

Chips.

The shipments of deals from Montreal during the past season, exceeded 44,000,000 feet, an increase of 100 per cent over 1891.

NINETY THREE thousand acres have been planted under the new arboriculture act in Kansas. Preference is given to the cotton tree because of its rapid growth.

The German empire has now about 34,000,000 acres of forest, valued at \$400,000,000, and appropriates \$500,000 every year to increase and maintain the growth of trees.

The Ottawa Free Press says:—Messrs. McCracken & Doyle, lumbermen, are at present sending up a number of teams to their shanties in the Desert for the purpose of log-drawing.

The Parry Sound North Star says:—The Midland & North Shore Lumber Co., are building a fine new iron burner at their mill. They are also overhauling the machinery and putting in some additional.

A stock of 250,000,000 feet of logs is calculated on for the supply of the Osoda mills next season. Men were scarce and hauling did not commence until late, while cutting and skidding was also retarded in consequence.

The red or sweet bay is an ornamental wood, which is practically inexhaustible in Florida. It is substantially the same as mahogany, and can be used in the same way, and for the same purpose, as the Honduras mahogany.

Two hundred thousand dollars have been refused for 85,000,000 feet of standing pine in Bayfield and Douglas counties, Wisconsin. The land is owned by Reuben Whitman, of Danville, N. Y., and was bought in 1880 for about \$50,000.

Wild cherry is a wood for which a large demand is springing up, which must inevitably make it very valuable in the future. It is used principally to supply the place of walnut. It is extremely close grained and can be very highly polished.

The extraordinary durability of cedar is exemplified just at present in the removal of some timbers of that wood by the Canadian Pacific railway company, which were imbedded some seven feet in a bank over 80 years ago, and they are quite sound yet.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the London Timber Trades Journal of several somewhat important contracts for American joinery having been entered into for next season, and says that some shipments will be sent to Liverpool of an altogether novel character.

The Lumberman's Gazette says:—There are on hand in Minneapolis, Minn., 100,000,000 feet of lumber, a stock not large enough to scare the dealers, for the booming northwestern trade ought to call for a good share of it before the next sawing season opens.

The Northwestern Lumberman says:—A good depth of snow in northern Maine and the provincial borders encourages logging in an important section, for the operators go on the British side to get out logs, bringing them to American ground to saw them, and thus escape the Canadian duty.

The Timber Trades Journal says:—It is most desirable that some better use should be found for the waste wood and sawdust so plentifully turned out at the large sawing and planing mills. We shall be happy to publish any reasonable suggestions, and invite correspondence on the subject.

The Timber Trades Journal says:—It would be interesting to be made acquainted with the cause of the rapid decay of Miramichi and other similar pine deals when piled away in yard. Why Miramichi deals should be more prone to decay than Quebec deals we are unable to say, yet such is every often the case.

The Lumberman's Gazette says:—When hardwood stumpage sells at the rate of \$1 per cord, as lately reported at Duluth, the growing importance of that class of timber may be realized. There is still a mine of wealth undeveloped in the forests of Michigan, and as we stated a few weeks since, some of our pine lumbermen will soon begin to realize the vast source of wealth they have allowed to slip through their fingers in the lands which have reverted to the state after they have denuded the same of pine.

The Timber Trades Journal says:—The long continued wet weather is reported to have had a most damaging effect upon the appearance of the new deal piles. Much of the wood imported during the last two months is said to appear as weathered as that imported last season. Several cargoes of boards, which endured the last heavy rainfall whilst on quay have been much damaged.

The attention of western furniture manufacturers is being turned to the hardwood of the south as the source of future supply. It is rather vaguely stated, though probably true, that a western firm has sent an agent to the Piedmont region, western North Carolina, with instructions to purchase 100,000 acres of timber land, and others are taking similar measures to insure a supply.

The Winnipeg Sun in an article on the Canada Pacific Railway says:—The cost of lumber consumed by the road was over ten millions of dollars. Sixteen million feet of this lumber were brought from Minneapolis, and it cost in Minneapolis \$300,000, which together with the duty and freight would make it cost over \$550,000. Six million feet of lumber were brought from Keewatin. This cost at the rate of \$25 per thousand feet.

