

to London, 10,845 deals; Siberian, to Glasgow, 16,718 deals.

Exports of lumber from St. John, N. B., for the past week include 5,350,000 feet long lumber, 624,000 lath, 1,669,000 shingles, 200 cords of wood, 13,500 clapboards, and 50,000 pickets to United States markets, and 2,565,000 feet of long lumber to the United Kingdom.

Lumber shipments from St. John, N. B., for the week include: Per sch. Glenora, for Salem, by Stetson, Cutler & Co., 3,995 boards, 109,680 plank; sch. Greta, for New York, by S. T. King & Sons, 159,932 deals, 28,328 plank; sch. Beaver, for New York, by Randolph & Baker, 1,380,000 laths; str. Inchlong, for Liverpool, by W. M. Mackay, 1,449,516 deals and battens, 92,628 scantling, 102,825 ends, 875 tons birch timber; sch. Saxon, for City Island, by Stetson, Cutler & Co., 12,006 deals; bgt. Carrick, for Drogheda, by W. M. Mackay, 319,084 deals and battens, 7,662 ends; per sch. Thistle, for New York, by Miller & Woodman, 186,852 deals; sch. Atwood, for Providence, by Dunn Bros. & Co., 131,156 scantling; ss Damara, for London, Jarvis Wilson, 177 pieces birch timber, 100 loads 845 pieces spruce deals, 22,482 feet; ss Macduff, for Glasgow, by W. M. Mackay, 1,877,171 deals and battens, 1,605 scantling, 110,777 ends; sch. Canary, for Vineyard Haven, S. T. King & Sons, 700,000 laths; sch. Marguerite, for Boston, by A. Cushing & Co., 74,091 scantling; sch. Comrade, for Rockland, by Master, 100 cords wood; sch. Modoc, for New York, by L. M. Jewett, 132,794 deals, 409,300 laths.

UNITED STATES.

Shipments of lumber so far this season from Alpena, Mich., are 62,049,000 feet of lumber, 4,765,000 shingles, 3,976,000 lath, 631,500 pieces of cedar.

Log run at Michigan is held at \$14 and \$18. Box lumber is being held at \$10 to \$10.50, though sales, it is said, have been made at from \$9 to \$9.50. Norway is nominal at \$8 and hemlock \$7.50, but nobody wants it.

COOPERAGE CONDITIONS.

The Sutherland-Innes Co., Chatham, Ont., in its circular letter for August, has this to say of the cooperage situation: "Since our July report, the state of the coopering trade has shown a great improvement, and prospects for fall trade are very encouraging. Flour barrel stock has been in good demand all over the country, and fine grades are being picked up by the large barrel manufacturers for fall and winter trade. Prices are firm and there has been no cutting done by first-class manufacturers. We make a specialty of turning out an extra quality of flour barrel staves for machine work, jointing in such a way that they will not buckle in the tresser. We also joint staves, specially for hand barrels, and supply kiln dried staves when parties who have no kilns themselves desire them. Salt barrel stock was not used so largely last month as it was previously, and prices are very low. Manufacturers who make an extra good grade of No. 2 staves cannot sell at present prices without loss, and if they want to sell for salt trade, will have to reduce quality to meet prices; otherwise not cater for this trade at all. Hoops are not so bad, but prices are still too low, owing

to parties offering off-grade sugar barrel hoops at low figures, which will not allow manufacturers of first-class hoops to compete for the business. Heading is also low. White ash staves are now nearly all cleaned up, manufacturers of choice stock having very little left. Prices are firm, and, in fact, very few makers are offering stock at all, but holding what they have to fill contracts made earlier in the season. The cement trade has only been fairly active, but prices are being maintained, most of the mills having contracted for all the stock they will turn out this season. Few, if any, cement staves will be carried over into next year. Lime barrel stock has been in very good demand, especially basswood and cottonwood staves, while some lime burners are using No. 2 stock. We put up special No. 2 staves for this trade at a slight advance over the ordinary No. 2, and they are meeting with great favor. Heading and hoops for this purpose are in good demand at fair prices. Apple barrel stock is now moving freely, and while, in some parts, the crop is a failure, in others it is immense, and more stock will be used this fall than for the last two years. Prices are as yet very low, but we look for an advance by Sept. 1. Prices for apple barrel hoops and heading are, in some cases, lower. The truck and packing barrel trade has hardly been as good this season as usual, the only industry that has been very busy being the glass blowers. Prices are normal, according to kind of stock required. The cranberry barrel season is only commencing, but some large orders have already been placed. Nail keg stock has been in exceptionally good demand, and prices all along the line. The stock is now very scarce, and good prices are ruling. At present, there exists a strong feeling among many manufacturers that, on account of the extra expense and care this season's market demands of them, in the finish and quality of their output, they should be entitled to an increase of price; and a very strong opinion prevails among the trade that the only remedy to bring around a fair and legitimate valuation is a curtailment by large and small manufacturers of the output of their mills in all branches of the slack cooperage trade. In the tight cooperage trade, the demand for thoroughly seasoned stock has been quite active, but the actual supply on hand, as usual, has been very limited. In fact, it has been almost an impossibility to secure fairly seasoned stock, and, consequently, purchasers have been holding off.

