

SAGINAW, MICH.

SAGINAW, MICH., July 25.—The one story of unusual dullness has been written of this market for some months, and the recent strike has pretty well paralyzed business altogether. During the month very little business has been done and it naturally shows up unfavorably compared with a corresponding period in other years.

FINISHING LUMBER—ROUGH.

Uppers, 1, 1½ and 1½ in.	45 00	Fine common, 1 in.	35 00
2 in.	46 00	1½ and 1½ in.	36 00
Selects, 1 in.	40 00	2 in.	37 00
1½ and 1½ in.	40 00	C, 7, 8 and 9 in.	30 00
2 in.	40 00		

SIDING.

Clear, ½ in.	24 00	C, ½ in.	19 00
¾ in.	24 00	¾ in.	34 00
Select, ½ in.	21 00	No. 1, ½ in.	13 00
¾ in.	21 00	¾ in.	23 00

TIMBER, JOIST AND SCANTLING.

2x4 to 10x10, 12, 14 and 16 ft.	\$11 00	20 ft.	14 00
18 ft.	13 00	22 and 24 ft.	15 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	18 in. X (cull).	1 00
XXX Saginaw.	3 40	XXX shorts.	2 25
XX Climax.	2 25	XX	1 50
18 in. 4 in. c. b.	1 25		

LATH.

Lath, No 1, white pine.	2 00	Lath, No. 2, W. pine, Norway 1 65	
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BOX.

1x10 and 12 in. (No 3 out)	14 00	Narrow	13 00@14 00
1x6 and 8 in. (No. 3 out)	13 50	1½ in.	15 00 18 00
1x13 and wider.	15 00	2 in.	15 00 18 00

SHINGLES.

18 in. XXX, clear.	3 85	4 00	16 in. *A extra.	2 60	2 70
18 in. XX, 6 in. clear.	2 85	2 85	16 in. clear butts.		2 10

LATH.

No. 1, 4 ft.	2 50	No. 1, 3 ft.	1 10
No. 2, 4 ft.	1 95		

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., July 25.—A comparison of trade this year with that of a year ago does not cast much sunshine into lumber offices. Hardly any sales are being made, and those who show a disposition to buy have been aptly termed "bargain hunters." Similar things may be written of the Buffalo market. The Buffalo Lumber Exchange has put itself on record during the month as being unalterably opposed to free lumber.

WHITE PINE.

Upr's, 1, 1½, 1½ and 2 in.	\$46 00	48 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in and up, 1 in.	31 00@33 00
2½ and 3 in.	52 00	55 00	Dressing, 1½ in.	25 00 26 00
4 in.	58 00	60 00	1½ x10 and 12.	26 00
Selects, 1 in.	38 00	39 00	1½ in.	24 00 25 00
1½ to 2 in.	42 00	43 00	2 in.	26 50 28 00
2½ and 3 in.	47 00	50 00	Mold st'ps, 1 to 2 in.	33 00 35 00
4 in.	52 00	55 00	Barn, No. 1, 10 and 12 in.	21 00 23 00
Fine common, 1 in.	35 00	38 00	6 and 8 in.	20 50 22 00
1½ and 1½ in.	37 00	38 00	No. 2, 10 and 12 in.	18 00 19 00
2 in.	39 00	40 00	6 and 8 in.	18 00 19 00
3 in.	45 00	45 00	No. 3, 10 and 12 in.	14 00 16 00
4 in.	45 00	45 00	6 and 8 in.	13 50 15 50
Cut up, No. 1, 1 in.	27 00	29 00	Common, 1 in.	16 00 18 00
1½ to 2 in.	33 00	34 00	1½ and 1½ in.	18 00 20 00
No. 2, 1 in.	17 00	18 00	2 in.	19 00 22 00
No. 2, 1½ to 2 in.	23 00	24 00		
No. 3, 1½ to 2 in.	18 00	19 00		

BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS., July 25.—The yards report fair activity in business, but the discouraging feature is the prices at which lumber is being sold. The unsatisfactory condition of spruce that was noted here last month continues. Very little spruce is arriving from the St. John river, a place from which usually comes good supplies for Boston. Quotations all around are of a nominal character.

