

but the less demand for shipment has seemingly been made good by the increase in home consumption. Yard dealers report a business not experienced before in years, and are constantly in the market to replenish the rapidly depleting stocks, and seldom make an effort to secure any concession from the prices asked by first hands. The continued strong advices from all western points, also those from Canada, have resulted in establishing an exceedingly firm market here, but no effort has been made to secure a corresponding rise to compare with the higher views elsewhere expressed, as it is said, and truly too, that this market is the last to answer to an improvement, but first to respond to a decline. The receipts from the north and west continue quite heavy on contracts made during the winter months, and the stock here is therefore kept full, offering a good assortment from which buyers can select. Freight rates from Albany remain at \$1 per thousand, and are steadily maintained. The quotations in this market today are:—

THICK UPPIERS—2½ to 6 INCHES.

Good.....	00 00/205 00
Fourth.....	00 00/200 00
Selections.....	00 00/255 00
Pickings.....	00 00/250 00
Prime shelving.....	23 00/300 00
Common, 12-inch.....	19 00/220 00
Common, wide.....	19 00/220 00
Box.....	16 00/270 00
Building schedules.....	23 00/300 00
Clear, 1 to 2 in., good.....	55 00
Fourth.....	55 00
Selections.....	60 00
Pickings.....	45 00

CHICAGO.

AUGUST 17.—The following are the quotations:

CARGO QUOTATIONS.

Joist and scantling, green, ordinary length.....	11 00/211 50
Joist and scantling, green, 20 feet and over.....	12 00/215 00
Mill run, choice green.....	10 00/210 00
Mill run, medium green.....	13 00/216 00
Mill run, common.....	11 00/213 00
Shingles, standard.....	2 00/2 70
Shingles, extra A.....	2 70/2 80
Lath.....	1 80/2 15

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Manitowoc.....	\$2 15
Muskegon.....	1 02
Ludington.....	1 87
Grand Haven.....	1 02
Menominee.....	2 12
Sturgeon Bay.....	2 12
White Lake.....	1 75
Ford River.....	2 00

Receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week ending August 16:

RECEIPTS. SHIPMENTS.

Lumber. Shingles.	Lumber. Shingles.
1881.....73,698,000 27,305,000	54,008,000 21,420,000
1880.....55,596,000 25,317,000	57,520,000 7,974,000

Receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles from January 1 to and including Aug. 16:

RECEIPTS. SHIPMENTS.

Lumber. Shingles.	Lumber. Shingles.
1881 1,002,154,000 420,501,000	1,043,226,000 430,730,000
1880 814,225,000 568,453,000	810,166,000 350,135,000

TONAWANDA.

AUGUST 15.—Market brisk, sales active and prices firm. At a recent meeting of the Tonawanda and Buffalo Lumbermen's associations, in joint session, it was decided to advance the prices of pine lumber to correspond with the increase at the western mills and other leading markets. The figures have therefore been raised \$1 per M. on all grades below shelving; \$2 per M. on shelving and higher grades. The terms have also been changed from 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. discount for cash, or 60 days. Dealers here are feeling buoyant over the prospects, and trade continues brisk.

CARGO LOTS—SAGINAW INSPECTION.

Three uppers.....	\$40 00/245 00
Common.....	17 00/200 00
Culls.....	11 50/212 50

BUFFALO.

AUGUST 15.—The following are the latest quotations for cargo lots:—

Uppers.....	\$40 00/250 00
Common.....	17 00/220 00
Culls.....	13 00/214 00
Breasting stocks.....	18 00/220 00
Breasting sidings.....	17 00/219 00

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor, made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading N. W. Official, Chicago, Ill., 1881.

GLASGOW.

