

OSWEGO, N.Y.

Dec. 24th.—The demand for lumber is much larger than was ever before known at this season of the year. Assortments are already very much broken, the stocks of upper grades are fast disappearing, and dealers have difficulty in filling orders in anything better than common lots of mill run. The following are the quotations:—

Three uppers.....	\$42 00@45 00
Pickings.....	32 00@35 00
Fine, common.....	30 00@32 00
Common.....	14 00@18 00
Culls.....	13 00@15 00
Mill run lots.....	17 00@22 00
Sidings, selected, 1 inch.....	34 00@35 00
1 1/2 inch.....	34 00@35 00
Mill run, 1x10, 13' to 16 feet.....	17 00@21 00
selected.....	23 00@25 00
shippers.....	15 00@16 00
Stripe, 1 and 1 1/2 inch mill run.....	15 00@22 00
Culls, selected.....	23 00@25 00
Culls.....	13 00@15 00
1x0 selected for clapboards.....	25 00@40 00
Shingles, XXX, 18 inch, pine.....	3 50@ 4 00
XX.....	2 50@ 3 00
XXX, 18 inch, cedar.....	3 00@ 3 30
XX.....	2 25@ 2 50
Lath.....	1 40@ 1 60

TONAWANDA.

CARGO LOTS—SAGINAW INSPECTION.

Three uppers.....	\$40 00@45 00
Common.....	17 50@20 00
Culls.....	11 50@12 50

BUFFALO.

We quote cargo lots:—

Uppers.....	\$40 00@45 00
Common.....	17 50@20 00
Culls.....	11 50@12 50

LIVERPOOL.

Duncan, Ewing & Co.'s circular, dated Liverpool, 3rd December, 1881, quotes the arrivals since 1st February to date in the last three years from Quebec thus:—In 1881, 103 vessels, 76,968 tons; in 1880, 130 vessels, 119,587 tons; in 1879, 77 vessels, 64,966 tons. Their comparative table of supplies since 1st February to date, in the last three years, shows the import of Quebec pine timber to be:—In 1881, 30,159 logs; in 1880, 45,544 logs; in 1879, 22,674; Quebec deals, in 1881, 1,227,247 pieces; in 1880, 1,753,583 pieces; in 1879, 991,956 pieces. They say there has been a more satisfactory business done during the past month than has been experienced since the season commenced, and the stocks held over (with the exception of pitch pine) are in the aggregate much more moderate than they were at this period last year, whilst the consumption of square timber for the month is almost double that of November, 1880.

CANADIAN FREIGHTS.

The London *Timber Trades Journal* has another long article in favor of "Canada, its people, and its produce." It concludes as follows:—As a corn-producing country the Dominion of Canada may be considered yet in its infancy, but in respect of its timber production it is already prepared to supply the outside world to any extent that may be required, and its export is yearly increasing. The importation into this country from British North America was in 1878 1,224,051 loads, in 1879 (a bad year) the quantity fell to 1,101,020 loads, but in 1880 it rose to 1,507,662 loads. Russia and Scandinavia, the other two sources of our chief supplies, during the same time sent us as follows:—Russia, 1878, 1,237,026 loads; 1879, 898,509 loads; and 1880, 1,397,267 loads; Sweden and Norway in 1878, 1,921,573 loads; 1879, 1,843,283 loads; and in 1880, when a dearth of timber was to take place in these regions, 2,267,082 loads. The quantity sent to this country by the three shipping countries just enumerated and summarized for the three years was:—

From Russia.....	2,532,730 loads.
It. America.....	3,832,733 "
Scandinavia.....	6,021,938 "

By which figures it will be seen that our North American colonies, though more remote, send us 50 per cent. more timber than Russia, including Finland, and nearly two-thirds of the quantity we get from Norway and Sweden, many of whose chief shipping ports are within four or five days' sail of our shores. Were there any mode of equalizing the expense of transmission, the colonial trade in timber with us would be much greater, but the high rate of freight in proportion to value embarrasses their trade with Great Britain. On corn 5s. on 40s.

is about the freight from Canada to this country, but on timber about 20s. on 40s.; for instance, 65s. per standard in paid on spruce deals, many of which do not realize £6 10s. at market, clear of landing and other charges.

