# TRADE REVIEW

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN,) July 25, 1894.

THE GENERAL SURVEY.

A TTENTION among business men in this country has naturally been directed during the month to the railway tie-up in the United States. Sufficient of our lumber is shipped to the other side to cause us to feel quite seriously a disturbance, as large as has arisen out of the Pullman trouble. Those who had made considerable sales of lumber to United States dealers, have been obliged in the meantime to hold shipments. The trouble is now supposed to be ended and supplies will commence to move, though it is to be expected that the outcome of lumber will be affected by the discontent and unsettledness of trade, that will be a certain aftermath of the big strike. Immediate shipments of Canadian lumber to the States are also being affected by tariff legislation in that country. We learn of large sales that have been closed, but the instructions are to hold lumber in the meantime.

It is fitting to draw attention in this column to something we have to say on the editorial page concerning foreign export fields for Canadian lumber. It may be that a consideration of the matter is not going to put money in the lumbermen's pockets to-day, but there can be little doubt that a study of the conditions named in the article in question will bear good fruit in the future, and the time need not be very distant.

The drives in most parts of the country are coming along with less trouble this year than is usually the case. Reports from certain points along the north shore show that there will be few, if any, logs hung up in that district. To a good extent the same is the case in the Ottawa district. Just yet we cannot say how the volume of cut, as indicated by the logs that come along, will compare with other years. But it seems quite certain that the cut will be smaller than a year ago. Already preparations, which is something unusual so early in the season, are being made for operations in the woods, a circumstance that tells of strong confidence in lumber, and is a hopeful outlook for the future. It is to be remarked that these operations are principally by American owners of Canadian limits, and would appear to be indicative of the belief that free lumber is becoming daily a greater certainty.

The depression in the American market is having an effect on the New Brunswick mills, and several of these are closed down. Dealers in different parts of the province are careless as to making sales, believing that prices will advance shortly. It is an impression with New Brunswick lumbermen that the British lumber market is improved, though it must be confessed that other advices do not give strong encouragement in that

Prices of lumber have been reduced in Winnipeg by \$1.00 per 1000 feet. Competition from Minnesota lumber is given as the cause for this step. Lumber trade, generally, in the Northwest is slow. And the same is to be said of British Columbia.

Nothing cheery can be written of local lumber trade. Business, both in the country districts and the city, is slow enough.

## UNITED STATES.

Trade this year has been going altogether in the wrong direction to give any necessity for such a disaster as has come to the United States during the past month in the shape of a great railway strike. Dull as business has been the strike has intensified the dullness. At many of the leading centres it has simply been impossible to make shipments. Then the disturbance has had a discouraging influence on those who were disposed to enter into building this summer, and with midsummer reached, it is a question whether operations that had been planned a month ago, will go on now, before fall at any rate. With prices as low in June as many believed they would reach for some time, considerable sales of lumber have been made, but these have been held, because of the strike, and if dealers find the anticipated demand shrinking it will be another case where commerce has suffered from the strike. In the planing mills of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, we are

told that operations have been practically stopped and thousands of employees thrown out of work. The Puget Sound and Washington territory have suffered through the strike from the fact that it was impossible for them to get supplies through to destination. Thus the matter stands to-day and it will require a few weeks of breathing, now that the strike is seemingly ended, before lumbermen will know just how bad things are with them. It is believed, with the season as far advanced as at present, that it is quite clear that there will be a decided shortage in the output of white pine logs. The curtailment in cut that was freely predicted at the time is apparently going to be realized. Prices, it is expected, will benefit by the situation.

