they will know better what to do when they know the fate of the Wilson bill.

WHITE PINE—WESTERN GRADES.

Uppers, 1 in	$44 00	@45 00	Coffin boards	20 00	22 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in	46 00	47 00	Box, in	$17 00	@17 50
3 and 4 in	55 00	58 00	Thicker	17 50	18 50
Selects, 1 in	40 00	41 00	Ccil'g, base, fig. No. 1	40 00	42 00
1 in., all wide	41 00	43 00	No. 2	35 00	37 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in	43 00	44 00	No. 3	24 00	26 00
3 and 4 in	52 00	53 00	Shelving, No. 1	30 00	32 00
Fine common, 1 in	36 00	37 00	No. 2	25 00	27 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in	38 00	40 00	Molding, No. 1	36 00	37 00
3 and 4 in	46 00	48 00	No. 2	34 00	36 00
Cutting up, 1 in. No. 1	28 00	30 00	Bevel sid'g, clear	22 50	23 00
No. 2	21 00	23 00	No. 1	22 00	22 50
Thick, No, 1	29 00	32 00	No. 2	20 00	20 50
No. 2	24 00	26 00	No. 3	16 00	17 00
Common, No. 1, 10 and 12 in	22 00	23 00	Norway, c'l, and No. 1	23 00	25 00
No. 2	20 00	21 00	No. 2	20 00	22 00
No. 3	17 00	18 00	Common	18 00	19 00

ALBANY, N.Y.

ALBANY, N.Y., May 1.—At so important a shipping point as this with navigation completely opened business certainly looks more lively than it has done for many months. It is a matter of doubt, however, whether the lumber business of the season will run into very large figures.

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	1¼-in. siding, selected, 13 ft.	40	45
1¼ 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	10-in. plank, 13 ft., dressing and better, each	42	55
Pickings	37	40	10-in. plank, 13-ft. culls, each	23	25
Cutting-up	22	27	10-in. boards, 13 ft., dressing and better, each	28	32
Bracket plank	30	35	10-in. boards, 13-ft. culls	17	21
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	30	32			
Dressing boards, narrow	19	21			

LATH.

Pine	$2	40	Spruce	$2 30	$2 40

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

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y.

TONAWANDA, N.Y., May 1.—One authority here sums up the lumber busines in these words, that trade is thoroughly demoralized and the oldest inhabitant would need to be called in to compare these times with any other. Orders for lumber reach here slowly. Seldom, perhaps, has there been so much uncertainty in commerce generally, and whilst the hope was that the opening of spring would see a return of confidence, it cannot be said that this is the case yet. Our lumbermen, however, are by no means hopeless, and they believe that taking the season throughout a fair summer trade will be done. A considerable stock of shingles are reported on hand. Cedar shingles are handled here by a number of dealers. The hand-to-mouth manner in which everyone is buying is one of the remarkable features of the business this spring; prices are unsettled.

WHITE PINE.

Up'rs, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	$47	00	50 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in and up, 1 in	31	00@33	00
2½ and 3 in	55	00	57 00	Dressing, 1¼ in	26	00	28 00
4 in	58	00	60 00	1¼x10 and 12			28 00
Selects, 1 in	38	00	40 00	1½ in	24	00	25 00
1¼ to 2 in	40	00	42 00	2 in	26	50	28 00
2½ and 3 in	50	00	52 00	Mold st'ps, 1 to 2 in	33	00	35 00
4 in			54 00	Barn, No. 1, 10 and 12 in	23	00	24 00
Fine common, 1 in	35	00	38 00	6 and 8 in	22	00	23 00
1¼ 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	No. 3, 10 and 12 in	14	00	16 00
4 in			45 00	6 and 8 in	14	50	15 50
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in	28	00	30 00	Common, 1 in	16	00	18 00
1¼ to 2 in	34	00	36 00	1¼ and 1½ in	18	00	20 00
No. 2, 1 in	18	00	20 00	2 in	20	00	22 00
No. 2, 1¼ to 2 in	24	00	26 00				
No. 3, 1¼ to 2 in	18	00	19 00				

BOX.

