

and 18 1/2 in. deep, 20 1/2 d. Lot 3—about 23 logs, more or less, 17 in. and 17 1/2 deep, 20 1/2 d. Lot 4—about 20 logs, more or less, 16 1/2 in. deep, 20 d. Lot 5—about 22 logs, 16 in. deep, and Lot 6, about 20 logs more or less, 16 in. deep, 19 1/2 d. Lot 7—about 22 logs, 15 1/2 in. deep and Lot 8 about 22 logs, more or less, 15 1/2 in. deep, 18 1/2 d. Lot 9—about 21 logs, 15 in. deep, 18 1/2 d. Lot 10—about 23 logs, more or less, 15 in. deep, 18 1/2 d. Lot 11—about 17 logs, 14 1/2 in. deep, 18 1/2 d. Lot 12—about 16 logs, more or less, 14 1/2 in. deep, 18 1/2 d. Lot 13—about 21 logs, more or less, 14 in. deep, 18 1/2 d. Lot 14—about 15 logs, more or less, 13 1/2 in. deep and under, 16 1/2 d. Lot 15—balance of birch, 19 1/2 d. Lot 16—about 18 logs maple, more or less, 16 1/2 in. deep and under, 16 d. Lot 17—ash 16 d. Lot 18—elm, 17 d. Lot 19—beech, 16 d. The foreign average depth is 14 1/2 in. and the average price realized was 10 1/2 d. per foot. The principal buyers were: Lunley, Liody & Co., Williamson & Davies, Finchett, Lean & Co., W. Kay Bolton and a Mr. Crompton.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN)

One question is being asked in Ottawa lumber circles these days and it is "what will the log cut be?" It is a generally accepted fact that there will be a reduction as compared with last year, but the extent of that reduction will depend on the weather with which the closing weeks of winter will be filled. Careful inquiry amongst the firms and their agents go to show that the deep snow was not the general impediment it was thought to be early in the winter. In the Temiscamingue, Kippewa, Coulonge, Deep River and Black River districts there was no very excessive snow fall, but trouble was experienced from the fact that the ground was not frozen and the snow was light, making road building a difficult task. In the Madawaska, Dumoine, Gatineau and Lievere countries the snow was deeper than in the others named, and gave more trouble. Log cutting was suspended earlier than in past seasons, but there is a probability that it may be resumed again.

From all accounts the scarcity of labor early in the season and the tendency of the men to "jump" their jobs later on will have more to do with the shortage in the log cut than the adverse natural conditions.

In Hull last week interesting sessions of the Quebec Colonization Committee were held. This committee was appointed by order of the Quebec Government to enquire into the relations between the lumber operators and the settlers. Evidence was given by J. R. Booth, E. B. Eddy, George H. Perley, H. K. Egan and others; the gist of the evidence was that settlers in timbered districts are a source of danger and that land is frequently taken up simply for the illegal cutting of the timber that

rightfully belongs to the lumber firms. It is probable that the commission will recommend to the Quebec government that the lands fit for colonization and cultivation be set apart and the remainder held as a forest reserve. Upon the latter it will be possible to so regulate the annual cut of timber that the forest wealth of the country may be preserved perpetually. This would be done by cutting only the large matured trees.

On account of the continued severity of the weather and the steady accumulation of ice at the Chaudiere, it has been found impossible to run J. R. Booth's mill during the past month by reason of lack of power. A scheme is now under way to merge all interests at the Chaudiere and take concerted action towards the improvement of conditions.

"Nothing doing" is the word in manufactured lumber circles these days. Dealers are busy with office work and are looking forward to a busy spring.

OTTAWA, February 19, 1904.

THE LONDON MARKET.

The London timber market is thus reported by Messrs. Churchill & Sim:

Selling in the London market has been on a large scale during January, but in spite of this the deliveries from the docks are some 2,600 standards less than they were in January, 1903, and this is in no way compensated for by an overside delivery of 400 standards more than in the corresponding month last year. Prices have fallen steadily but very gradually, for in the absence of buying ahead there is nothing to undermine the position of the market or to prevent the gradual liquidation of the heavy stocks held here at approximately the present range of values. The free buying of certain classes of stock for shipment from abroad at next open water, which was a feature of the closing months of 1903, was not resumed after the Christmas holidays, and January has been the quietest month for free on board buying that has been known for many years past. Neither for this country nor for the Continent, nor for the Cape market has much selling been possible, although shippers are willing to take much more moderate prices than they have recently been holding for. The stocks held in the chief importing centres are sufficient for a reducing demand, so that buyers can wait, and apparently will wait, to get a clear view of future prospects, especially perhaps with regard to the effect on the money market of the war between Russia

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and Japan. The business usually effected in January and February will this year be more easily effected in April and May, and the more shippers realize and acquiesce in this the better.

