

to manufacturers to cut for that market rather than for Great Britain, and consequently the shipments to the latter country show a considerable falling off. Another drawback to the British trade was the high freight and insurance rates from the St. Lawrence. Owing to the Ottawa fire only about 40 per cent. of the shipments from the port of Montreal came under summer insurance rates, while 60 per cent. were under extreme autumn rates. The opening spring rates of freight ranged from 45 to 50 shillings, according to port of destination; summer and autumn rates ranged 60 shillings and upwards, as high as 75 shillings having been paid for special ports.

The trans-Atlantic shipments from the port of Montreal were approximately 239,000,000 feet, a decrease of 50,000,000 feet as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the respective shipments of the different firms from the port of Montreal for two years:

	1899—Feet.	1900—Feet.
Watson & Todd	52,152,000	55,574,000
Dobell, Beckett & Co.	54,852,000	39,429,408
W. & J. Sharples	52,166,308	37,735,855
R. Cox & Co.	35,732,949	26,826,629
McArthur Bros.	24,368,952	19,302,370
Charlemagne Lumber Co.	19,079,315	16,135,965
J. Burstall & Co.	26,887,315	14,843,496
Cox, Long & Co.		6,643,931
McLaurin Bros.	5,385,000	5,214,061
E. H. Lemay	5,934,000	4,339,925
D. Cream	1,268,840	955,526
Harold Kennedy	961,838	613,800
The Robert Reford Co., Ltd.	207,900	524,708
Imperial Lumber Co.		289,020
Montreal Lumber Co.		228,189
Sundry Shippers	9,876,804	3,328,537
Railways, etc.		7,236,960
Total feet	288,826,512	339,222,380

Only one shipment of lumber was made to the River Plate, consisting of 463,765, the shippers being the Export Lumber Company.

From ports east of Montreal, exclusive of Quebec, the following shipments were made:

	Feet.
Dobell, Beckett & Co.	97,153,332
W. & J. Sharples	41,601,780
McArthur Bros., Limited	12,946,959
J. Burstall & Co.	7,919,143
Price Bros. & Co.	60,000,000
King Bros. & Co.	25,000,000
Total	159,621,214

This brings the total lumber shipments from Montreal and eastern ports to 484,307,339 feet. The two largest shippers were Dobell, Beckett & Company, with a total 136,582,740 feet, and W. & J. Sharples with 79,337,635 feet.

The returns from the port of Quebec show a considerable falling off in the export of square and waney timber and pine and spruce deals. The annual timber trade circular of J. Bell Forsyth & Company reviews the timber trade of the port of Quebec in the following manner:

WHITE PINE.—Even with the diminished export, which is the lightest on record, the wintering stock has fallen far below that of any previous year since the trade was established. The production will be small in spite of the advanced prices, and the sources of supply seem almost exhausted.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900 { Square 570,818	2,754,920	{ 804,417 Square.	{ 506,001 Waney.
1899 { Waney 1,504,625			
1900 { Square 592,088	3,085,560	{ 1,147,817 Square.	{ 1,014,344 Waney.
1899 { Waney 1,793,281			

RED PINE.—The supply, export and wintering stock all show reduced figures. Canadian red pine deals being in good demand in the markets of the United Kingdom, the manufacture of this wood as timber will be exceedingly light this winter.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900	63,780	133,640	85,880
1899	159,977	234,240	142,078

OAK.—The export shows some falling off, but the light supply has left a very small stock on hand. The production will be very restricted this winter, and seems likely to cease altogether shortly, unless a very marked advance in price takes place.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900	488,100	779,040	303,413
1899	607,965	877,320	615,520

ELM.—The marked advance in price has brought out a good supply, but the demand even at the increased figures has been so good as to leave a lighter stock than the moderate figures of last year.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900	712,468	682,600	65,311
1899	472,889	555,360	100,373

ASH.—This wood continues in good demand at full prices, and although the advance in value has increased the production, the stock is again almost nominal.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900	91,745	84,880	2,211
1899	58,212	58,360	2,950

BIRCH.—The export has again been large, almost clearing stock. As business in this wood has been very unprofitable, the production will be much reduced.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900	441,019	371,240	11,486
1899	253,039	328,440	3,331