Singleton, Dunn & Co.'s monthly timber circular, dated Glasgow, 11th August, says:—

Imports are larger than at the corresponding date last year. This is owing to the earlier arrivals this season, the spring fleet being complete; while last year it was well on in August when cargoes came forward. Business continues very languid, and notwithstanding the enhanced values at Quebec, operations here are on a very restricted scale. At several auctions of timber at which fresh timber was offered, it was difficult to effect sales, even when sellers were willing to meet buyers. In these circumstances it is clearly the interest of shippers to curtail supplies, as an undue augmentation of stocks must necessarily check speculative business and depress prices. North of Europe goods are much weaker than in the spring, and for battens and deals very low rates are accepted.

BOARDWOOD—Waney.—Some good 20-inch average was placed at 2s. 4d., and a small quantity of 17-inch prime at 2s. per cubic foot. The stock on hand is unduly heavy, and will no doubt make it difficult to realize even fair rates. The consumption is an average.

WHITE PINE.—Owing to the holidays little enquiry has arisen, and we have heard of no transactions. A considerable quantity of deck plankwood was sold to arrive. Some 50 feet average lengthy joisting wood was sold at 17½d., and a parcel of nice 35-40 cubic feet fair average at 15d. per cubic foot. A line of g.f.a. 70 cubic feet, last season's import, was closed at 18d. per cubic foot.

RED PINE.—The demand is unusually dull, and sales that were made were at low rates—14d. to 15d. for 30 to 35 feet, and 15d. for some extra fine 22 cubic feet average. The stock on hand is extraordinarily large, and should not be increased.

PITCH PINE.—The import has been very heavy, and as the consumption was only about an average, we are now left with a full stock. Sawm is not excessive, but hewn is far beyond the demands of the trade. Prices have been fair for sawn—say for selected sizes 17d. per cubic foot, and for quantities 30 to 35 feet average 15½d. to 16½d. per cubic foot. A parcel of 35 feet average contract wood was placed at equal to 16½d., and a parcel of 40 feet average at 17d. per cubic foot. Some other sales were made at as low as 16d. to 16½d. for 40 cubic feet average. Hewn.—A quantity of large average, comprising mast and spar pieces, was placed at 17d. to 18d. The ordinary sizes, 70 to 80 feet, are very dull of sale. Planks.—Almost no demand.

ELM.—The consumption was very restricted, and consequently a large stock is now on hand. A small quantity of old 30 feet average was placed at 18d., and a small lot of 50 feet average prime at 2s. per cubic foot.

OAK.—Too much of last season's woods remains on hand, and as the railway companies have parcels forward on contract, the prospects for wood on the market are not encouraging.

BIRCH.—Stock is ample, and contrary to expectations, the demand is dull. A full supply of lower port and Quebec wood is now here.

ASH.—Some inches 14 and up sold at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. Demand dull meantime.

WALNUT.—For prime and large an average of 5s. to 5s. 4d. per cubic foot was made.

DEALS.—1st Pine.—Dull, except for extra specifications. Very low prices—21d. to 22d. per cubic foot have been taken for 7 to 9 inches. The stock, consisting mainly of oddments, is by far too large. 3rd Pine.—Quebec.—The consumption of these is light and prices low—at Greenock 1s. per cubic foot, and at Glasgow 13d. per cubic foot for standard sizes. 4th Quebec Pine of long specification was sold at 11½d. per cubic foot. Lower Port Pine.—The stock is light, but as most of the dealers have cargoes on contract, it is improbable that high prices will be got for market cargoes. Quebec rods are very unsalable, except at very low rates. Spruce.—The demand was good, and prices were well sustained. The last auction was of a cargo per steamer from St. John, which sold readily at from 10½d. to 11½d. for 9 inches and up, with 9d. for 7 inches, and 9½d. to 10d. for 8 inches. The lateness of imports from Riga has assisted the sales of Canadian spruce.

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BRACEBRIDGE.

To the Editor of The Canada Lumberman:

AUG. 22.—Lumbering has been at a standstill here for some time past, but is beginning to move again, several parties having sent a few men each into the woods, and judging from the way standing timber has been selling, there will soon be a rush. There was a gang left here this morning for the north shore of Lake Huron to make board timber. Men are very scarce and wages high. No doubt they will be more plentiful when the harvest is over. The last of the drive is over Muskoka Lake; it has been very slow this summer, and will be late when the last reaches Georgian Bay, but the mills are all well supplied now, and will without difficulty be kept so.