The Chicago Lumber Trade Journal says:—At the price list meeting of the Lumberman's Exchange, December 27, only one change was made. On 2x6, 12, 14 and 16 feet, \$1 was taken off, and each member was privileged to make any special discount he saw fit on grades that he had a surplus of. The price list as sent out was practically endorsed as a farce. It will not strike any one as news, as nobody has thought of buying and selling on the list for some months.

The London Timber Trades Journal says:—Little is now heard of the cheap English made doors, for the sale of which a few years ago there was intense competition. British makers have either discovered that the manufacturing of them did not pay at the low prices which were obtainable, or the signal cessation of speculative building has stopped the demand which once so largely existed. A very large business is still being done by the English joinery mills, but we understand that a superior class of joinery work is being made, and that many mills are manufacturing mostly from architects' drawings.

The New York Times says:—To enable the lumbermen to obtain a higher price for woods which they are rapidly exhausting, we tax imported woods, which in eight years will be our sole dependence, for one of the most important necessary articles in use. This is protection run mad. It is one of many instances in which Congress under the pretence of protecting American labor, imposes a tax on the livelihood of American laborers. Nothing can be plainer than that, instead of compelling our people, by an import duty on foreign lumber, to use more of our limited and fast disappearing supply, we should admit such lumber free of duty.

The decay of wood imbedded in the earth is difficult to guard against, but, according to the British Farmers' Gazette, a simple precaution coating neither money nor labor, will increase the durability of posts put in the ground by 50 per cent. This is simply by taking care that the wood is inverted, i. e., placed in the opposite direction to that in which the wood grows. Experiments have proved that oak posts put in the ground in the same position in which they grow, top upward, were rotten in 12 years, while their neighbors, cut from the same tree and placed top downward in the soil, showed no signs of decay for several years afterward.

The Timber Trades Journal says:—Merchants at Gloucester are fairly stocked with spruce, and we believe one of the Canadian houses has a couple of cargoes yarded on Mr. Booth's ground, sooner than accept present low prices. The east coast houses have been competing keenly with the Gloucester merchants in the midland districts with Baltic whitewood, but now that spruce has come down again this state of things will cease. Cardiff houses have been importing spruce to Gloucester the last couple of months, which would not tend to improve the position of the trade here, but the buyers in the country would gain by this move of the Cardiff people. On the whole, we hear trade has been good, with fair consumption.

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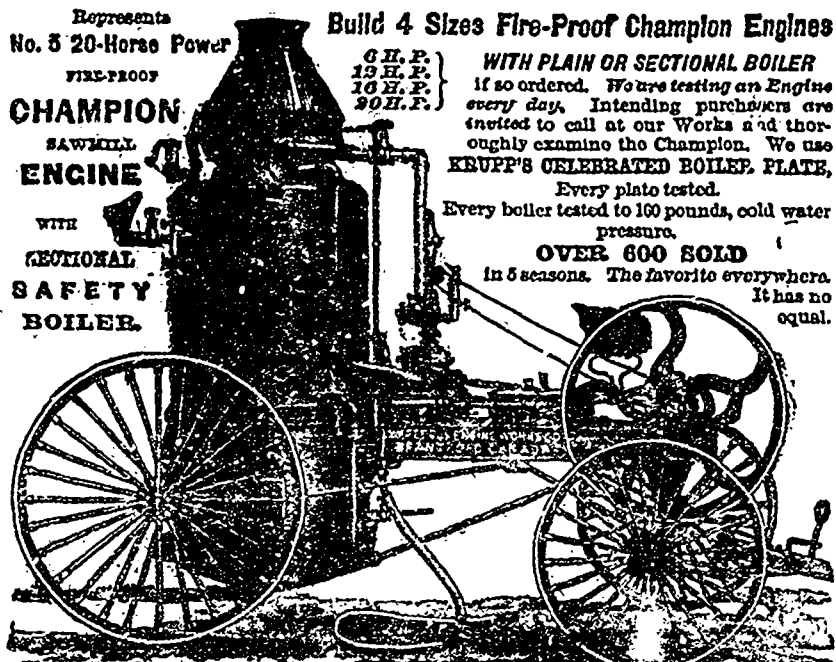
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