PINE DEALS.—The advance in value noted last year has been maintained; the Ottawa mill cuttings having been disposed of at similar figures for next season's cut. Prices continue good in the United Kingdom, but the diminished consumption shows a necessity for caution. It must be remembered the following figures are for Quebec only, and represent a very small proportion of the deal trade.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900	182,367	233,540	15,720
1899	396,000	353,000	66,003

SPRUCE DEALS.—Values have been maintained on this side of the Atlantic, but owing to the large supply of Baltic whitewood, a drop of price from the highest point has taken place in the United Kingdom, and the stock wintering there is greatly in excess of last year.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1900	5,414,171	4,965,468	904,863
1899	5,403,000	6,563,000	516,160

SAWN LUMBER.—Shipments have been almost nil during the past season to the River Platte, that market having been unable to respond to the increased value recommended by the shippers.

FREIGHTS.—Opened for steam at about forty-seven and sixpence for deals for Montreal liners, and steadily advanced, owing to the scarcity of tonnage, to seventy shillings. For steamers for Quebec timber cargoes eighty shillings for timber and fifty-five shillings for deals was paid in the spring. For sailing vessels loaded at Quebec, twenty-five shillings per load was paid for the Clyde in June.

It is interesting to compare current prices for timber with those ruling five years ago. The advance in the price of square pine timber is shown to have been about six cents per cubic foot, that in waney pine about four cents, red pine eight cents, ash six cents, while in elm the advance

had been fully fifteen cents per foot. Oak and tamarac are selling at about the same price as five years ago.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Manufacturers of lumber in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia disposed of the greater part of their product at very satisfactory prices early in the year there was a very active demand for stock for shipment to Great Britain and United States. Spruce deals which in 1899 at \$10 per thousand were freely contracted for in the early spring of last year at an advance of a dollar over this price, while South American specifications were taken at \$11.50. The prices of deals were higher, the margin of profit was no greater, owing to the increased cost of production and higher ocean freights. The shipments to the United States, while active early in the year, decreased in the fall, and the total for the port of St. John shows a decline in value of \$347,048.59. Clapboards were a drug upon the market, and such sales as were made were largely of an unprofitable character. The cedar market was also depressed, the average price being 25 to 50 cents lower than in 1899.

The trans-Atlantic shipments from the Maritime provinces were of large volume. From Brunswick they reached 489,000,000 feet, which is within 5,000,000 feet of the largest export record, that in the year 1897. The exports were chiefly to Great Britain; France and Spain about 9,000,000 feet each; Australia, 6,000,000 feet; and Italy a little over 1,000,000 feet.

Although accurate statistics are not available it is believed that a fair estimate of the total exports from Nova Scotia would be 200,000,000 feet. The shipments to trans-Atlantic ports have been given as 146,000,000 feet, showing an increase of 18,000,000 over the previous year. Probably 20,000,000 feet was shipped to South America and about 10,000,000 feet to Cuba and the West Indies. The principal shippers to South America were E. D. Davidson & Sons, of Bridgewater; Dickie & McGrath, of Tusket; Parker, E. & Co., of Yarmouth; Blackadar Bros., of Yarmouth; S. P. Benjamin, of Wolfville; and Dickie, of Lower Stewiacke; and I. T. Freeman, of Jordan River.

Below is given a table showing a comparative statement of lumber shipped from St. John to the United States in the years 1899 and 1900, the vision being made in the lumber manufactured from New Brunswick logs and that from Maine logs:

EXPORTS OF ST. JOHN TO U.S.—1899

	First Half Year.	Second Half Year.	Total.
Long lumber	\$32,935.43	\$65,075.88	\$97,011.31
Laths	28,561.72	60,095.94	88,657.66
Shingles	23,283.75	41,957.87	65,241.62
Piling	4,327.40	13,263.32	17,590.72
Kilnwood	2,879.00	4,424.00	7,303.00
Staves	132.08	340.66	472.74
Pulp		54,615.29	54,615.29
Total	\$92,119.38	\$243,772.96	\$335,892.34

MAINE LUMBER.

	1899.	1900.
Long lumber	\$519,150.96	\$277,377.30
Laths	45,182.41	40,213.73
Shingles	17,170.50	19,978.47
Clapboards	865.00	1,918.37
Staves		196.94
Shooks		681.50
Planers		1,428.24

\$582,368.87 \$277,794.55
Total, \$674,488.25 \$611,567.51