

## OSWEGO, N.Y.

OSWEGO, N.Y., June 30.—Trade is fair. Prices are firm. Box grades and better stocks are in good demand.

WHITE PINE.	
Three upper, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 inch.	\$45 00@46 00
Pickings, " " "	36 00 38 00
No. 1, cutting up, " " "	31 00 32 00
No. 2, cutting up, " " "	21 00 23 00
In strips, 4 to 8 wide, selected for moulding strips, 14 to 16 ft.	31 00 33 00
SIDING.	
1 in siding, cutting up	32 00@39 00
1 1/2 in siding, selected	35 00@42 20
1 1/2 in dressing	19 00 21 00
1 in dressing, No. 1 culls	14 00 16 00
1 in No. 1 culls	14 00 15 00
1 in No. 2 culls	12 00 13 00
1 in No. 3 culls	10 00 11 00
1X12 INCH.	
12 and 16 feet, mill run	20 00 23 00
12 and 16 feet, No. 1 and 2, barn boards	18 00 19 00
12 and 16 feet, dressing and better	26 00 30 00
12 and 16 feet, No. 2 culls	13 00 14 00
1X10 INCH.	
12 and 13 feet, mill run, mill cull-out	19 00 21 00
12 and 13 feet, dressing and better	25 00 27 00
12 and 13 feet, No. 1 culls	15 00 17 00
12 and 13 feet, mill run mill cull-out	13 00 14 00
14 to 16 feet, dressing and better	25 00 27 00
14 to 16 feet, No. 1 culls	16 00 17 00
14 to 16 feet, No. 2 culls	13 00 14 00
10 to 13 feet, No. 3 culls	10 00 11 00
1 1/2X10 INCHES.	
Mill run, mill cull-out, No. 1 culls	16 00 17 00
Dressing and better, No. 2 culls	14 00 15 00
1X4 INCHES.	
Mill run, mill cull-out, No. 1 culls	13 00 14 00
Dressing and better, No. 2 culls	12 00 13 00
1X5 INCHES.	
6, 7 or 8, mill run, mill cull-out	19 00 21 00
6, 7 or 8, dressing and better	24 00 28 00
SHINGLES.	
XXX, 18 in. pine	3 70 3 90
Clear butts, pine, 18 in.	2 70 2 90
XXX, 16 in. pine	3 00 3 10
Stock cedar, 5 or 6 in.	4 50 5 00
XXX, 18 in. cedar	3 50 3 75
Clear butts, 18 in. cedar	2 50 2 75
XXX, 18 in. cedar	4 50 4 70
LATH.	
No. 1, 1 1/2	2 40
No. 2, 1 1/2	2 20
No. 1, 1 in.	1 80

## BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

TONAWANDA, N.Y., June 30.—The strike which commenced here the early part of the month has had, as would be expected, an injurious effect upon business. Happily it is, at this writing, off, but the aftermath has not yet disappeared. Aside from this unfortunate circumstance conditions are healthy and a good summer's trade is pretty well assured.

WHITE PINE.	
Upper, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2	45 00
in, 1 1/2 and 3 in.	55 00
4 in.	58 00
Selects, 1 in.	39 00
1 1/2 to 2 in.	40 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	48 00
4 in.	46 00
Fine common, 1 in.	34 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in.	36 00
2 in.	35 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	39 00
4 in.	45 00
Cut up, No. 1, 1 in.	27 00
1 1/2 to 2 in.	32 00
No. 2, 1 in.	16 00
No. 2, 1 1/2 to 2 in.	27 00
No. 3, 1 1/2 to 2 in.	16 00
SHINGLES.	
18 in. XXX, clear	4 00
18 in. XXX, 6 in. clear	2 75
LATH.	
No. 1	2 25

## ALBANY, N.Y.

ALBANY, N.Y., June 30.—The boom with which trade started off a month ago has hardly been maintained throughout the closing weeks of the month. Heavy rains have no doubt had something to do with this condition hindering shipments somewhat. This point is also in close enough touch with New York to be affected, measurably at least, by the strikes of the bigger city. Receipts of new lumber have been rather slow to date, but from this out supplies from Michigan and Canada are expected to be brisk. Stocks of dry pine are alarmingly low. Prices all round are firm.

