

# TRADE REVIEW.

Office of CANADA LUMBERMAN,  
Dec. 26, 1894.]

## THE GENERAL SURVEY.

THE present season of the year in the lumber trades is one that marks a parting of the roads. It is the end of the year and no great attention is given to immediate business. There is no immediate business of any account to be done. Santa Claus claims everyone's attention these times. The calendar year ends the business year with most lumber concerns and we find the trade almost everywhere getting things in shape for the balancing of books and ascertaining just what the outcome of 1894 has been.

Nor has the trade commenced yet to look out into the future. After the books have been balanced the vision will be clearer. An impression prevails, however, notwithstanding the dullness of 1894, that better days are in store for the lumber trade, and these will commence to show themselves shortly after the turn of the new year.

Various figures are being given out to indicate the cut of the mills during the season of 1894 in all the important manufacturing centres. Considerable data of this character is in possession of the LUMBERMAN, which we shall put into shape with other matter that will come before us for our annual review of the trade that will appear in next month's issue of this journal.

The following official figures, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, though fragmentary and incomplete, will give some indication of the conditions of trade. Excepting Manitoba and British Columbia, the export of lumber, timber and logs from Canada to the United States, for the three months named, amounts to \$3,648,807. Of lumber going forward \$54,506 was shipped to the United States from Ontario in bond and of this amount \$50,032 went from the Ottawa district. The shipments of logs to the United States from Quebec amounted to \$23,281. Ontario wood exports to the United States were: Lath and shingles, \$96,068; bark, \$15,972; logs and timber, \$1,501,550; lumber, \$1,183,830; lumber for export, \$54,506; picket and palings, \$3,901; poles, telegraph and hop, \$24,792; posts, \$2,706; pulp, \$43,353; hooks, staves, headings and bolts, \$189,985; cordwood, \$8,685; pulp wood, \$70,670. Quebec exported to the United States during the same period: Hemlock bark, \$2,950; lumber, \$350,601; pulp wood, \$72,784; railway ties, \$17,732; match blocks, \$6,302; shingles, \$9,336; wood pulp, \$13,071; clapboards, \$26,163; logs, \$23,281; all other wood products, \$6,990. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island sent to the United States: Lath and lumber, \$535,039; firewood, \$20,297; pulp wood, \$14,967.

In New Brunswick the opinion grows that trade during the incoming year with the United States will show a considerable enlargement. The season closed has not been a very large one in the Lake of the Woods district, the cut amounting to only about 25,000,000 feet.

## UNITED STATES.

It can seldom be written of December in the lumber business that trade has assumed large proportions. It is not the month for big business, and contrasted with November, where even in the duller times trade runs into considerable size, the contrast is noticeable. Speaking distinctly of the white pine market, whatever the past may have shown, the outlook for the future is more encouraging. Manufacturers have resolved to enter with vigor into operations quickly after the opening of the new year, and this will mean an increase in trade. Then with occasional exceptions prices for pine are now being held with greater firmness. The feeling is that if prices do not advance in the near future there is no occasion that they should shrink, and the leaders in the lumber trade have come to the conclusion that they intend to make no sacrifice in prices when it is not required. A pretty correct census of stocks can now be ascertained from all important points, and if we except Minnesota, which has a large supply of logs and lumber, the stocks generally are by no means of a size to cause anxiety. This remark applies to the mill product and is equally applicable to the wholesale trade. The stock sheets

that will be completed on Jan. 1st will, in neither case, show heavy holdings. The average trade, as a matter of fact, have purchased cautiously enough for months back to render heavy stocks an impossibility.

## FOREIGN.

Trade is on the quiet side in the markets of Great Britain and the impression prevails that pine and spruce supplies shipped to these markets annually will, during next season, fall below the average. A stronger hope of increased trade from Australia is born of the departure of the Canadian commissioner to that colony. Just how far the lumber trades will be strengthened it is a little difficult to say, but Mr. Larke is of the opinion that an improved business can be done and new avenues of trade for lumber opened out. It is thought by some that the large order from South Africa placed with the McLaren, Ross Co., of British Columbia, will not be the only good sized order that will come from that section, trade there seeming to improve. A fair trade continues to be done with South America.

## HARDWOODS.

Canadian hardwood men are by no means in good spirits. Whilst there is a demand for many lines of hardwood, prices do not encourage doing much business. The most hopeful sign in the hardwood trade is the growing impression that in the future hardwoods are going to cut an important figure in the lumber trade. They are being used in an increased degree in furniture manufacturing, for flooring, and in other ways that had not been common to them in the past. The conviction is taking hold of men who have been accustomed to large transactions in the pine trade, that it will pay them to secure hardwood timber lands, and hold them, rather than allow them to be sacrificed by the agriculturist, which is so often done now. It has seemed to the LUMBERMAN that the hardwood trade has been given the go-by very often of late years, where in some respects its possibilities are of the most encouraging character.

