

of stock the market was weaker. Soft elm sold at \$13 as compared with \$15 in 1900, and maple at \$14 as against \$15 in 1900. The other hardwoods held their own. Basswood was scarce throughout the year. Within the past two months there has been a slight improvement in the hardwood situation, and it is believed that there will be a larger demand during the coming season, and in all probability a recovery in prices.

The scarcity of white pine shingles was a feature of the year, and consequently higher prices were the rule. It seems that the enhanced value of pine timber is bringing about a reduction in the production of white pine shingles. The result has been that a greater quantity of the white and red cedar variety is being used. The fluctuation in lath was somewhat narrow, and at the close of the year they were selling at almost the same figure as one year ago.

The manufacturers of cooperage stock are not altogether satisfied with the season's business. About midsummer large quantities of staves were forced on the market, breaking prices considerably. No. 1 staves soon recovered, but No. 2 continued heavy and in little demand. Hoops opened well in the beginning of the season, and after a slight decline advanced 25 per cent. in less than three months. In No. 2 staves and heading the trade of the year was unsatisfactory. The production of No. 2 stock was very heavy on account of the inferior grade of logs and bolts taken out, and consequently a large quantity of that class of stock is being carried over. The high prices of logs, combined with the moderate price of No. 1 and the low price of No. 2 stock, have reduced the profits of the manufacturer to a very small margin.

The following figures show the production of the Ottawa Valley pine mills for two years:

OTTAWA VALLEY PRODUCTION.

	1900—Feet.	1901—Feet.
J. R. Booth, Ottawa.....	125,000,000	125,000,000
Gilmour & Co., Trenton....	25,000,000	25,000,000
Hall Lumber Co., Hull....	35,000,000	35,000,000
McLachlin Bros., Arnprior..	70,000,000	70,000,000
Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury.....	45,000,000	45,000,000
W. C. Edwards & Co., Rock- land and New Edinburgh	85,000,000	85,000,000
St. Anthony Lumber Co., Whitney.....	42,000,000	50,000,000
Gilhes Bros., Brakeside.....	30,000,000	40,000,000
Gilmour & Hughson, Hull...	35,000,000	35,000,000
Pembroke Lumber Co., Pem- broke.....	14,000,000	14,000,000
Ottawa Lumber Co., Calumet	8,000,000	8,000,000
Ross Bros., Buckingham....	10,000,000	10,000,000
McLaren Estate, Buckingham	15,000,000	15,000,000
J. R. & J. Gillies, Arnprior	3,000,000	3,000,000
A. Hagar & Co., Plantaganet	6,000,000	6,000,000
A. & P. White, Pembroke...	5,000,000	8,000,000
Bailey Bros., Aylmer.....	4,000,000	
McLaren & McLaurin, East Templeton.....	6,000,000	20,000,000
G. H. Perley Co., Calumet...	25,000,000	25,000,000
Total	588,000,000	611,000,000

QUEBEC.

"The lumber trade in general was good from start to finish, and still continues." This opinion, expressed by a Quebec lumber manufacturer, perhaps savors of optimism, yet it illustrates the satisfied and hopeful feeling of the lumbermen of that province. The manufacturers were more fortunate than the shippers, as most of them sold their British stock early in the year when prices were at about the

highest point reached, whereas the shippers had to meet the depression in the British timber market and found it difficult to close the year with their transactions showing a reasonable margin of profit. The best grades of spruce deals remained comparatively firm. A large trade was done with the United States in clapboards and shingles. The stocks being carried over are light and less than one year ago.

The total shipments from Montreal, Quebec, and the smaller ports along the St. Lawrence were 479,099,464 feet, a decrease of 5,000,000 feet from the preceding year. The port of Montreal shows a falling off of 16,000,000 feet, this being due in part to the fact that more lumber than usual found its way to the British market through Portland and Boston, from which ports the rate of insurance is much less. From New York and Boston the insurance rate is 4 per cent., as against about 9 per cent. from Montreal. This makes a difference of about \$5000 to a vessel, in favor of an American port, and accounts for the steady decline in the shipping trade of Montreal. From 516 steamships leaving that port in 1898, the number has fallen each year to 396 in 1901.

Freights ruled low throughout the year. Opening at 40 to 45 shillings on deals for Montreal liners, they showed little or no advance. During the summer, rates to Glasgow fell to the very low figure of 25 shillings, other ports being somewhat affected. The season closed with a very weak freight market.