1x10 and 12 in. (No 3 out)		14 00	Narrow	13	00@14	00
1x6 and 8 in (No. 3 out)		13 50	1¼ in	15	00	18 00
1x13 and wider	15	00	17 00	1½ in	15	00	18 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	16 in. clear butts			2 10

LATH.

No. 1, 4 ft.	2	50	2 60	No. 1, 3 ft.			1 10
No. 2, 4 ft.			1 95				

OSWEGO, N.Y.

OSWEGO, N.Y., May 1.—It is useless at this time to predict what the season's trade is likely to amount to. We are getting into activity but slowly, and how much is going to be done is something we cannot say anything of until later.

WHITE PINE.

Three uppers, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch	$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 picks and uppers	32	00@39	00	1¼ in selected	38	00@43	00
1 in dressing	19	00	21 00	1¼ in dressing	20	00	22 00
1 in No. 1 culls	14	00	15 00	1¼ in No. 1 culls	15	00	17 00
1 in No. 2 culls	13	00	14 00	1¼ in No. 2 culls	14	00	15 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

1¼X10 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, 1¼	2	30	No. 2, 1¼	2	25
No. 1, 1 in.	1	80			

BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 1.—Rather than saw lumber on speculation some of the mills in the East are shut down and will remain so until there is stronger evidence of a revival in trade. Spruce is holding its own pretty steadily, though no large arrivals are yet to be noted. A fair demand exists for spruce boards. Shingles are firm, ranging at $3.00 and $3.25 for extra cedar and $2.50 and $2.75 for clears. Generally, it is to be remarked that the trade is quiet.

EASTERN PINE—CARGO OR CAR LOAD.

Ordinary planed boards		$12 00	¾ inch	$ 9 25	9 75
Coarse No. 5		16 00	11-16 inch		9 00
Refuse	11 00	12 00	⅝ inch		8 50
Outs	9 00	10 00	Clapboards, sap ext.	52 50	55 00
Boxboards, 1 inch	10 75	11 00	Sap clear	47 00	50 00
⅞ inch	9 75	10 00	Sap, 2nd clear	38 00	40 00
			No. 1		25 00

WESTERN PINE—BY CAR LOAD.

Uppers, 1 in	$52	00@54	00	Fine com., 3 and 4 in	42	00	46 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in	52	00	55 00	No. 2, 1 in. Fine com.	28	00	30 00
3 and 4 in			60 00	1¼, 1½ and 2 in	29	00	31 00
Selects, 1 in	45	00	46 00	No. 1 strips, 4 to 6 in.	43	00	44 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in	48	00	50 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	38 00	Cut ups, 1 to 2 in	24	00	32 00
60 per cent. clear	34	00	36 00	Coffin boards	21	00	23 00
Fine common, 1 in	40	00	41 00	Common all widths	22	00	26 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in	41	00	43 00	Shipping culls, 1 in	15	00	15 50
				do 1¼ in.	15	50	16 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	16 00	Hemlock bds., rough.	12	00	13 00
Yard orders, extra sizes	16	00	18 00	" " dressed	12	00	14 00
Clear floor boards	19	00	20 00	Clapbds., extra, 4 ft.	29	00	30 00
No. 2	16	00	17 00	Clear, 4 ft.	30	00	31 00
				Second clear	23	00	24 00
				No. 1	12	00	16 00

LATH.

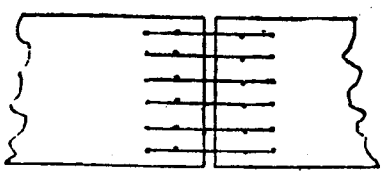
Spruce by cargo	2	50@2	75

SHINGLES.

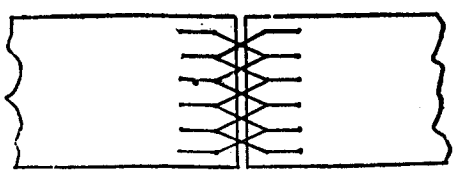
Eastern sawed cedar, extra	$3	00	$3 25	Eastern shaved sawed cedar, 1st quality	5	00	
clear	2	30	2 75	2nd quality	4	75	
2nd's	2	00	2 35	3rd "	3	85	4 00
extra No. 1	1	50	1 75	4th "	3	00	3 25
				Spruce No. 1	1	50	

BELT LACINGS.