## SHINGLES.

Dullness, with no let-up to it, has still to be written of the shingle trade, locally, or anywhere else. In the Washington territory red cedar shingle trade has been further demoralized through the big cut made by the Ballard Co., of Tacoma. This concern, it is said, has already received orders for over 40,000,000 shingles. This continual cutting is one of the unhealthy features of the trade.

## TORONTO, ONT.

TORONTO, December 26, 1894.

### CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1-4 in. cut up and better	33 00	36 00
1x10 and 12 dressing and better	20 00	22 00
1x10 and 12 mill run	15 00	17 00
1x10 and 12 common	13 00	14 00
1x10 and 12 spruce culls	10 00	11 00
1x10 and 12 mill culls	10 00	11 00
1 inch clear and picks	28 00	32 00
1 inch dressing and better	20 00	22 00
1 inch siding mill run	14 00	15 00
1 inch siding common	12 00	13 00
1 inch siding mill cull	11 00	12 00
1 inch siding mill cull	9 00	10 00
Cull scantling	8 00	9 00
1-2 and thicker cutting up plank	24 00	26 00
1 inch strips 4 in. to 9 in. mill run	14 00	15 00
1 inch strips, common	12 00	13 00
1-4 inch flooring	16 00	17 00
1-2 inch flooring	16 00	17 00
XXX shingles, 16 inch	2 30	
XX shingles 16 inch	1 40	
Lath, No. 1	2 00	
Lath, No. 2	1 80	1 85

### HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.

Quality, 15 and 25 unless otherwise specified.

Ash, white, 1 to 2 in.	\$26 00	\$28 00	Elm, soft 1 to 1 1/2	\$14 00	\$15 00
" " 2 1/2 to 4	30 00	32 00	" " 1 1/2 to 2	15 00	16 00
" " black, 1 to 2 in.	15 00	16 00	" " rock 1 1/2 to 2	15 00	16 00
" " 2 1/2 to 4	20 00	22 00	" " 1 1/2 to 2	20 00	22 00
Birch, 1 to 2 in.	15 00	16 00	Hickory 1 1/2 to 2	20 00	22 00
" " 2 1/2 to 4	20 00	22 00	" " Maple 1 1/2 to 2	15 00	16 00
" " spruce, 1 to 2 in.	8 00	9 00	" " Oak, red, p'n 1 1/2 to 2	15 00	16 00
" " 2 1/2 to 4	15 00	16 00	" " 1 1/2 to 2	15 00	16 00
" " m. r. 1 to 2 in.	15 00	16 00	" " white 1 1/2 to 2	15 00	16 00
" " 2 1/2 to 4	20 00	22 00	" " 1 1/2 to 2	15 00	16 00
Butternut 1 to 2 in.	15 00	16 00	" " quart d 1 1/2 to 2	48 00	52 00
" " 2 1/2 to 4	20 00	22 00	" " Walnut 1 1/2 to 2	85 00	100 00
Chestnut 1 to 2 in.	15 00	16 00	" " White wood 1 1/2 to 2	32 00	36 00
" " 2 1/2 to 4	20 00	22 00			

## OTTAWA, ONT.

OTTAWA, Dec. 26, 1894.

Pine, g. 1 sidings, per M feet, b.m.	\$32 00	40 00
Pine, g. 2 sidings, " " "	27 00	35 00
Pine, g. 3 sidings, " " "	20 00	27 00
Pine, 2nd quality sidings, per M feet, b.m.	20 00	25 00
Pine, 2nd quality strips, " " "	18 00	22 00
Pine, 2nd quality shorts, " " "	15 00	18 00
Pine, shipping cull stock, " " "	14 00	16 00
Pine, box cull stock, " " "	11 00	13 00
Pine, s.c. strips and sidings " " "	11 00	14 00
Pine, mill cull " " "	8 00	10 00
Lath, per M. " " "	1 60	1 90

## NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, N. Y. Dec. 26th.—There is really nothing particularly noteworthy in this market. The trade generally are preparing themselves to sum up the season's trade and there will not be any great activity until the turn of the new year. White pine is slow and its competitor yellow pine is not cutting any particular figure in trade just now. Eastern spruce holds its place better almost than any other class of wood. There is an encouraging outlook for building operations for another year.

### WHITE PINE LUMBER

Prices for white pine lumber are governed entirely by source of supply rendering it useless to give prices for local market.