EASTERN PINE—CARGO OR CAR LOAD.

Ordinary planed boards.	\$12 00	¾ in.	\$ 9 25	9 75
Coarse No. 5.	16 00	11-16 in.		9 00
Refuse.	12 00	¾ in.		8 50
Boxboards, 1 in.	9 00	Clapboards, sap ext.	50 00	55 00
¾ in.	10 75	Sap, clear.	45 00	50 00
	9 75	Sap, 2nd clear.	40 00	
		No. 1.	25 00	

WESTERN PINE—BY CAR LOAD.

Uppers, 1 in.	\$50 00@51 00	Fine com., 3 and 4 in.	42 00	46 00
1½, 1½ and 2 in.	52 00	No. 2, 1 in. Fine com.	28 00	30 00
3 and 4 in.	60 00	1½, 1½ and 2 in.	29 00	31 00
Selects, 1 in.	43 00	No. 1 strips, 4 to 6 in.	43 00	44 00
1½, 1½ and 2 in.	48 00	No. 2	36 00	37 00
3 and 4 in.	51 00	No. 3	28 00	30 00
Moulding boards, 7 to 11 in. clear.	36 00	Cut ups, 1 to 2 in.	24 00	32 00
60 per cent. clear.	34 00	Coffin boards.	21 00	23 00
Fine common, 1 in.	38 00	Common all widths.	22 00	26 00
1½, 1½ and 2 in.	42 00	Shipping culls, 1 in.	15 00	15 50
		do	1½ in.	15 50

SPRUCE—BY CARGO.

Scantling and plank, random cargoes.	14 00@15 00	Coarse, rough.	12 00@14 00
Yard orders, ordinary sizes.	15 00	Hemlock bds., rough.	12 00 13 00
Yard orders, extra sizes.	16 00	do dressed	12 00 14 00
Clear floor boards.	19 00	Clapbds., extra, 4 ft.	29 00 30 00
No. 2.	16 00	Clear, 4 ft.	30 00 31 00
		Second clear.	23 00 24 00
		No. 1.	12 00 16 00

LATH.

Spruce by cargo.	2 50@2 75		
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SHINGLES.

Eastern sawed cedar, extra.	\$3 00	\$3 25	Eastern shaved sawed cedar, 1st quality.	5 00
clear.	2 30	2 75	2nd quality.	4 75
2nd s.	2 00	2 35	3rd	3 85
extra No. 1.	1 50	1 75	4th	3 00
			Spruce No. 1.	1 50

OSWEGO, N.Y.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 25.—Though trade is dull a better feeling prevails than for a little while past. Prices, however, are not just as firm as formerly.

WHITE PINE.

Three uppers, 1½, 1½ and 2 in.	\$47 00@48 00
Pickings,	39 00 40 00
No. 1, cutting up,	34 00 35 00
No. 2, cutting up,	24 00 25 00
In strips, 4 to 8 wide, selected for moulding strips, 14 to 16 ft.	32 00 34 00

SIDING.

1 in siding, cutting up	32 00@39 00	1½ in selected.	38 00@43 00
pickings and uppers.	19 00 21 00	1½ in dressing.	20 00 22 00
1 in dressing.	14 00 15 00	1½ in No. 1 culls.	15 00 17 00
1 in No. 1 culls.	14 00 15 00	1½ in No. 2 culls.	14 00 15 00
1 in No. 2 culls.	13 00 14 00	1 in. No 3 culls.	11 00 12 00

1X12 INCH.

12 and 16 feet, mill run.	21 00	24 00
12 and 16 feet, No. 1 and 2, barn boards.	19 00	20 00
12 and 16 feet, dressing and better.	27 00	31 00
12 and 16 feet, No. 2 culls.	15 00	16 00

1X10 INCH.

