

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

According to the trade and navigation returns of the Dominion for the year ended 30th June, 1897, there were imported into Canada during that period forest products to the value of \$2,322,554. This was made up as follows: Pitch pine lumber, \$162,906; timber, squared or sided, \$357,132; timber, hewn or sawed, and used for spars and in building wharves, \$11,548; sawed boards, planks, deals, etc., undressed or dressed on one side only, \$331,937; cherry, chestnut, gunwood, hickory and whitewood, \$156,833; oak, \$329,540; mahogany, \$15,566; ship timber and ship planking, \$1,139; walnut, \$44,550; Spanish cedar, \$15,596; white ash, \$2,914; African teak, black heart ebony, red cedar, etc., \$4,614; redwood, \$1,229; rosewood, \$895; amarant, \$69; box wood, \$3; spruce clapboards, \$923; pine clapboards, \$252; lath, \$7,461; pickets and palings, \$252; logs and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere provided for, \$189,577; fence posts and railroad ties, \$91,409; ivory nuts, \$9,458; hubs for wheels, posts, wagon blocks, rough or hewn, \$4,309; hickory spokes, \$60,366; hickory sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, \$7,814; felloes of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only and not planed, \$29,600; hickory billets, \$10; handle, heading, stave and shingle bolts, \$1,721; oak and hemlock bark, etc., \$67,390; corkwood, \$12,106; shingles, \$39,910; staves, \$25,245; sawdust, \$1,619; wood for fuel, \$28,406; wood of the persimmon and dog wood trees, \$495; wood manufactured, \$5,971.

For the same period the exports of forest products from Canada reached in value \$31,432,294, of which lumber represented a value of \$23,871,000, square timber \$2,394,113, shooks \$80,636, poles \$61,232, and logs \$2,120,102, the balance being made up of miscellaneous articles. The value of the different classes was as follows: Pine deals, \$3,313,357; spruce and other deals, \$7,094,485; deal ends, \$637,103; planks and boards, \$10,832,185; battens, \$24,594; laths, \$471,341; palings, \$8,403; pickets, \$35,532; joists, \$23,531; scantling, \$414,443; standard staves, \$94,906; other staves and headings, \$604,525; other lumber not elsewhere specified, \$317,415; square timber, white pine, \$1,352,669; red pine, \$52,439; oak, \$540,288; elm, \$170,689; birch, \$194,080; ash, \$41,901; maple, \$3,280; all other square timber, \$38,677; pine logs, \$1,832,352; spruce, \$107,073; elm, \$77,978; hemlock, \$13,790; oak, \$4,066; cedar logs for shingle bolts, \$4,280; all other logs, \$90,843; shingles, \$1,201,562; posts, \$54,537; shingle bolts, \$623; sleepers and railroad ties, \$229,780; stave bolts, \$38,634; box shooks, \$56,435; other shooks, \$24,201; telegraph poles, \$40,038; hop and hoop poles, \$4,568; other poles, \$16,626; match blocks, \$37,584; piling, \$72,850; masts and spars, \$2,926; basswood lumber, \$41,656;

hickory lumber, \$1,718; firewood, \$173,921; bark for tanning, \$112,154; knees and futtocks, \$8,972; pulpwood, \$711,152; ashes, \$101,757; other articles of the forest, \$104,105.

The following figures show the distribution of some of the chief articles of export: Pine deals Great Britain, value \$3,309,450; Belgium, \$1,944; United States, \$881; France, \$597; Brazil, \$485. Spruce and other deals Great Britain, \$6,513,224; United States, \$315,746; France, \$117,482; Spain, \$45,810; Newfoundland, \$3,735; Argentine Republic, \$32,479; Brazil, \$30,142; Australia, \$11,050; British Africa, \$7,457; Sweden and Norway, \$6,190; Holland, \$5,750; Portugal, \$4,180; Germany, \$726; Belgium, \$429; British Guiana, \$85. Planks and boards - United States, \$8,-

States, \$16,412; pulp wood to the United States, \$677,221, and to Great Britain, \$33,931.

## BOX SHOOKS FOR ITALY.

UNITED States consuls in the fruit districts of the Mediterranean have called attention to the market there for American box shooks for making lemon and orange boxes. There is no opening there for the boxes themselves for obvious reasons, but for the shooks, properly made and packed, there should be a large field, says the Lumber Trades Journal.

The fruit packers and exporters make their own boxes at a cost, it is said, of about 12 cents for whole and 7 cents for half boxes. The shooks are now brought mostly from Austria and Calabria. It seems that the requirements are

for a stiff, strong end and sides, and a flexible, somewhat pliable top and bottom. This could be secured probably by furnishing a sawn piece for the former and a knife-cut veneer for the latter. Such shooks as have been brought from this country heretofore have not been altogether satisfactory, owing to their not filling the above requirements, besides not being of tough enough material. As they have mostly come from New England they were probably of soft pine or spruce. Our Southern box woods ought to be an ideal material.