THE CAMPS.

Lumbermen have commenced operations on the head waters of the Tobique, N. B., for next year.

William Mackay, of Ottawa, has sent large gangs of men to the woods to cut square timber. Wages are expected to rule about the same as last year.

Nat Warner, of Saginaw, has taken a contract to get out about 60,000 cubic feet of rock elm near Penwater, in that State, for McArthur Bros. & Co., of Toronto. The work of cutting will begin next month.

Lumber operators in New Brunswick are commencing to make contracts for next winter. Cunliffe Bros., C. H. Dickie and J. A. Laliberte, of Port Kent, A. E.

Hammond, of Van Buren, and Thos. Clair have already made their arrangements. Their cut on the Upper St. John will probably aggregate 40,000,000.

Loveland, Roys & White, the Michigan syndicate, who purchased a tract of timber in the Georgian Bay district some months ago, have a crew of men cutting waney pine. They expect to get out 200,000 cubic feet for the foreign market.

The Central Lumber Co., Michigan, who have large timber interests on the Blind River, Ont., are about starting two camps at work. The calculation is to put in from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet of logs, which are to be rafted to Saginaw next season.

EASTERN STATES CONDITIONS.

No large quantities of lumber are going out from Albany, N. Y.; at the same time there is a very fair enquiry. The call from New York is improving for all kinds of stock. The timber trade is commencing to feel the benefit of the large amount of building going on in that city. Dealers very confidently assert that prices for pine, spruce and hemlock in this market will increase in the fall.

The movement of lumber in Buffalo the past few weeks shows an improvement and enquiries are running into good size. A Buffalo dealer, who has returned from New York, says that box lumber has got down as low as \$11.75 delivered.

Trade is not looking up very much at Tonawanda. Shingles and laths are moving fairly well. Box and common are steady. Dressing, star clear, and builders' stock is holding its own at firm quotations.

Complaint still comes from New York, that trade is somewhat quiet. Eastern spruce is the hardest line to keep track of; it seems subject to many changes. Prices, it is said, have dropped as low as \$11.

SPRUCE VALUES.

E. J. Swan, of New York, who was one of a syndicate that acquired recently large tracts of spruce lands in Quebec, has been endeavoring to interest other American capitalists in the venture. His claim is that the syndicate have possession of 350,000 acres of heavily timbered land. He thinks the pulp industry is something very bright in outlook, and believes fortunes can be made out of Canadian spruce. The claim is that this spruce makes the finest pulp, and by a process recently developed in Germany, silk from spruce pulp wood can be made, which only an expert can distinguish from the genuine article. The syndicate say they are going to build a \$1,000,000 plant in Montreal to make this silk pulp. Another story is that some one recently bought the pulp wood on 100,000 acres in Quebec, paying therefor to the farmers who owned it \$1 an acre, and sold out within 90 days for \$8 an acre, clearing up a nice profit of \$700,000.

ENGLISH OPINION OF QUÉBEC TRADE.

The Timber News, of Liverpool, Eng., says: On looking all round at the Quebec trade, there are some who affect to know something of the true position. We have during the week made a special set at one or two of our leading pine and spruce operators, and from what we can learn it would appear that, contrary to prophecy, first pine stocks of fair dryness and good quality must now hold their own, if an advance in price does not even occur. The impression here is that even

at Liverpool and Glasgow prices must advance for this article. As to second, third and fourths, a good tone prevail, more especially in the 4th pine market. The London spruce business is still in a most unsatisfactory position, and it is difficult to see when it will again raise its head to that place that it held, 573, two years ago. We hear of 1s. 3d. per 100 std. profit transactions in the Liverpool trade, but it would appear from information to hand that London hardly comes second in this respect. One feature noticeable in the Canadian hardwood London market is the number of parcels of birch planks that are offered by agents on a c.i.f. basis, but, as a rule, never reach London. The inference to be drawn from this is, that better prices prevail at other points than the London market will afford.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES AND CHANGES.