12 and 13 feet, mill run, mill culls out.	21 00	23 00
12 and 13 feet, dressing and better.	26 00	28 00
1x10, 14 to 16 barn boards.	18 00	19 00
12 and 13 feet, No. 1 culls.	16 00	17 00
12 and 13 feet, No. 2 culls.	15 00	16 00
14 to 16 feet, mill run mill culls out.	21 00	23 00
14 to 16 feet, dressing and better.	26 00	28 00
14 to 16 feet, No. 1 culls.	17 00	18 00
14 to 16 feet, No. 2 culls.	15 00	16 00
10 to 13 feet, No. 3 culls.	11 00	12 00

1½X10 INCHES.

Mill run, mill culls out.	\$22 00@25 00	No. 1 culls.	17 00 18 00
Dressing and better.	27 00 35 00	No. 2 culls.	15 00 16 00

1X4 INCHES.

Mill run, mill culls out	17 00	21 00	No. 1 culls.	14 00	15 00
Dressing and better.	24 00	30 00	No. 2 culls.	13 00	14 00

1X5 INCHES.

6, 7 or 8, mill run, mill culls out.	20 00	25 00	6, 7 or 8, No. 1 culls.	16 00	17 00
6, 7 or 8, drsg and better.	25 00	30 00	6, 7 or 8, No. 2 culls.	14 00	15 00

SHINGLES.

XXX, 18 in. pine.	3 70	3 90	XXX, 18 in. cedar.	3 50	3 70
Clear butts, pine, 18 in.	2 70	2 90	Clear butt, 18 in. cedar.	2 50	2 70
XXX, 16 in. pine.	3 00	3 20	XX, 18 in. cedar	1 90	2 00
Stock cedars, 5 or 6 in.	4 50	5 00			

LATH.

No. 1, 1½.	2 30	No. 2, 1½.	2 25
No. 1, 1 in.	1 80		

ALBANY, N.Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—The circumstance can be taken as a hopeful one, that dealers here are receiving good quantities of lumber from the mills, believing that the present has been a favorable time to buy at close figures, and freight rates have also been favorable.

PINE.

2½ in. and up, good.	\$56 60	10-in. common.	\$15 16
Fourths.	58	12-in. dressing and better.	28 34
Selects.	50	Common.	15 17
Pickings.	45	1½ in. siding, selected, 13 ft.	40 45
1½ to 2-in. good.	52 55	Common.	15 17
Fourths.	47 50	1-in. siding, selected.	38 42
Selects.	42 45	Common.	15 17
Pickings.	37 40	Norway, clear.	22 25
1-in. good.	52 55	Dressing.	16 18
Fourths.	47 50	Common.	11 15
Selects.	42 45	0-in. plank, 13 ft., dressing c. c.	
Pickings.	37 40	and better, each.	42 55
Cutting-up.	22 27	10-in. plank, 13-ft. culls, each	23 25
Bracket plank.	30 35	10-in. boards, 13 ft., dressing	
Shelving boards, 12-in. up.	30 32	and better, each.	28 32
Dressing boards, narrow.	19 21	10-in. boards, 13-ft. culls.	17 21

LATH.

Pine.	\$2 40	Spruce.	\$2 30	\$2 40
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SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. XXXX.	\$4 40	\$4 50	Bound butts, 6 x 18	\$5 90	\$6 00
Clear butts.	3 15	3 25	Hemlock.	2 15	2 30
Smooth, 6 x 18.	5 50	5 60	Spruce.	2 20	2 30

ECONOMY OF SUPERHEATED STEAM.

