

could not meet their wants quickly enough. Now stolid indifference is the rule. No one seems anxious to buy.

FINISHING LUMBER—ROUGH.	
Uppers, 1, 1½ and 1¾.....	45 00
2 in. and 2½ in.	46 00
Selects, 1 in.	40 00
1½ and 1¾.....	41 00
2 in.	41 00
SIDING.	
Clear, ½ in.	24 00
¾ in.	25 00
Select, ½ in.	21 00
¾ in.	22 00
TIMBER, JOINT AND SCANTLING.	
2x4 to 10x10, 12, 14 and 16 ft.	11 00
18 ft.	13 00
For each additional 2 ft. add \$1; 12 in. plank and timber \$1 extra; extra for sizes above 12 in.	
SHINGLES.	
XXX 18 in. Climax.....	3 65
XXX Saginaw.....	3 40
XX Climax.....	2 25
18 in. 4 in. c. b.	1 35
LATH.	
Lath, No 1, white pine.....	2 35
Lath, No. 2, W. pine, Norway.....	1 65

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, July 31.—No one is running after business. The wholesaler is careful to whom he sells, and buyers are just as careful in buying. Such is the influence of the financial stringency upon the lumber markets here.

WHITE PINE—WESTERN GRADES.	
Uppers, 1 in.	\$44 00
1½, 1¾ and 2 in.	46 00
2 and 4 in.	55 00
Selects, 1 in.	40 00
1 in. all wide.	41 00
1½, 1¾ and 2 in.	43 00
3 and 4 in.	57 00
Fine common, 2 in.	36 00
1½, 1¾ and 2 in.	38 00
3 and 4 in.	46 00
Cutting up, 1 in. No. 1.....	25 00
No. 2.....	21 00
Thick, No. 1.....	29 00
No. 2.....	24 00
Common, No. 1, 10.....	22 00
and 12 in.	23 00
No. 2.....	20 00
No. 3.....	17 00
Coffin boards.....	20 00
Box, in.	\$17 00
Thicker.....	17 50
Ceiling, base, fig. No. 1.....	40 00
No. 2.....	35 00
No. 3.....	24 00
Shelving, No. 1.....	30 00
No. 2.....	25 00
Molding, No. 1.....	30 00
No. 2.....	24 00
Level sidg. clear.....	22 50
No. 1.....	27 00
No. 2.....	20 00
No. 3.....	16 00
Norway, cl. and No. 1.....	23 00
No. 2.....	20 00
Common.....	18 00

EXPORTS.

UNITED STATES Consul General J. B. Riley, has recently completed a statement of the exports from the Ottawa district to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30. The report shows the lumber exports during that period to be as follows: Bark, \$23,320; curtain sticks, \$3,590.08; lath, \$43,914; lumber, \$1,990,419; lumber in bond for export, \$174,440; match blocks, \$168; pickets, \$8,910; poles and ties, \$2,041; pulp wood, \$4,702; railroad ties, \$13,685; shingles, \$12,590; wood, \$4,971; wood pulp, \$123,664.

BELT INJURIES.

SO many people are injured or killed while "fixing a belt," that one is led to ask whether it is the fault of the injured man or the mill owner in not providing suitable appliances for "fixing belts"—by which is meant, usually, throwing them on pulleys. Belts do not often hurt anybody while being laced, or while at rest; running belts do, of course, but probably more men are hurt in the act of starting or shifting belts than in any other acts connected with them. It is but slight comfort to tell the maimed man, or the family of the dead man, that it was his own carelessness. More than likely it was, for without carelessness there would be but few belt accidents. It is the duty of every mill owner, every foreman, and every workman, to persistently point out the dangers attending carelessness in handling running belts. The owner's carelessness may cost him a large sum in damages awarded by court, but the workman's carelessness inflicts a different penalty.

NOISE FROM A GAS ENGINE.

AMONG the various engineering investigations which for some time have been engaged the attention of mechanical experts is that having in view some ready method for deadening the objectionable noise made by the puffs from the exhaust pipe of the gas engine, but only an indifferent amount of success has hitherto attended these efforts. The most recent contrivance of the kind is a device described in a French journal, and claimed to be simple, efficient and inexpensive. Briefly, a pipe split for a distance of about two metres is attached to the end of the exhaust, with the split end upward, and, beginning at the lower end of the cut, which may best be made by a saw, dividing the pipe into two halves, the slotted opening is widened out toward the

top until it has a width equal in extent to the diameter of the pipe. Under this arrangement the puff of the exhaust spreads out like a fan, and the discharge into the open air takes place gradually, the effect produced depending somewhat on the flare of the tube.

COUNTERSHAFTS.

A WRITER in the Mechanical News says that, though independent countershafts are sometimes necessary, they are usually a nuisance, and with proper calculation can be dispensed with. He further says: "I say independent countershafts to distinguish them from those that belong to the machines, which are attached to the frame, and are really an indispensable part of the machine itself. In some instances it would seem as though the main shaft were put up without reference to the machinery that is to be driven from it, and it is often the case that the speed is such that it is impossible to use a pulley large enough to give the machine the requisite speed, and the result is that an intermediate countershaft becomes necessary. It is not only the first cost of the extra countershaft, pulleys and belts in the first instance that constitutes the principal objection, but the extra care required in keeping it in running order, besides the extra power consumed in running it. Where the several machines that are to constitute the outfit of a mill are known, it is an easy matter to calculate the speed of the line shaft, so that suitable-sized pulleys may be used so as to belt each machine directly from the line shaft."

FROM THE LUMBERMAN'S STANDPOINT.

MUCH that is very sensible, and greatly needed, has been written on the subject of forestry. It is likewise true that in a good deal that is written there has been a tendency to get away from the sensible and become lost in the labyrinth of the sentimental. At the forestry congress of the World's Fair, a few weeks ago Editor Desebaugh, of the *Timberman*, read an instructive and comprehensive paper entitled, "Forest Culture from the Lumberman's Standpoint."

Mr. Desebaugh said the lumberman has just as acute a perception of the needs of posterity as anyone living. He who lives by converting timber into a commercial product is no less a man than he who for a salary, delivers lectures on climatology or botany. He deplores the blackened wastes which follow the operations of his logging crews as heartily as anyone. He is heartily in accord with all movements looking toward the welfare of coming generations as anyone can be who owes nothing to past generations but has to make his living in this. Talk to him as a citizen or a philanthropist and you at once gain cordial attention and arouse his interest, in a way which, as far as the exigencies of his business will permit, will be reflected by his actions, but as a lumberman he is face to face with the hard actualities of life. The present is an overpowering fact, while the future has but a shadowy influence.

The stress of competition forces the lumberman to cut his land clean as he goes. Everything which will pay for transportation and manufacture must go through his mill. The timber owner is threatened not only with the danger of fire, but other perils which are entirely natural and exist in any primeval forest. He, therefore, in a majority of cases cannot, if he would, conserve his possessions, but must transfer his forest holdings as rapidly as possible into commercial products, which in turn can be transformed into gold or bonds.

The principal portion of Mr. Desebaugh's paper was devoted to the question of governmental control of forests, showing how the lumbermen would and should desire such control.

"But to accomplish what you wish," he said, "and what we all in our hearts desire, you must have all the assistance possible. Do not, therefore, professors, lecturers and students of the scientific phases of forestry, alienate, by too fervent manifestations of your devotion to your cause, the support of the lumbermen who are dealing every day with that phase of the forestry question which to you, for the most part, has been a sealed book. The lumberman who is generous and public spirited in public matters will aid you in all practical work."

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