through the heart. It

will not warp, but will burst open at A; it will not shrink in width, but will get thinner. It will warp in the direction of the bark. That is why quarter-sawed lumber should never be edged up until it is seasoned.

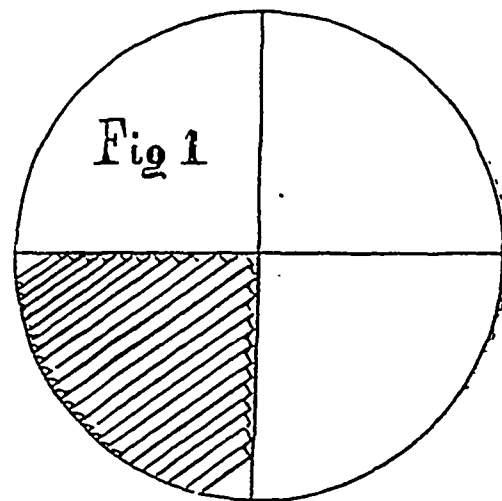


Fig 1

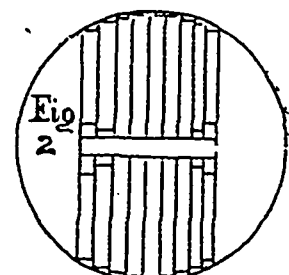
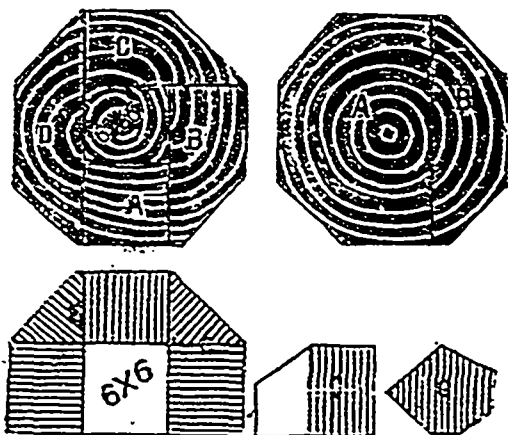


Fig 2

M. C. ADAMS, ELLETTSVILLE, IND.

MR. EDITOR,—I notice in the columns of your paper the question is asked how to saw "quartered" oak. I have a drawing of the way I saw it:—Fig. 1 represents a log that is quartered by sawing through the center first, and then splitting the halves in center. Lay quarter on blocks with bark side down, and saw it as represented in the drawing. The object of "quartering" is to show the grain of the timber, and I think this way the best. Fig. 2 represents a log that is too small to quarter. The part that is not lined off may be sawed as the sawyer may wish, the balance, if sawed as represented in drawing, will sell as "quartered" lumber, for it is plain to be seen that it will show the grain or figure as well as if the log had been quartered.



T. M. & J. C. DICKSON, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

We notice in your issue of October 1st you wish ideas in regard to quarter-sawed oak. We enclose you a diagram showing the method we have used for years, and with great advantage, and if any benefit to you in your investigations, you are welcome to it.

1. Take octagon A, (right hand at top), saw off B, three inches from center.
2. Turn A down flat and cut off C.
3. Turn A down again and cut off D.
4. Turn A back and cut off 6x6 of heart.
5. Turn A heart side down, and finish in boards.
6. Put C on blocks and cut boards as indicated.
7. Finish balance of C as indicated in G.
8. Cut E and B same as C.

As the sap boards are saved in making the octagon, and the heart is made into a 6x6. Use no logs less than 26 inches in diameter at the small end.