

adjoining their own, of such neighbors as have moved to Manitoba."

But really, we must confess it hard for one to be serious when Mr. Bouverie becomes, annually or oftener, oracular upon such topics as Canadian affairs. We observe that he had nothing to say directly in reply to the very sensible and practical remarks of Mr. Freeman, to whom it appeared rather strange that when only 50 per cent. of the value of land had been advanced, the company were now unable to realize; and who was of the opinion that the agents of the company had neglected their duty. Still, like President Lincoln and other great men, the Right Hon. chairman is fond of illustration. And he told, in response to Mr. Marnham's suggestion about the chief Canadian commissioner's age and infirmity, a story about Queen Elizabeth's chancellor, Cecil, Lord Burleigh. By the way, it is said to have been a characteristic of that statesman that "he was in sagacity far beyond the spirit of his age." Does Mr. Bouverie venture to affirm the like of the Canadian Chief Commissioner? Nay, more, the biographical parallel can hardly be called a successful one, for neither Burleigh's legs nor his head lived to 84.

ST. LAWRENCE GRAIN EXPORT.

In addition to the customary figures relating to the movement of produce by rail and canal which appear weekly in the Montreal morning dailies we find in the *Herald* of the 14th. inst. a table showing the total shipments of cereals, hog products and dairy products, shipped to particular ports via the River St. Lawrence between the date of the opening of navigation April 27th and its close November 21st 1882, compared with the previous season. We find the totals compare as under:

Export of	1882.	1881.	Inc or Dec
Wheat bush.....	5,798,496	5,539,886	258,610 I
Corn "	596,104	3,226,916	2,630,812 D
Peas "	1,672,059	2,805,881	1,133,822 D
Oats "	149,573	1,166,448	1,016,875 D
Rye "	78,412	459,659	381,247 D
Flour bbls	387,851	278,821	109,030 I
Oatmeal "	24,101	24,907	806 D
C. meal "	4,435	3,633	802 I
Potash "	6,266	7,322	856 D
Butter pkgs....	73,252	148,587	75,335 D
Cheese "	717,632	545,421	172,211 I
Pork brls.	7,690	5,670	2,020 I
Lard "	26,389	7,109	19,280 I
Meats pkgs	15,797	21,823	6,026 D

There is thus an increase in the export by water of wheat, flour, cornmeal, cheese, pork and lard; there is a decrease in those of other grains, oatmeal, potash, butter and boxed meats. The total exports from Montreal via rail and Lachine canal for the period between 1st January and 13th December 1882 given in an adjoining table of the same paper show that the relative increases or decreases maintained about the same ratio. For instance while the total shipments of wheat by rail and water between these dates were 6,775,000 bushels this year against 6,421,000 bushels in 1881, same period, and of flour 760,000 barrels against 618,000 barrels, those of corn were but 672,000 against 3,384,000 bushels and of Peas 2,125,000 bushels compared with 3,111,000.

The bulk of all this produce, given in the table above, went to Liverpool; Glasgow ranking as the destination of the next largest quantity.

	Wheat. bush.	Peas. bush.	Flour. brls.
Liverpool.....	2,501,590	724,312	33,103
Glasgow	1,280,048	321,813	159,208
London	751,771	304,908	8,118
Antwerp	361,778	54,536
Havre	255,735
	Butter. pkgs.	Cheese bxs.	Lard & Meats. pkgs.
Liverpool.....	39,522	547,542	39,864
Glasgow	16,125	63,304	2,878
Bristol & Avon..	10, 33	79,972
London	379	21,789	628

Of the corn exported, 444,000 bushels went to Liverpool and the remainder to London. Oats were sent to Liverpool, West Hartlepool and London. The rye went all to Antwerp and the falling off as compared with previous year's shipments of this grain to that port, is noticeable. Shipments of flour was made to Brazil and Pernambuco, (11,000 barrels in all) as well as to Newcastle and Avonmouth Dock. Havre took 357 barrels potash besides 255,000 bushels of wheat. We sent no barley beyond sea this year or last; for the small quantity appearing in the table was despatched no further than the lower ports of the St. Lawrence.