EXPERIENCE teaches us the best methods and the most desirable course to pursue in the various details of the mill. After twelve years experience in the milling trade and a trial of all the different styles of lacing belts that I have seen, I have settled on the two following methods as the best suited for all purposes:



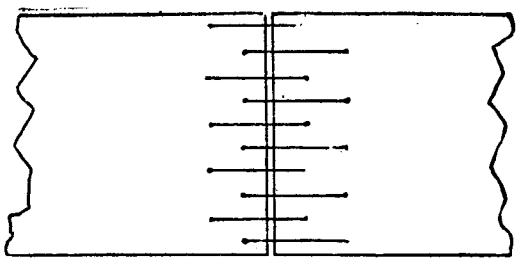
No. 1.



No. 2.

Cut No. 1 represents the right side of a belt, or the side running next the pulley, while cut No. 2 represents the reverse side of the same belt. On the right side the lacings are double between the two inside rows of holes, while a single lace runs from the inside to the outside holes. I use this style of lacing on roller belts and have found it the only style that will wear where the work is heavy. Owing to the vicious manner of belting many of the roller mills the strain on belts is very severe, and there is no style of lacing that will wear for any great length of time. I have found, however,. that this style of lace will outwear any other that I have ever tried, and runs over the pulley with very little noise. In putting in this lace, begin in the middle of the belt and lace to the edge and back with each end. This will bring you back to the starting point, where the ends can be securely fastened.

The second style of lacing is one that I use on all large belts for heavy transmission.



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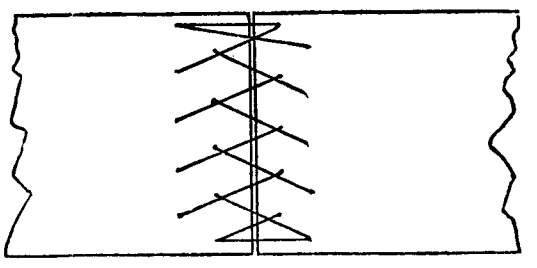

No. 4.

Cut No. 3 represents the side running next the pulley, and No. 4 the outside of the belt. This is a single lace, there being no place where the lacings double. I can not recommend this for roller belts, but for a large drive belt it is the best thing I ever saw. The strain is distributed over so much surface of the belt that the holes will never tear out and the lap will "crack" but very little as it goes over the pulley. One important item in lacing a belt is to cut the holes clean and true, and not have them jagged and torn. Be sure, too, that you have a punch the right size, so that when the lacings are drawn through they will lie flat and even, instead of being drawn up in a tight roll.

In this connection it is proper to add a few items in regard to qualities of belting. Leather belts are considered by many as the best means of transmitting power, but few ever know or stop to think that there are different grades of leather belting. In the manufacture of leather belts the select parts of the hide are used for belts of the first quality, while the refuse parts are worked into belts of inferior quality. Usually in first-class belts the pieces are of good length, and the laps are from six to eight inches with three or four rows of rivets, while the second-class belts have shorter pieces with laps 18 to 24 inches and six or eight rows of rivets. Mill men should see to it that they get nothing but first-class belts, as cheap belts will soon give out under the severe use to which roller belts are subjected.

PREPARATION OF HYDROGEN.

J. BALL, of the Royal College of Science, notes that he has recently observed that by the addition of a few drops of cobalt nitrate solution to the acid and zinc in a hydrogen apparatus, the rate of evolution of the gas is enormously accelerated, especially at the beginning of the reaction. The cobalt nitrate appears to be almost unaltered. A very thin film of cobalt was deposited on the zinc, but the amount deposited was too small to weigh. A similar action is exerted by a solution of nickel salt. Another correspondent confirms the statement of Ball, remarking that he has been accustomed to make use of this property of the cobalt salt for some time.—Chemical News.

McDonald & Holland, planing mill proprietors, Elora, Ont., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Holland will continue the business.