### FOREIGN.

The second three months of the lumber trade in Great Britain did not keep pace with an encouraging movement that showed itself during January, February, and March. The consumption then improved, but to quote the Denny, Mott & Dickson circular: "The first half of the year closed with weak markets all round. Values being so low, there seems little room for a fall; but needy holders may be forced to realize and notwithstanding cheap money, there is little temptation for the stronger ones to 'hold the baby,' should large parcels be forced on the market." The London Timber Trades Journal attributes the unsatisfactory conditions of the Canadian market business to the bad feeling brought on by the utter collapse of the freight markets for parcels. "Sellers who had purchased early in the year, probably having calculated their prices on the basis of a 40s. freight, are naturally dissatisfied with how the things have gone. But who could have foreseen when the selling season was on that in June parcels of deals could be brought forward at fully 10s, per standard under these rates." This same journal expresses the opinion that the destruction by fire of Booth's mill at Ottawa, will probably mean a loss of 12,000 Petersburg standards or more to the British market should much stock have been burnt. Farnworth & Jardine, of Liverpool, in their wood circular report that imports, with few exceptions, have been heavy, and that a want of confidence continues to be displayed. The South America market holds in very fair condition, and there is a slight improvement in conditions in Australia.

Attention is being drawn to the fact, that at present, at least, there is not very much encouragement for exporters of hardwood. Our Chicago cotemporary, Hardwood, says, it is simply absurd for any reasonable person to make promiscuous shipments of lumber to any foreign market, for to do so is about equivalent to giving away the stock. The market reports prove very conclusively that stock is simply sacrificed for the freight and accumulated charges, and that in many cases, so far from obtaining a fair return for his lumber, the consignor gets nothing for it at all. A late issue of the Timber Trades Journal, of London, confirms this view. It says: "We have more than once alluded to what appeared the impolicy of holders pressing their stocks upon a weak market, while there seemed a chance of better times to come: but we think now, from the results, that those who adopt these tactics are acting wisely in their generation by selling before the market is crowded out by new invasions, equally impatient of a moment's delay in competing for the ready penny. First come, first served, that is the system of trade, and the big importers, no doubt, are fully alive to the fact that whatever proportions the coming supplies may reach, they will be more than enough to prevent prices from advancing." C. Leary Co., of London, in their monthly circular of present date, say there is little prospect of any market revival in consumption, though they add, the tone is steady and the additional supplies that may be expected this year should be readily absorbed.

# TORONTO, ONT.

TORONTO, July 25, 1894.

1 1-4 in. cut up and better	22.00	26.
IXIO and I2 dressing and better	00 0	
1X10 and 12 mill run	20 0	3 22 0
1X10 and 12 common	10 00	9 17 6
Tato and 12 common	13 0	3 14 0
1x10 and 12 spruce culls	10 00	) II (
1x10 and 12 mill culls	10 00	0 11 (
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	0 22 6