### WHITE PINE TIMBER.

Bridge timber	\$40 00 @ 50 00	Building orders	\$28 00 @ 40 00
Decking	45 00 55 00		
W. P. bridge timber	\$8 @ \$35		
W. P. decking, 3 in. thick and up	44	planed 1 s and 2 ed	
" " 2 and 2 1/2 in. thick	46	50 / \$1 per M extra	
" " yacht decking	55	60—planed 4 s. \$2 extra	
Building timber	35		

## ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26th.—Lumbermen are practically into their winter quarters, and trade has commenced to take on the quietude of the holiday season. November showed a measure of activity, which compared with the same month in other years was nothing to boast of yet it was an improvement over what trade had been done so far the present season. Quotations for pine remain firm and spruce has advanced. Lumbermen are interesting themselves to some extent in an agitation for the deepening of the canal.

### PINE.

3 1/2 in. and up, good	\$36 50	10-in. common	\$15 15
Fourths	38	12-in. dressing and better	25 34
Selects	50	Common	15 15
Pickings	45	1 1/2-in. siding, selected, 13 ft.	40 41
1 1/2 to 2-in. good	52 53	Common	15 15
Fourths	47 50	1-in. siding, selected	35 11
Selects	42 45	Common	15 15
Pickings	37 40	Norway, clear	22 25
1-in. good	42 55	Dressing	16 16
Fourths	47 50	Common	11 11
Selects	42 45	10-in. plank, 13 ft., dressing	25 25
Pickings	37 40	and better, each	42 42
Cutting-up	27 27	10-in. plank, 13-ft. culls, each	23 25
Blackett plank	30 35	10-in. boards, 13 ft., dressing	25 25
Shelving boards, 12-in. up	30 32	and better, each	25 25
Dressing boards, narrow	19 21	10-in. boards, 13-ft. culls	17 25

### LATH.

Pine	\$2 25	Spruce	\$2 00
------	--------	--------	--------

### SHINGLES.

Sawed Pine, ex. xxxx	\$4 10	Round butts, 6 x 18	\$5 50
Clear butts	3 10	Hemlock	2 15
Smooth, 6 x 18	5 40	Spruce	2 25

## OSWEGO, N. Y.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 26th.—Trade is quiet now, and with navigation closed and the holidays here, will remain so for some weeks at any rate.

### WHITE PINE.

Three uppers, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 inch	\$40 00 @ 42 00
Pickings	36 00 38 00
No. 1, cutting up	31 00 32 00
No. 2, cutting up	24 00 25 00
In strips, 4 to 8 wide, selected for moulding	32 00 34 00

### SIDING.

1 in siding, cutting up	32 00 @ 39 00	1 1/2 in selected	38 00 @ 43 00
ticks and uppers	19 00 21 00	1 1/2 in dressing	20 00 22 00
1 in dressing	19 00 21 00	1 1/2 in No. 1 culls	15 00 17 00
1 in No. 1 culls	14 00 15 00	1 1/2 in No. 2 culls	14 00 15 00
1 in No. 2 culls	13 00 14 00	1 in No. 3 culls	11 00 12 00

### 1X12 INCH.

12 and 16 feet, mill run	21 00	21 00
12 and 16 feet, No. 1 and 2, barn boards	19 00	20 00
12 and 16 feet, dressing and better	27 00	28 00
12 and 16 feet, No. 2 culls	15 00	16 00

### 1X10 INCH.

12 and 13 feet, mill run, mill culls out	21 00	21 00
12 and 13 feet, dressing and better	26 00	28 00
1x10, 14 to 16 barn boards	18 00	19 00
12 and 13 feet, No. 1 culls	16 00	17 00
12 and 13 feet, No. 2 culls	14 00	15 00
14 to 16 feet, mill run mill culls out	21 00	22 00
14 to 16 feet, dressing and better	26 00	28 00
14 to 16 feet, No. 1 culls	17 00	18 00
14 to 16 feet, No. 2 culls	15 00	16 00
10 to 13 feet, No. 3 culls	11 00	12 00

### 1 1/2 X10 INCHES.

Mill run, mill culls out	\$22 00 @ 25 00	No. 1 culls	17 00 18 00
Dressing and better	27 00 35 00	No. 2 culls	15 00 16 00

### 1X4 INCHES.

Mill run, mill culls out	17 00 21 00	No. 1 culls	14 00 15 00
Dressing and better	24 00 30 00	No. 2 culls	13 00 14 00

### 1X5 INCHES.

6, 7 or 8, mill run, mill culls out	20 00 25 00	6, 7 or 8, No. 1 culls	16 00 17 00
6, 7 or 8, drsg and better	25 00 30 00	6, 7 or 8, No. 2 culls	14 00 15 00

### SHINGLES.

XXX, 18 in pine	3 70	3 90	XXX, 18 in cedar	3 50	3 70
Clear butt pine, 18 in.	2 70	2 90	Clear butt, 18 in cedar	2 40	2 60
XXX, 16 in pine	3 00	3 20	XXX, 18 in cedar	1 75	1 90
Stock cedars, 5 or 6 in	4 50	5 00			

### LATH.

No. 1, 1 1/2	1 85	No. 2, 1 1/2	1 75
No. 1, 1 in.	1 50		