

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.

Canada is Fifth in List.

Country.	1908. Bushels.	1909. Bushels.
Russia	568,713,494	786,472,363
United States	648,510,328	713,286,923
France	317,002,964	361,050,500
British India	204,065,358	253,592,377
Canada	111,067,853	160,752,540
Italy	154,199,584	155,711,230
Spain	120,310,725	144,511,581
Germany	138,742,214	130,399,277
Argentina	150,515,669	133,581,000
Hungary	105,904,100	125,363,287
Australia	62,774,870	82,328,514
Great Britain	54,963,503	64,525,212
Roumania	55,075,349	59,043,045
Austria	62,308,153	58,630,737
Asiatic Turkey	52,238,608	56,256,961
European Turkey	37,505,378	37,505,378
Algeria	28,081,966	32,145,835
Persia	26,789,025	20,119,302
Japan	22,503,784	23,842,327
Chili	18,489,018	23,584,000
Servia	11,528,198	16,073,418
Belgium	14,003,000	15,550,700
Mexico	8,036,709	13,930,295
Egypt	9,376,158	10,715,612
Uruguay	8,438,548	9,617,850
New Zealand	8,798,160	9,581,000
Sweden	7,194,443	6,998,552
Tunis	3,685,000	6,520,828
Greece	5,826,615	5,625,694
Holland	5,077,215	4,842,116
Portugal	5,123,403	4,621,108
Denmark	4,263,947	4,018,336
Cape Colony	3,482,572	3,616,518
Switzerland	3,500,750	3,578,135
Peru		3,058,550
Luxemburg	571,367	621,549
Norway	379,570	316,987
World's Production	3,107,153,598	3,561,914,637

The above interesting table was compiled in the office of Mr. T. K. Doherty, Chief Officer of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

MEDICINE HAT OPTIMISTIC.

(Staff Correspondence).

Medicine Hat, Alta., May 8.

The outlook in Medicine Hat is good. The present year promises to be the best ever experienced in the city. The agricultural outlook, which is the basis of all expectations, is promising, this spring being about one month earlier than last year. If nature keeps up the work so well started, there should be good crops, even surpassing those of 1909.

The locating of a central land office in the city has assisted in settling the lands. The crowd of land-seekers is so great each morning that special arrangements have to be adopted to keep order.

The construction of the Alberta Clay Products plant is now well advanced and when in operation will be the largest and most modern sewer pipe and pressed brick plant in Canada. The demand for their product is good, the company thus being assured an unlimited market.

The railway company is inviting tenders for an addition to its shops, with a view to more fully taking advantage of its natural gas for construction and repairs. Medicine Hat has passed through a period of retrenchment and economy, and it is gratifying to see a general loosening up of expenditure in evidence, this being produced by legitimate business. The prosperity is reflected in civic circles by an increased demand for sewers, sidewalks, boulevards, and gas and water extensions to the amount of about \$150,000.

The city council is also considering the advisability of putting up an electric power and light plant, operated by natural gas, to supply cheap electric power to manufacturing concerns. Recent developments indicate that Medicine Hat will be the distributing centre for the three irrigation districts spreading out to the west from this point. These lands are excellent and the crops being insured by an abundant supply of water it will result in good cultivation and a large population producing all varieties of vegetables and fruits.

The Stewart Trust Company is being organized in Vancouver, B.C. It will be for the purpose of interesting investors in the new town of Stewart, in the Portland Canal mining district of British Columbia.

CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTION

Department Gathers Statistics for the First Time—Some Interesting Figures—Manufacturers Should Co-operate.

In order to satisfy the demand for more frequent reports upon the important forest products of the Dominion, the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, early last year sent out blank schedules to the lumbermen and wood manufacturers for the purpose of collecting information from which to compile a report of the forest products for 1908. These figures must not be considered as complete for they do not show the actual output in 1908, but only that reported to the forestry branch by the manufacturers who sent in reports. Further difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a list of manufacturers, especially the smaller ones, and even yet the list is not complete, so the results are probably smaller than the actual output for 1908.