Prescott & Co., well-known New Brunswick lumbermen, are about to erect a steam mill to cut shingles and deals on River Benjamin, Restigouche County.

The St. John Lumber firm of A. Cushing & Co. is to be dissolved. George Cushing will build a mill on the site of the one destroyed by fire last spring. A. Cushing will remove to the Aroostock, Maine.

The Standard Wooden Ware Co., of Toronto, with a capital of \$25,000, is applying for a charter to manufacture all kinds of woodenware. R. Matthews, Thos. Wasson and Alfred Brown, all of Toronto, are to be first directors.

The matter of the winding up of the St. Lawrence Lumber Co., of Bathurst, N. B., of which the late Senator Burns was manager, was before the courts a few days ago on an application of some Quebec creditors to have some sales by them declared preference sales. The goods were attached at first, the creditors claiming that by the Quebec law they became the vendors again as soon as there was no payment. It seems then the goods were allowed to go to the liquidators, it being understood that they then became a sale to the liquidators. Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, presented the case for the creditors. Judgment was reserved.

SHIPPING MATTERS.

Bark Rothiemay has been chartered to load lumber at Saguenay for Buenos Ayres at \$8.

Ship Fred E. Scammell will load deals at Musquash, N. B., for West Coast England, at 37s. 6d.

Barque Olive Mount, now in England, has been chartered to load lumber at St. John, N. B., for Buenos Ayres, at \$7.

The St. Anthony Lumber Co.'s cut, which has been purchased by the Export Lumber Co., will be shipped to the United States market over the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound, and Canada Atlantic Railways.

The Norwegian ship, Prince Amadeo, supposed to be destined to Halifax, N. S., with a cargo of British Columbia cedar and Oregon pine, has been reported out into port near Valparaiso with fever on board, a number of the crew being already dead with the complaint.

LUMBER FREIGHT RATES.

LUMBER freight rates for pine on the Grand Trunk Railway have been made a fixture, as below. Of any intended change due notice will be given lumbermen.

General instructions in shipping by Grand Trunk are embodied in these words in the tariff schedule: On lumber in carloads, minimum weight, 30,000 lbs. per car, unless the marked capacity of the car be less, in which case the marked capacity (but not less than 24,000 lbs.) will be charged, and must not be exceeded. Should it be impracticable to load certain descriptions of light lumber up to 30,000 lbs. to the car, then the actual weight only will be charged for, but not less than 24,000 lbs. The rates on lumber in the tariff will not be higher from an intermediate point on the straight line than from the first named point beyond, to the same destination. For instance, the rates from Tara or Herby to Guelph, Brampton, Weston or Toronto, would not be higher than the specific rates named from Warton to the same points. The rates from Cargill and Southampton to points east of Listowel and south and west of Stratford will be the same as from Kincardine, but in no case are higher rates to be charged than as per mileage table published on page 6 of tariff.

Rates from leading lumber points on pine and other softwood lumber, shingles, etc., are as follows: From Glencairn, Creemore, Aurora, Barrie and other points in group B to Toronto, 6½c; Collingwood, Penetang, Coldwater, Waubausene, Sturgeon Bay, Victoria Harbor, Midland, Fenelon Falls, Longford, Gravenhurst and other points in group C, to Toronto, 6½c; Brace, bridge to Toronto 7c; Utterson, Huntsville, Navar, Emsdale, Katrine to Toronto, 7½c; Burk's Falls, Berriedale and Sundridge, to Toronto, 8c; South River, Powassan and Callender to Toronto, 9c; Nipissing Junction and North Bay, 10c. Rate from Goderich, Kincardine and Warton to Toronto, 6½c. These rates are per 100 lbs. Rates from Toronto east to Belkville are 7½c. per 100 lbs.; to Deseronto, 9c.; to Brockville and Prescott, 10c.; to Montreal and Ottawa, 11c. The