QUEBEC TIMBER TRADE.

A review of the trade of Quebec published by the *Chronicle* contains statistics of the quantities of timber and staves measured and culled to date. From these it appears that in white and red pine the average quantity of the past five years has been exceeded in the year of 1882. In oak, however, the average has not been reached, and in birch, maple and elm only slightly exceeded. In staves, there has been a very noticeable increase in production not only over the previous year but over the average of the last years. The following are the quantities, in cubic feet of timber and thousands of staves:

WHITE PINE.		
1881	6,029,041	feet.
1882	7,961,014	"
Average of past five years.....	5,738,572	"
DITTO Waney.		
1881	3,065,274	"
1882	3,105,329	"
Average of past five years.....	2,365,593	"
RED PINE.		
1881	1,945,720	"
1882	1,456,910	"
Average of past five years	1,312,010	"
OAK.		
1881	2,994,477	"
1882	1,313,109	"
Average of past five years.....	1,690,262	"
ELM.		
1881	1,027,670	"
1882	714,649	"
Average of past five years.....	638,760	"
ASH.		
1881	408,798	"
1882	310,769	"
Average of past five years.....	210,906	"
BIRCH AND MAPLE.		
1881	151,774	"
1882	269,661	"
Average of past five years.....	265,749	"
PIPE STAVES.		
1881.....	418 M.	
1882.....	564 "	
Average of past five years	331 "	
WEST INDIA STAVES.		
1881.....	671 M.	
1882	1,429 "	
Average of past five years	664 "	

In Messrs. J. Bell Forsyth & Co.'s annual

circular relating to the timber trade for the current year we find the usual interesting comments on the position. Timber merchants have found the year a satisfactory one. There has been, says the circular, no over production, and the trade in Lumber and Timber as a rule has been conducted on a sound and healthy basis. The manufacturers have been especially successful, the past winter having been propitious for operations in the woods. The season opened without much request for White Pine, the great staple of the Quebec trade.

Difficulty is still found in procuring first class pine, while the demand has been fair in Great Britain where the stocks at present held are light. In the stock reported to be on hand, there is a larger quantity than usual of inferior wood. Much of this, however, will be utilized in the extensive public works and other improvements now in course of construction. The estimates of the probable "cut" on the Ottawa and St. Lawrence for this winter, show that the supply for 1883 will not more than equal 1882, promising that the entire "crop" reaches market next season,—a supposition by no means certain.

The supply of red pine has been ample, although light, choice wood being in this case, also, in request. The decline in ship-building has stopped the local demand for very common wood. Prime oak has borne a good enquiry, and it is now a scarce article in Canada. The difficulty in obtaining choice standing timber, the increased cost of manufacture, and the high freights, have made serious inroads in the profits of the producer of this timber. A light production of elm is predicted; the market opened dull early in the season and sales were made at no profit. Good large white Ash is scarce and commands a fair price, while small and inferior wood is neglected. In birch the stock is light and difficult to procure in any quantity, while the production for next season's delivery is very uncertain.

In pine deals while early in the season there was a very fair demand, it fell off during the summer months. Towards the autumn; however, a much better feeling prevailed, which is still maintained. The deals wintering, though heavier than last year, "should probably reach higher rates than lately current, from the enhanced cost of manufacture, the light stock held in the United Kingdom, and the great demand for sawn lumber of all descriptions for the American markets." The stock wintering in Ottawa is very light.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1882	4,611,875	3,148,688	2,507,704
1881	4,253,285	3,876,187	1,708,597

As to spruce deals the circular reports that owing to exceptionally high waters the rivers were entirely cleared of logs, which led to a larger manufacture than in 1881. The mills have no reserve of logs and must depend entirely on this winter's manufacture. There has been a good demand, prices being fairly upheld, and little or no stock remaining in first hands.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1882	3,239,960	2,787,809	1,012,920
1881	1,590,487	3,097,342	810,028

Pipe Staves, we are told have been scarce and in request throughout the season. A considerable advance in prices has taken