There is again no change to report in the pine deal market in London. It is held steady by the small supplies, and by the prospect of still another augmentation of the cost of the new season's shipments. The demand continues small, and special, and deals have to be of very full quantity to command the current quotations. Spruce deals have fallen again in London during January in common with all white wood. If left to themselves they should rally quickly, as the prices for further shipments seem likely to be higher rather than lower, supported by the American demand. In this country, however, spruce comes into competition with so much other white wood and interior redwood that it is not entirely ruled by shipping prices. For birch, elm, ash and white pine timber there has been but a poor demand in January. Oak has perhaps held its own in a small way.

LUMBER PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The following prices were realized for Canadian pine and spruce lumber at an auction sale held by Churchill & Sim, London, England, on February 10th:

PINE.—Ex. Orcadian, from Montreal—10-13 ft. 3x7-10 in. first quality, £20 5s per standard; 12-13 ft. 3x9-10 in. second quality, £17; 11-13 ft. 3x7-8, £11 15s. Ex. Monmouth, from Quebec—8-11 ft. 3x 11-19 in. first quality, £31; 3-9 ft. 3x11, £22 10s; 4-8 ft. 3x4-10, £23 10s. Ex. Milwaukee, from Quebec—6-9 ft. 3x11 in. second quality, £22 10s; 12-15 ft. 3x10-21 in. third quality, £10 5s; 13-17 ft. 3x8, £9 10s; 13-16 ft. 3x7, £9 5s; 6-9 ft. 3x11,

£10 10s. Ex. Montezuma, from Montreal—14-16 ft. 3x11 in. fourth quality, £9 10s. Ex. Mount Royal, from Montreal—14 ft. 3x11 in. fourth quality, £10 and £11; 12-16 ft. 3x11, £10; 9-11 ft. 3x11, £9 15s. Ex. Rossetti, from Miramichi, N. B.—3-21 ft. 3x6 in. first, second and third quality, £6; 4-21 ft. 3x5, £5 15s; 4-19 ft. 2 1/2 x 5-6, £6; 10-21 ft. 3x11-18 in. fourth quality, £6 5s; 10-20 ft. 3x9-10, £6 5s; 11-20 ft. 3x7-8, £5 10s.

SPRUCE.—Ex. Orcadian, from Montreal—12-14 ft. 3x9 in. first quality, £11 5s per standard; 12-14 ft. 3x6-8, £10 10s; 9-10 3x9-12 in. second quality, £9 15s; 9-10 ft. 3x7-8, £8 10s; 9 ft. 3x6-7, £8 5s. Ex. Milwaukee, from Quebec—7-9 ft. 3x7-11 in. third quality, £7 10s; 8-14 ft. 3x11 in. fourth quality, £8 5s; 8-14 ft. 3x9, £8 5s. Ex. Lake Michigan, from Quebec—12-13 ft. 3x9-14 in. first quality, £12; 11-16 ft. 3x12-17 in. fourth quality, £7 10s; 9-14 ft. 3x11, £8 10s; 10-16 ft. 3x10, £7 15s; 13-16 ft. 3x7-8, £7 10s. Ex. Mount Temple, from Montreal—10-16 ft. 3x8 in. fourth quality, £7 10s; 10-16 ft. 3x8 in. fourth quality, £7 10s; 10-16 ft. 3x7, £7 5s; 12-13 ft. 3x11, £8 5s; 10-11 ft. 3x9, £11 15s; 12-13 ft. 3x12, £7 10s; 7-14 ft. 3x7-17 in. fifth quality, £7. Ex. Montezuma, from Quebec—12-14 ft. 3x8 in. second quality, £8; 13 ft. 3x9 in. fourth quality, £8. Ex. Milwaukee, from Quebec—9-16 ft. 3x10-11 in. first quality, £11; 9-16 ft. 3x8, £10 15s. Ex. Mount Royal, from Quebec—10-14 ft. 3x12-13 in. fourth quality, £7 5s; 9-13 ft. 3x9, £7 15s; 10-13 ft. 3x7-8, £7 10s; 13-14 ft. 3x8, £7 10s.

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