Edward Marlow, "hewer," had his arm broken on Saturday last by a kick from a horse at Port Sydney.

I hope before next issue that I will be able to report more lively times here.

A CANADIAN VIEW OF BIRCH.

A Toronto, Ontario, newspaper man interviewed several lumber dealers and furniture manufacturers on the scarcity of walnut, and all were unanimous in saying that the only good substitute is black birch, which is rapidly coming into favor. Black birch is a close-grained handsome wood, and can easily be stained to resemble walnut exactly. It is just as easy to work, and is suitable for nearly all purposes to which walnut is at present applied. Birch is much the same color as cherry, but as the latter wood is now so scarce, and consequently so dear, the dealers do not take much stock in it. It is with difficulty that cherry wood can be obtained at \$50 per thousand feet, while birch wood can be purchased at any saw-mill for \$16. When properly stained it is almost impossible to distinguish the difference between it and walnut, as it is susceptible of a beautiful polish, equal to any wood now used in the manufacture of furniture. When it became known throughout the United States and Canada that the supply of walnut was almost exhausted, the dealers set their brains to work to find a substitute, and now since birch has been thought of the price is slowly advancing.

In the forests through Ontario, birch grows in abundance, especially if the land be not too boggy. There is a great difference in the wood of different sections. Where the land is high and dry the wood is firm and clear, but if the land where the wood is grown be low and wet, the wood has a tendency to be soft, and of a bluish color. In all the northern regions it can be found in great abundance, and as the trees grow to such a size, little trouble is experienced in procuring a large quantity. The forests in the Manitoulin Islands abound with it as well as those of the Peterborough and Haliburton dis-

tricts. The Muskoka district also contains a plentiful supply.

During the past few years large quantities of this wood have been exported from the Province of Quebec at a low figure, but this will be stopped when it is known that it is to take the place of walnut in the near future. It is easily detected among other trees on account of its height, large trunk, and the peculiar color of its coarse bark. Most of the perforated chair bottoms now in use are manufactured from it. There is a species of bird's-eye birch, but it is very scarce and is not more valuable commercially than the plain woods. In consequence of the prospect of its speedy substitution for black walnut, it should be husbanded with the greatest of care. An evidence of the weight and solidity of the wood is the fact that it will sink after being a few days in the water. This fact is a slight drawback to the work of having it conveyed to the saw-mill. One of the principal means resorted to is binding it together with pine logs, and thus it is brought to the mill, but pine cannot always be found where birch grows, and it is then necessary to haul it, sometimes a great distance, with the aid of horses.—North-western Lumberman.

The Timber Line of Mountains.

Some very interesting facts were brought out at a meeting of the Academy of natural science of Philadelphia, concerning the timber line of mountains. The highest Alpine vegetation consists for the most part of short stemmed perennials. Lower down are dwarfed trees of species which still lower down the mountain sides form forests of considerable height, and which, as trees suited to merchantable purposes, make what is known to mountain travellers as timber lines.

In the mountains of Colorado the forests commence at about 7,000 feet above sea level, and continue up to about 11,000 feet, when they suddenly cease. At this point the coniferous trees are from 30 to 40 feet high, and above the same species exist as stunted shrubs seldom exceeding three or four feet in height and often but a foot through trailing widely over the ground. In the dwarfed condition they are often found some 1,500 feet higher up, or half way from the recognized timber line on the top of the mountain.

On Mount Washington, in New Hampshire which is a little over 6,000 feet high, the timber runs up about 4,000 feet, while Mount Webster a mountain forming the southern peak of the same chain, and about 4,000 feet high, has little timber above 3,000 feet. Roan Mountain, in North Carolina, is about 5,300 feet above the level of the sea and on some parts of the timber extends to its summit. At a height of 5,000 feet black oak was measured that was five feet in circumference and three feet from the ground and 40 feet high.