THE economical advantages of superheated steam in small motors were shown by tests of a Serpollet motor conducted by M. Seguin. The motor had a horizontal cylinder, 5.1 inches in diameter by 5.1 inches stroke. The cut-off was fixed at 66 per cent. of the stroke; the admission pressure was 58 pounds per sq. inch, and the revolutions 284 per minute. The brake horse-power on a four hours' trial averaged 4.57 horse-power, and the steam consumption was but 29.87 pounds per brake horse-power per hour. Comparing this result with those obtained with somewhat similar sized motors at the Plymouth trials of the Royal Agricultural Society, it will be found that the best engine there, a compound one, took 35.75 pounds of steam per indicated horse-power, while the best of the single cylinder engines took 57.75 pounds of steam per indicated horse-power. Practically the whole of the advantage shown by the Serpollet motor must, says Engineering, be credited to the boiler, which supplies superheated steam. This boiler consists of a stout tube flattened so as to deform the passage through into a narrow slit. This tube is

coiled and has one end connected with a feed pump, and the other with the engine to be driven. The boiler used in the above tests had a heating surface of 26.8 square feet, and the grate area was 2.9 square feet. The steam, though showing on the gauge a pressure of 58 pounds per square inch only, had a temperature of 1009° F. on issuing from the coil, which had fallen to 571° F. at the steam chest. The temperature of saturated steam at 58 pounds pressure is about 306° F., so as used in the engine the steam was superheated by some 266°. The output of steam was just 4.9 pounds per square foot of heating surface per hour. The fuel used was briquettes having a heating value as tested in the calorimeter of 8.28 pounds of water evaporated from and at 212° F. per pound of fuel, and as used in the boiler the efficiency was 67.3 per cent.

PULP MANUFACTURE IN CANADA.

A LATE number of Printer and Publisher comes out with a vigorous plea for greater protection to the pulp mills of Canada. It states that whilst out of 39 pulp mills in Canada 5 years ago, representing a capital of over \$2,000,000, 22 were engaged in manufacturing for export, 17 of these are now idle. This change has taken place because of the terms of the McKinley Bill, which imposes a \$2.50 import duty on every ton of wood pulp taken into the United States, and \$6.00 on chemical, and \$7.00 on bleached chemical, whilst spruce under the same measure is exported to this country free. To-day Michigan and Wisconsin mills are buying spruce in large quantities in Ontario and towing logs across the lakes to the American mills, there to manufacture them into pulp. In answer to the question how much spruce goes to the United States each year to be made into pulp, our cotemporary says 2000 cords daily. The LUMBERMAN has drawn attention to this question on several occasions and pointed out that invidious clause which allows the export of spruce logs free, whilst taxing heavily wood pulp, and also taxing spruce lumber \$2.00, where pine lumber is only \$1.00 per 1000. The Wilson bill, if such a measure ever materializes, will remedy the tax on lumber, but it will not provide the needed relief to the pulp manufacturers.

A QUERY.

SOMEONE has asked the question, why is it, that a man, as assignee, will successfully manage a manufacturing plant, who never distinguished himself as a manager until he was placed in a position where he was forced to account for every penny? Is not the simple answer this, that certain and lasting success can only come to a manufacturer when he critically watches the expenditure of every cent of outlay? It is another case of showing how much importance needs to be attached to details of any business. The leakages that ruin business never exist when the paying out of every penny is carefully watched. In the present day, and certainly with the manufacturer of lumber, the utmost necessity exists for watching the pennies.

PUBLICATIONS.

The editor of Review of Reviews reports in his July number an interesting conversation with Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, on several questions of the hour, including the coal strike, arbitration as a remedy for strikes, free silver, and the income tax, and short hours.

Midsummer literature of the scientific kind must be tempting, indeed, to hold the mind of the average reader. In the August number of Cassier's Magazine, however, there is more than sufficient to overcome warm-weather lethargy, and one lays it down reluctantly before having gone through it from cover to cover.

TRADE NOTE.

The Ottawa Lumber Co. are sending out a novel advertisement in the shape of a shingle on which was mounted a thermometer, with the name and address of the company at top and bottom. The idea is very appropriate to the present season when everybody is more or less interested and astonished to see how high the mercury can climb in what some people have designated a frozen country.

The CANADA LUMBERMAN, \$1.00 per year. Subscribe.