PINE.	
2 1/2 in. and up, good	\$60
Fourth	55
Selects	50
Pickings	45
1 1/2 to 2 in. good	\$52
Fourth	47
Selects	42
Pickings	37
1 in. good	52
Fourth	47
Selects	42
Pickings	37
Cutting up	22
Bracket plank	30
Shelving boards, 12 in. up	26
Dressing boards, narrow	18
SHINGLES.	
Sawed Pine, ex. XXX	\$4 35
Clear butts	3 10
Smooth, 6 x 18	5 60
LATH.	
Pine	\$2 25
1 Spruce	2 00

## SAGINAW, MICH.

SAGINAW, MICH., June 30.—Lumbermen who are accustomed to weigh conditions carefully, and are not of those who talk without knowledge, do not hesitate to say that not in recent years has the lumber situation been more encouraging. Prices just now are certainly bullish. A member of the firm of Kimball & Merriam is reported to have said: "Usually we have a large quantity of lumber contracted ahead, but at present we have only about 250,000 feet. Lower grade stock is being eagerly sought, and prices have not only advanced, but the supply is not sufficient for the demand." Green lumber is in strong demand, exceptionally so, a fact from which, placed alongside of other conditions, one can draw their own inference.

FINISHING LUMBER—ROUGH.	
Upper, 1, 1 1/2 and 1 1/2	45 00
2 in.	46 00
Selects, 1 in.	37 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2	38 00
2 in.	39 00
SIDING.	
Clear, 1/2 in.	21 00
3/4 in.	26 00
Select, 1/2 in.	20 00
3/4 in.	29 00
TIMBER, JOIST AND SCANTLING.	
2 x 4 to 10 x 10, 12, 14 and 16 ft.	\$15 00
18 ft.	12 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 60
XXX Saginaw	3 40
XX Climax	2 25
18 in. 4 in. c. b.	1 00
LATH.	
Lath, No. 1, white pine	2 00
Lath, No. 2, W. pine, Norway	1 50

## NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Lumber trade is being hindered by a number of labor strikes. The only one directly connected with the wood trades is the cabinet makers, but besides these are the granite workers and the tile pavers. Taken altogether they unsettle business, for one does not know just what shape these things take sometimes, or how far or where, they may spread. Despite these difficulties, however, a good average trade is being done indicative of a fairly wholesome condition in lumber business. Box boards are in good demand.

WHITE PINE—WESTERN GRADES.	
Upper, 1 in.	\$44 00@45 00
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	46 00 47 00
3 and 4 in.	55 00 58 00
Selects, 1 in.	40 00 41 00
1 in., all wide	41 00 43 00
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	43 00 44 00
3 and 4 in.	52 00 53 00
Fine common, 1 in.	38 00 37 00
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	46 00 48 00
Cutting up, 1 in. No. 1	28 00 29 00
No. 2	21 00 23 00
Thick, No. 1	29 00 32 00
No. 2	24 00 26 00
Common, No. 1, 10 and 12 in.	22 00 23 00
No. 2	20 00 21 00
No. 3	17 00 18 00
Coffin board	20 00 22 00
BOX, IN.	
Thicker	\$13 50@14 00
Ceiling, base, fig. No. 1	14 00 15 00
No. 2	14 00 15 00
No. 3	14 00 15 00
Shelving, No. 1	24 00 26 00
No. 2	24 00 26 00
Molding, No. 1	35 00 37 00
No. 2	35 00 37 00
Bevel siding, clear	22 50 23 00
No. 1	22 50 23 00
No. 2	20 00 20 50
No. 3	16 00 17 00
Norway, c'l, and No. 1	23 00 25 00
No. 2	20 00 22 00
Common	18 00 19 00

## PROTECTION TO A LOTTERY.

The Quebec authorities are still fighting the several lotteries that have recently endeavored to do business in that province. The only one that is able to carry on business unmolested is what is known as the Province of Quebec Lottery, and which has been doing, so its many patrons affirm, a square business for years. This particular lottery is carried on not simply without the protests, but it has the legislative sanction, of the Legislature of Quebec. The case of the poor girl, Mary Donovan, of Montreal, who a month or so ago won the capital prize of \$15,000, is one of the many instances referred to as evidence of the straightforward manner in which all promises made by this concern are kept. The drawings take place twice a month.