The respective shipments of the different firms from the port of Montreal for two years are shown by the following table:

	1900—Feet.	1901—Feet.
Watson & Todd.....	55,574,000	66,107,435
Dobell, Beckett & Co....	39,429,408	36,695,912
W. & J. Sharples.....	37,735,855	26,322,102
R. Cox & Co.....	26,826,629	31,736,125
McArthur Export Co.....	19,302,370	10,411,035
Charlemagne Lumber Co.	16,135,965	10,861,800
J. Burstall & Co.....	14,843,496	22,521,217
Cox, Long & Co.....	6,043,031	4,653,216
McLaurin Bros.....	5,214,061	5,348,000
E. H. Lemay.....	4,339,925	3,472,000
D. Cream.....	955,526	
Harold Kennedy.....	613,800	
The Robert Reford Co., Ltd.....	524,708	
Imperial Lumber Co.....	289,020	
Montreal Lumber Co.....	228,189	
Sundry Shippers, Railways, etc.....	10,565,497	4,393,979
Total feet	239,222,380	222,424,850

In the statement for 1901 the exports of one or two small shippers are not given. The only shipment of lumber to South America was one of 863,067 feet by the Export Lumber Company.

From the ports east of Montreal the following shipments were made:

	Quebec Feet.	Three Rivers and Pierreville Feet.	Other Ports Feet.
Dobell, Beckett & Co.....	43,081,000	26,62,000	8,724,000
Price Bros. & Co.....	2,500,000		65,844,000
W. & J. Sharples.....	27,051,307	17,61,000	8,301,010
J. Burstall & Co.....	6,418,790		
H. R. Goodley & Co.....	27,077,147		
McArthur Export Co.....	123,75,415		
King Bros.....	17,150,557		
H. Kennedy.....	6,150,000		
Totals	141,757,467	31,028,105	82,929,102

The largest shippers were Dobell, Beckett & Company, with a total of 114,762,912 feet, followed by Price Bros. & Company, W. & J. Sharples and Watson & Todd with about 67,000,000 feet each.

The following particulars regarding the timber trade of the port of Quebec are found in the annual timber trade circular of J. Bell Forsyth & Company, compiled by Mr. E. J. Dalton, of Quebec.

WHITE PINE.—The lightest export and smallest stock on record tell their own tale. The production can now be closely estimated, and will be quite inadequate to meet anything but a very moderate demand. In no case can this wood be overdone either in waney or square timber.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901 { Square... 585,432 }		2,317,443	{ 589,561 Square
Waney... 1,446,889 }			{ 361,488 Waney
1900 { Square... 570,818 }		2,754,920	{ 804,417 Square
Waney... 1,504,615 }			{ 506,001 Waney

RED PINE.—The supply and wintering stock show little change from last season's reduced figures. It has been more profitable of recent years to take out saw logs than to make square timber, and in any case the demand is not large, pitch pine having replaced this timber in the home markets.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901.....	80,917	86,535	78,084
1900.....	63,780	133,640	85,880

OAK. The supply has closely approximated to that of the preceding year, and although the shipments have shown a reduction, the wintering stock remaining has fallen to the lightest recorded figures. There is no probability of an increased production unless a very marked advance in price takes place.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901.....	498,261	516,437	126,874
1900.....	488,100	779,040	315,213

ELM.—The large supply consists to a great extent of soft elm. The recorded stock is made up largely of this wood, and is consequently quite misleading. Rock elm is scarce and its contract value has been fully maintained.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901.....	1,023,372	548,869	594,922
1900.....	712,468	682,600	115,311

ASH.—The demand in the United Kingdom has fallen off except for large wood of good quality. Small wood is not wanted. Meantime good wood of any size cannot be purchased except at full prices owing to scarcity of suitable standing timber.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901.....	135,245	118,074	25,420
1900.....	91,745	84,880	2,211

BIRCH. A moderate production has been well shipped out and the manufacture will be kept within reasonable limits to meet anticipated demand. A good demand from the United States for sawn wood will ensure this.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901.....	291,786	304,584	7,721
1900.....	441,019	371,240	11,486

PINE DEALS.—The Ottawa mill cuttings have again been placed for next season's manufacture at unchanged prices. Some considerable dissatisfaction has existed over the changed culling, but there seems every prospect of this being fairly adjusted. The following figures being only for Quebec, represent but a small portion of the trade. They are given in 100 Quebec standards, equal to 2,750 feet B. M.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901.....	383,655	379,993	12,062
1900.....	182,307	233,540	15,720

SPRUCE DEALS. Values have been fairly maintained on this side throughout the season and the mill cuttings for next year have been placed at a decided advance on previous figures. The exceedingly light stock in Quebec as compared with former years is very striking.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1901.....	6,900,659	6,728,669	253,048
1900.....	5,414,171	4,965,468	415,038

SAWN LUMBER.—Local consumption has been very large, and the increased demand from the United States has advanced prices for such an export that little or nothing has been shipped to River Platte, the market there being unable to respond to the advance demanded by shippers.