From these figures it will be seen that on low class wood goods the freight from the Gulf of St. Lawrence is 50 or 60 per cent. of the selling value on arrival in this country, while from Norway it is not over 25 per cent. On Quebec 1st pine deals, which fetch £20 and upwards to sometimes £25, the freight is not so prohibitory, as these pay no more for carriage than the roughest scantlings. Even then the freight will be 18 to 20 per cent. on the selling value. But on boat goods from Norway, such as prepared flooring, the average freight will only be 15 or 16 per cent. When we see the disadvantages under which the timber trade of Canada labors in its European export, we can easily understand how great would be its expansion in the United Kingdom under a more equalized system.

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRACEBRIDGE, Dec. 24th.—The following is a statement of this season's cut of saw logs and board timber, as near as it can be got at now, for the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound:—

Muskoka Mill and Lumber Co.....	20 millions
British Canadian L. and T. Co.....	22 "
R. Power.....	15 "
Brentwood Lumber Co.....	5 "
Georgian Bay Lumber Co.....	42 "
W. Christie.....	3 "
Hull.....	10 "
G. Taylor.....	4 "
Dominion Bank.....	4 "
Wm. Tait.....	4 "
C. Meaker.....	4 "
Thompson & Baker.....	3 "
Woodstock Lumber Co.....	6 "
J. Cockburn.....	6 "
Parry Sound Lumber Co.....	15 "
Ontario Bank.....	13 "
Charles Bick.....	5 "
J. M. Dollar.....	3 "
Crone.....	3 "
Sundry Others.....	5 "
Total.....	195 millions.

R. Dollar, for American markets, two million feet of long, round timber, also board timber as follows, in cubic feet:—

S. S. Cook, including what was stuck last year.....	455,000
McArthur Bros.....	100,000
Strickland.....	100,000
J. M. Dollar.....	150,000
John Durkin.....	50,000
Burton Bros.....	200,000
And on the north shore—	
McArthur Bros.....	100,000
Robert Dollar.....	300,000
O. F. Wright.....	100,000
M. McDugall.....	150,000
Total.....	1,735,000

At present we have no snow, consequently no hauling, and the prospects are poor for any soon, so the above figures may not be realized, but the cutting and skidding is nearly all done. Men are very plentiful now, and wages have dropped about four dollars per month.

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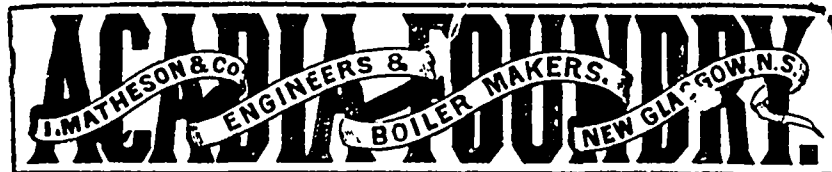
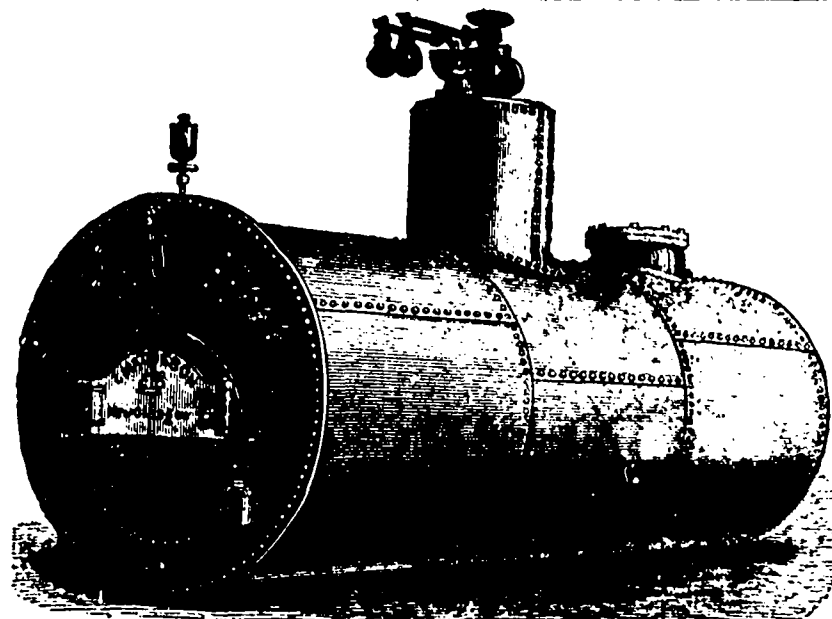
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