r inch dressing and better r inch siding mill run r inch siding common r inch siding ship culls r inch siding mill culls					
1 1-2 and thicker cutting up plank 1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run					
1 114 inch flooring	12 00 13				
1 1-2 inch flooring XXX shingles, 16 inch XX shingles 16 inch Lath, No. 1 Lath, No. 2					
WARD QUO Mill cull boards and scantling\$10 00   Shipping cull boards, promis-	F. M. 11-2 in. flooring, dres'd 26 00 30 00				
cuous widths 13 00 stocks 16 00 Scantling and joist, up to 16 ft 14 00 " 18 ft 15 00	" " dres'd 25 00 28 00 11-4 in. flooring, un-				
" " 20 ft 16 00 " 22 ft 17 00 " " 24 ft 10 00	1 1-4 in. flooring, dres'd 18 00 20 00 undres'd 12 00 15 00				
" " 26ft 20 00   " 28 ft 22 00   " 30 ft 24 00	Clapboarding, dres'd XXX sawn shingles				
32 IT 27 00   34 ft 29 50   23 50	per M 2 60 260 Sawn lath				
" " 36 ft 31 00 38 ft 33 00 30 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Cherry, No. 1 and 2 28 00 30 00 Cherry, No. 1 and 2 . 70 00 90 00				
and thicker, dry . 25 00 28 00	White ash, 1 and 2 24 00 35 60 Black ask, 1 and 2 20 00 30 00				
Picks Am. inspection. 30 00   HARDWOODSPER M					
Ash, white, 1 to 2 in\$18 00 \$20 00   "2½ to 4 20 00 24 00 "black, 1"1½ fo 01 18 00 Birch, \$4., 1"44 17 00 20 00	Elm, soft 1 "1½\$11 00 \$12 00 13 00 12 00 13 00 1				
" red x " ½ 20 00 22 00	Hickory 1½ "2 28 00 30 00				
" yellow 1 " 4 14 00 15 00 Basswood 1 " 1½ 15 00 16 00 " 1½ " 2 16 00 18 00	Oak, red, p'n 1				
" ' 2 " 4 22 00 25 00  " yellow 1 " 4 14 00 15 00  Basswood 1 " 1½ 15 00 16 00  " 1½" 2 16 00 18 00  Butternut 1 " 1½ 23 00 25 00  " 3 25 00 28 00  Chestnut 1 " 2 2 00 25 00  Cherry 1 " 1½ 50 00 60 00  " 4 60 00 65 00	"quart'd i "2 48 00 52 00 Walnut i "3 85 00 100 00				
Cherry 1 "1½ 50 00 60 00 2 "4 60 00 65 00	Whitewood t "2 32 00 30 "				
OTTAWA					
Pine, good sidings, per M feet, b.m Pine, good strips, """" Pine, good shorts, """" Pine, znd quality sidings, per M feet, Pine, znd quality strips, """ Pine, znd quality shorts, """ Pine, shipping cull stock, """ Pine, box cull stock, """ Pine, s.c. strips and sidings "" Pine, mill cull. Lath, per M	OTTAWA, July 25, 1894				
QUEBEC					
White pine—i	QUEBEC, July 25, 1894 N THE RAFT.				
For inferior and ordinary according measured off	average, etc., measured off. 16 23 39				
For superior In shipping order Waney board, 18 to 19 inch Waney board, 19 to 21 inch	" " " 29 36 " " 33 40 " " " 30 40 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "				
RED PINE —IN THE RAFT.  ## Measured off, according to average and quality					
OAK: -MICHIGAN AND OHIO.  By the dram, according to average and quality					
By the dram, according to average and quality, 45 to 50 feet 30 " 30 to 35 feet 25					
ASH.  ASH.  14 inches and up, according to average and quality 30  BIRCH.					
16 inch average, according to average and quality					
STAVES.  Merchantable Pipe, according to qual and specitin—nominal \$330					
W. O. Puncheon, Merchantable, according to quality					
NEW YOR	•				
NEW YORK, July 25L	ittle new business is being				
done in this market. Certain contract orders are being filled, but even these are of a limited kind. We hear					

filled, but even these are of a limited kind. We hear a fair amount of West India business being done from

WHITE PINE-WESTERN GRADES.				
Uppers, 1 in \$44 006	@45 oo l	Coffin boards 20 00 25		
1/4, 1/2 and 2 in 46 00	47 00	Box, in\$17 000		
3 Mills 4 III 55 CO	50 00	Incker 17 50		
Selects, 1 in 40 00	41 00	Ccil'g, base, fig. No. 1 40 00 1		
1 iii., ali wide 41 00	43 00	No. 2 25 00 %		
1/4, 1/2 and 2 in 43 00	44 00	No. 3 24 00 32		
3 and 4 in 52 00	53 ∞	Shelving, No. 1 30 00		
Fine common, 1 in 36 oo	37 00			
11/4, 11/2 and 2 in 38 00	40 00	Molding, No. 1 36 00 37		
3 and 4 in 46 00	48 00	110. 2 34 00 44		
Cutting up, 1 in. No. 1 28 00	30 00	Bevel sid g, clear 22 50 at		
No. 2 21 00	23 00			
Thick, No. 1 29 00	32 00			
No. 2 24 00	20 00	_ No. 3 10 00 4		
Common, No. 1, 10		Norway, cl, and No. 1 23 00		
and 12 in 22 00		No. 2 20 00 19		
140. 2 20 00	21 00	Common 18 00 19		