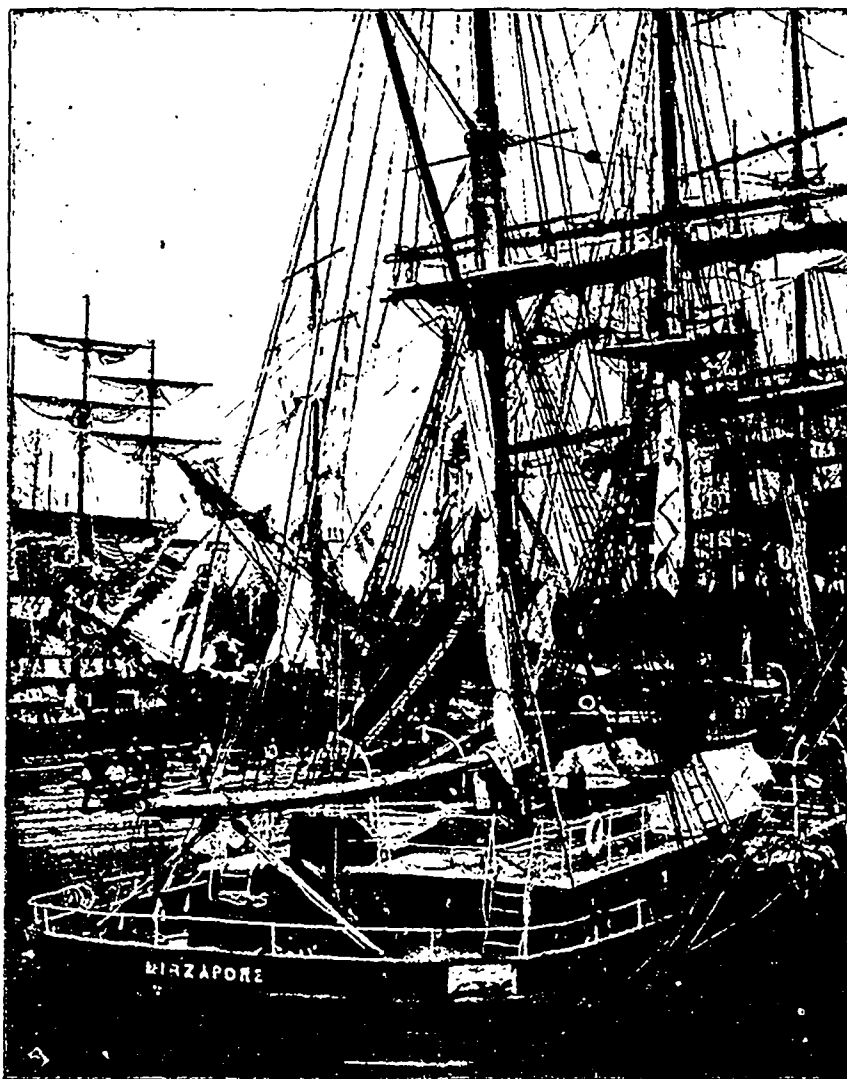
They should be packed in packages of ten boxes each. The standard dimensions are as follows: 160 oranges 26.77 inches long, 14.37 inches wide and 11.02 deep; 200 oranges 27.16 inches long, 13.78 wide, and 10.24 deep; 300 small oranges 26.77 inches long, 14.17 wide and 11.02 deep.

Any concern wishing to cultivate this trade would do well to prepare a few sample packages made up according to the preceding sizes and requirements and forward them for inspection and examination. Our consul at Catania names two dealers there as among the most prominent, Guiseppe Fazio and G. Scalia Chines. These men would without doubt be glad to receive correspondence and samples

and would be able to furnish other information.

## EXCELSIOR.

EXCELSIOR was first made in the United States thirty-five or forty years ago, according to Wood and Iron. The present output amounts to thousands of tons annually, and its use is constantly increasing. The usual commercial package of excelsior is a bale weighing 250 pounds. At wholesale it sells at \$16 to \$40 a ton. Excelsior is extensively used for packing purposes, in the manufacture of bedding, and in various other upholstery uses. It is also largely used for filtering purposes, and has various other uses. Excelsior is now extensively manufactured in Germany and France, where it is called wood wool. The wood used in the manufacture in those countries is brought from Norway and Sweden.



SHIPPING TIMBER AT BURRARD INLET, B. C.

612,283; Great Britain, \$961,357; Argentine Republic, \$399,709; Australia, \$164,163; British West Indies, \$107,801; Danish West Indies, \$7,054; South West Indies, \$92,982; China, \$96,628; Chili, \$56,054; British Africa, \$42,054; Peru, \$31,458; Japan, \$41,551; Spanish possessions in Africa, \$30,291; Uruguay, \$23,857; Portuguese possessions in Africa, \$28,594; France, \$27,758; Belgium, \$96,628; St. Pierre, \$17,670; Gibraltar, \$17,468; Madeira, \$13,691; Brazil, \$12,105; British Guiana, \$11,265; Newfoundland, \$10,382; United States of Colombia, \$1,839; Spain, \$526; Hong Kong, \$1,441; Hayti, \$575; Germany, \$334; Holland, \$90; Mexico, \$62. Deal ends were exported to Great Britain to the value of \$628,110; laths to the United States to the value of \$465,658; shingles to the United States, \$1,184,279; box shooks to Great Britain, \$35,715, and to the United