

smaller than in the United States, and tree for tree the American soft woods will produce double the lumber of the Canadian and of a far superior quality. The quantity of pine in the States is fully equal to that in Canada, and the available soft woods in the States are white wood, basswood and white hemlock, all of which are fully equal to the pine for mechanical and economic uses. He says the quantity of standing timber of such varieties is enormous, and may be placed at twenty millions to Canada's one. Canada has practically no soft wood but her pine, but the States have an abundance of hardwood consisting of cherry, oak, hickory, walnut, gums, chestnut and yellow pine. Mr. Hotchkiss, who appears to be thoroughly conversant with the lumber industry, speaks of the fire-killed pine of Canada and says that with no export duty to keep it back, the Provincial governments can realize hundreds of thousands of dollars by the sale of this class of timber to the millmen of the States, to be cut up into boards for the use of the box industry which consumes not less than five hundred millions of feet annually. The United States government remit 90 per cent. of the \$2 duty on proof of exportation of the lumber in the boxes, if the lumber is saved in Canada, and admits the logs free of duty.

THE amount of timber manufactured in the Province of Quebec during last season, as given in the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for that province, is as follows:—Areas under licence renewed during the year 41,584 square miles; white pine 17 inches and over in diameter 787,766 pieces; white pine under 17 inches in diameter 1,507,246 pieces; spruce, 959,703 pieces; hardwood and cedar, 3,689 pieces; small pine logs 96,084 pieces, and 18,240 standards. Pine &c. @ \$1.30 per M. feet B. M. is given at 8,674 pieces and 684,559 feet B. M.; spruce &c. @ 65 cents per M. feet B. M. 229,645 pieces and 19,149,333 feet B. M. White pine 9,378 pieces containing 415,283 cubic feet; red pine 3,426 pieces, 105,830 cubic feet; tamarac 4,082 pieces, 141,748 cubic feet; elm 1 piece, 39 cubic feet; hemlock 3 pieces, 85 cubic feet; ash 34 pieces, 855 cubic feet; spruce 497 pieces, 9,681 cubic feet; birch 225 pieces, 4,196 cubic feet; cedar 183 pieces, 2,588 cubic feet. Boom and dimension timber is given at 14,569 pieces, 482,191 lineal feet, and flat and small timber at 16,811 pieces, 828,442 lineal feet. There were also produced of rails 18,994 pieces; pickets 37,712 pieces; railways ties 166,314 pieces; telegraph poles 9,040 pieces; shingles 2,881½ thousand; battens 1,944 pieces; hemlock bark 902½ cords. Firewood: hard 2,666½ cords; soft 1,676¼ cords. Pulp and other wood 471 cords; cedar 2,250 cords; white birch 2,276 cords. The amounts collected from the Crown Lands of that province during the fiscal year were: Interest \$3,872.54; trespass and charges \$3,725.37; timber dues \$447,200.87; ground rents \$141,549.88; transfer bonus \$2,315.03, making the total amount collected from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30th 1888, \$598,663.69.

AT London, Eng., a firm tone still prevails in the market, and there is no sign of any slackening in prices, with regard to the future there is no cause for anxiety, either as to prices or excessive supplies. A good and steady trade has been doing in American black walnut both in logs and lumber. The former have been selling freely and improved prices have been obtained owing to their being but a small amount upon the market. The demand for American whitewood is very active, and is likely to increase as the stocks on hand are light. Canadian pine deals are largely reduced in stock, and prices have an upward tendency. The stock of spruce is small, and high prices are ruling for forward delivery. Denny, Mott & Dickson's wood circular under date of March 5th says: "Merchants on this side have generally had to recognise the soundness of the reasons advanced by the Quebec shippers for the enhanced value for next season's shipments, so that consumers would do well to secure the few remaining landed parcels of oak and yellow pine, which can only be replaced at higher figures." Farnworth & Jardine's Wood Circular, Liverpool: "Canadian

yellow pine lumber, both waney and square, have moved off slowly, red pine has been in fair demand, there is no change in value, oak, in the log, has moved off more freely. Considerable spruce has been sold on contract for the coming season."

It will be a matter of surprise to a great many to learn of the recent assignment of Christie, Kerr & Co., the well known lumbermen of Toronto. This is one of the oldest and most respected lumber firms in Canada, and as wholesale dealers, they have perhaps handled as much, if not more lumber than any other firm in Ontario, and in their trouble they have the sympathy of the entire trade. The primary cause of the trouble, so far as we have been able to learn, dates back to the failure of the Michaels Bay Lumber Co. last fall, a concern in which Mr. Christie was the principal. The Michaels Bay Lumber Co. had become mixed up in the Central Bank affairs which was the primary cause of the failure, but it was thought at the time that their failure would not affect Christie, Kerr & Co., which appears, however, to have been a mistake. We have not been able to ascertain the amount of their liabilities and assets, but it is thought they will be able to resume business. We hope their embarrassment will be only temporary, and in this we only voice the feelings of their many friends.