The following table shows the production of each province during 1908 as compiled from the reports, also the average value per thousand feet of same, and the total cut and value of all lumber produced in the Dominion:—

	M. Board Feet.	Avg. Value per M.	Total Value
Ontario	1,294,794	18 84	\$24,399,077
Quebec	690,135	15 70	10,838,608
British Columbia	647,977	14 05	9,107,186
New Brunswick	308,400	13 23	4,081,402
Nova Scotia	216,875	13 25	2,873,730
Saskatchewan	91,166	17 29	1,576,820
Manitoba	56,447	15 38	867,969
Alberta	42,382	13 99	593,244
Total	3,348,176	16 27	\$54,338,036

Ontario thus leads with a cut of 1,294,794 M board feet, while Alberta is lowest with a cut of 42,382 M board feet. The average cut per province is 418,522 M board feet.

The production of sawn lumber is shown by the figures to be in the neighborhood of 3,348,176,000 feet, board measure, per annum, valued at \$54,338,036. In this Ontario leads with a production of 1,294,794,000 feet, valued at \$24,398,077, Quebec being second with 690,135,000 feet of the value of \$10,838,608, and British Columbia third, with 647,977,000 feet, worth \$9,107,186. The other provinces rank in the following order:—New Brunswick, 308,400,000 feet, valued at \$4,081,402; Nova Scotia, 216,825,000 feet, of the value of \$2,873,730; Saskatchewan, 91,166,000 feet, valued at \$1,576,820; Manitoba, 56,447,000 feet, value, \$867,969; Alberta, 41,382,000 feet, valued at \$593,244. The total production of wood pulp is 363,079 tons, made from 482,777 cords of wood and valued at \$2,931,653.

British Columbia easily leads in the production of shingles, producing 724,652,000 of the value of \$1,391,306. Its nearest competitor is Quebec, which produced 406,440,000, valued at \$849,787, and then follow, in their order, Ontario, with a production of 223,533,000, valued at \$461,155; New Brunswick, 109,913,000, worth \$325,865; Nova Scotia, making 33,141,000, valued at \$69,370; Manitoba turning out 1,125,000, worth \$3,159 and Saskatchewan, which produces 592,000, valued at \$1,363.

The total production for the Dominion was 1,499,396,000 shingles, the aggregate value of which was \$3,101,996.

In the manufacture of laths Ontario takes first place with 263,241,000 to her credit, valued at \$612,856. Little more than half that number, viz., 138,991,000, is made by her nearest competitor, New Brunswick, the value of whose product is \$286,088. Quebec made 92,914,000 laths, worth \$189,076; British Columbia 86,862,000, worth \$208,255; Nova Scotia, 62,638,000, worth \$136,893; Saskatchewan, 18,477,000, valued at \$40,173; Manitoba, 7,370,000, at a value of \$10,200, and Alberta 1,069,000, worth \$3,584.

During the year the railways purchased 13,978,416 cross-ties for which they paid \$5,281,685. Of these the steam railways (47 in number and having a total of 25,772 miles of track) bought 13,738,157, paying therefor \$5,189,674, and the electric roads (numbering 32 and having 818 miles of track) purchased 240,259 ties costing \$92,011. Cedar (including under this term both the eastern and the western cedars) is easily the favorite wood for ties, twice as many ties being of this species as of any other, while hemlock and tamarack in about equal numbers take next place.

Reports as to the poles purchased were received from 46 telegraph and telephone companies, 151 electric light, power and railway companies and 19 steam railways owning their pole lines. These represent 66,544 miles of line, supported by 2,433,245 poles. These companies bought a total of 185,807 poles, paying for these, at the point of purchase, \$284,549. Of these 185,807 poles 162,211 were of cedar, other woods used being tamarack, spruce and Douglas fir.

This is the first attempt of the forestry branch to gather detailed statistics of the forest products of the Dominion by correspondence. The work was new both to the lumbermen and to those in charge, consequently the figures cannot be relied upon as absolutely correct for the forest output in 1908, but they are close approximations in most cases. It is hoped that the manufacturers will take an interest in this work and do all in their power to make the future publications as reliable as possible.