## TRADE NOTE.

The Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co., of Toronto, advise us of a veritable "boom" in their rope transmission work among the big mills this season. They say that the millmen are fast finding out the merits of a rope drive for heavy powers, when put in under proper conditions and circumstances, and that the patronage which they are receiving is a fair evidence that the Dodge patents cover the secrets of the successful substitution of rope for belts in sawmill work. This company have in progress of manufacture at present drives to the extent of 1,900 h.p., which are replacing troublesome belts. They invite correspondence.



Oil as a fuel is coming into more general use with each succeeding year. It gives excellent satisfaction.

Flanged pulleys destroy many good belts. A properly rounded pulley will retain the belt on the centre. A belt ought only to have contact with the pulley face.

A new form of fastener for woodwork, designed to take the place of nails or screws, has been invented. The device consists of a small plate of corrugated steel sharpened at the bottom, and driven like a nail into the wood across the joint to be fastened.

In polishing, some workmen always oil their work first, but oiling afterwards and then rubbing down is said to be preferable, because when the work is oiled previous to wetting with water, there is a certain amount of oily surface presented to the water, which renders the bite or grip of the wood to the polish less certain than if the first-mentioned plan is followed.

No one has any business to rivet a belt in the manufacture. If rivets strengthened a belt the rubber belting man would use them. You can cement the plies of a leather belt so tightly that the latter will part anywhere but in the joint. A cemented belt beds itself to the pulley, over its entire surface; a riveted belt touches only in spots, as you can plainly see any time that a new riveted belt is started up.

It is very poor economy to put in an engine of forty-horse power and connect it with the shaft that is to drive all the machinery, by a belt that is not able to transmit over twenty-horse power with a reasonable degree of tension. Yet we find plenty of just such cases, and the consequence is that such belts are strained up with binders to more than double what they should be. Then, the natural result is a broken belt every few days, and a new one much oftener than the proprietor is willing to pay for it.

The Scientific American, answering a query of the best way to preserve oak posts from rotting when in the ground, says: "The cheapest process for preserving posts, and probably the best, is to soak the ends in a nearly saturated solution of sulphate of iron (1 1/2 lb. of the crystal sulphate to 1 gallon of water) for 24 hours. The most convenient arrangement of this work is to use a tight hoghead with one head out, set it on end and pour the solution in about 6 inches deep; then fill the hoghead with the posts. Repeat the operation each day until the required number of posts are treated. The setting can commence at once. Oak timber treated in this manner is known to have lasted 30 years in damp mines, where two years is its life without treatment. If the posts are pointed, the solution should be made deeper than 6 inches, so that when the hoghead is filled with posts the solution will rise to two feet in depth.

Vulcanized rubber belts being unaffected by cold and heat are at the same time exceedingly pliable and elastic, while they offer strong resistance to humidity and chemical influences. A German technical journal says of this: To join narrow belts, both ends, having been put together at a right angle and provided with two rows of holes, are strapped together. With broad belts either a thin piece of leather or a piece of rubber belt is to be used on the back side, in order to strengthen the connection; the pieces used for this purpose ought to correspond in length to the width of the belt, and are to be sewed or riveted in place. In sewing them the belts should be placed on a belt stretcher in order to avoid injury. The belts are materially improved and made more durable by applying the following coating: To equal parts of black lead and litharge boiled in linseed oil a sufficient quantity of lac is added to insure speedy drying. With such a coating rubber belts look as though polished. If, for some cause or other, the rubber should scale off, the belt is to be coated anew. If, owing to the effect of dust or other causes, the rubber belt should slide or become liable to slide, the inside is to be moistened with boiled linseed oil. Animal oils or tallow are entirely unfit for use in this connection.