SPLINTERS.

THE lumber trade at Toronto has been slow for some time past but it is now picking up. Spring orders are coming in freely from both city and country. The prospect for a good trade during the summer is good. Prices are unchanged.

NEGOTIATIONS with Japan for the establishment of a direct money order system and exchange with Canada are progressing satisfactory. The draft of a convention has been submitted by Canada and will, it is expected, be concurred in.

THE Hudson Bay Company's report recently issued speaks of more lands being sold in 1888 up to November 1st than in the whole preceding five years; and the returns from other sources show that this increased demand is fairly good.

WE are in receipt of a business card from Messrs. Burland & Co., wholesale lumber dealers, Church St. Toronto. This firm has recently gone into business. Mr. Burland has had a large experience in the lumber business and we wish the new firm every success.

LARGE numbers of immigrants are constantly arriving in Winnipeg, principally Canadians from Ontario. The people are nearly all farmers and the most of them intend taking up land in Manitoba, only a few of them having decided to locate in the Northwest.

THE local industries of St. John, N. B., have been enjoying a fair share of prosperity, as lumber is commanding a high price; and so long as the present rate of freights is maintained there will be a good feeling in business circles, for the shipping interest of St. John exceeds all others in importance.

HON. Mr. Cockburn in the debate on the budget said: "In the matter of lumber Canada shipped to the United States between 50,000,000 and 70,000,000 of Spruce for South America. The government had brought forward a measure to foster trade with China direct because this trade was now assuming large proportions."

THE weather has been remarkably mild during the month throughout the West and Northwest. At Port Arthur they are looking for an early resumption of navigation, and in some parts of Manitoba farmers have commenced seeding. In many places building has already begun in earnest, in the West, and with the great influx of well-to-do immigrants better times may be looked for.

THE recent announcement in the Imperial Parliament that seventy new ships of war would be built within five years at an expense of \$105,000,000 is bound to give a great stimulus to the iron, steel and shipbuilding industries. Thirty-two out of the seventy ships are to be built on the Tyne, the Clyde, the Wear, the Tees, at Barrow and at Belfast, at a cost of \$50,000,000. The timber importers of Great Britain, will to some extent, be benefited by the expenditure.

WE acknowledge the receipt from the Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co., 89 Adelaide St. Toronto, a special number of *Power and Transmission*, a journal published at Mishawaka, Indiana, by the Dodge Wood Co., devoted to manufactures, mills science, arts and invention. The special number, is devoted entirely to the manufactures of the Dodge Manufacturing Co. The Canada firm will occupy, this month, their new extensive factory at West Toronto Junction, a full description of which will be given in a future issue of THE LUMBERMAN.

THE new State of north Dakota will soon be called upon to defend its people against a serious accusation. The last report issued by the Interior Department of the Dominion states that for some years past the people of Dakota "have been accustomed to supplement their inadequate fuel supply by systematic stealing from the public lands on the Canadian side of the boundary." So extensive have been the American depredations upon Manitoba timber, it has been deemed necessary to detail a detachment of mounted police for service along the boundary between Manitoba and Dakota.

DURING the past year quite an impetus has been given to the lumber industries of British Columbia, owing to the increased demand for timber for finishing purposes, and the result is that several new lumbering schemes are in course of development. Eastern shipments now form quite an item in the local trade, as there is a growing demand for fine grained fir and cedar. The fir cut in the coast mills, is similar to the Puget Sound fir, and is procured along the coast of both the mainland and Vancouver Island, for a distance northward from the international boundary of about 300 miles.

EXCHANGE ECHOES.

Timber Trades Journal, London, Eng.

There is no doubt the recent large importation of American lumber and other cut stuff has been a great blow to the London saw-mill trade, producing a ruinous competition among themselves, which has affected old and prosperous private firms and limited companies alike. It is not surprising therefore, that there are rumours of a federation or amalgamation of saw-mills, which would be an advantageous thing for those engaged in the business, and if nothing more than a fair working profit were agreed on, it would probably not meet with great opposition from the timber trade.

Manitoulin Expositor.

Next to Sault Ste. Marie, Little Current is the most important point in Eastern Algoma. Its situation on the only navigable channel at this point makes it the key of the Georgian Bay. It has a population of 700, and is the largest milling place in Algoma, having three large saw mills and sash and door factory. The annual output of lumber from these is about 20,000,000 feet. Little Current is the terminus of a projected railway which will be completed inside the next three years; and is the feeding point of the Manitoulin Island which is nearly as big as Scotland and capable of supporting a population of 150,000.

PUBLICATIONS.

WE are in receipt of an elegantly gotten up Quarterly entitled "*Homes of to Day*" or "*Moderate Examples of Moderate Cost Houses*." It is well illustrated giving styles and cost of building modern houses, and is just the thing for contractors and builders, also for those who contemplate building residences. The second volume commences with the January number, price one dollar per year. Published by Frank L. Smith, Architect, 22 School St., Boston, Mass.