The following are the figures for the different mills:

OTTAWA VALLEY PRODUCTION.

	1901—Feet.	1902—Feet.
J.R. Booth, Ottawa	125,000,000	125,000,000
Gilmour & Co., Trenton	25,000,000	13,000,000
Hull Lumber Co., Hull	35,000,000	40,000,000
McLachlin Bros., Arnprior.	70,000,000	65,000,000
Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury	45,000,000	50,000,000
W.C. Edwards & Co., Rockland and New Edinburg	85,000,000	85,000,000
St. Anthony Lumber Co., Whitney	50,000,000	50,000,000
Gillies Bros., Braeside	40,000,000	40,000,000
Gilmour & Hughson, Hull	35,000,000	40,000,000
Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke	14,000,000	14,000,000
G.H. Perley Co., Calumet	20,000,000	21,000,000
Ross Bros., Buckingham	10,000,000	......
McLaren Estate, Buckingham	15,000,000	25,000,000
J.R. &. J. Gillies, Arnprior	3,000,000	3,000,000
A. Hagar & Co., Plantaganet	6,000,000	6,000,000
A. & P. White, Pembroke	8,000,000	5,000,000
McLaren & McLaurin, East Templeton	20,000,000	27,000,000
Rideau Lumber Co., Ottawa.	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total	611,000,000	614,000,000

QUEBEC.

The year 1902 opened with the outlook for spruce lumber somewhat uncertain, but it was not long before the dark clouds on the horizon had disappeared and business was proceeding in a very satisfactory manner. Prices gradually strengthened, especially for export stock, and profits would have been much larger but for the increased cost of production. Labor was scarce and wages high. The cream of the year's business accrued to the manufacturers of spruce clapboards, which brought $40 at the mill as compared with $30 the previous year. In hemlock there was an advance of $1, the average price being about $10. Stocks at the close of the year are light in all grades, with the inferior grades predominating.

The total trans-Atlantic shipments from the province show a decline, in round numbers, of 39,000,000 feet. This is due chiefly to two causes, namely, increased exports to the United States, and the shipment of a large quantity of our lumber to Great Britain via United States ports. Boston furnishes a striking illustration of the latter, the figures of Canadian lumber exports from that port for three years being as follows:

Year.	Feet.
1900	7,343,000
1901	12,[illegible],000
1902	25,847,000

There conbines to be extreme difficulty in shipping through the St. Lawrence ports, and expecially Montreal, owing to high insurance rates and inadequate loading facilities.

The record of Montreal lumber shipments shows an increase of 18,000,000 feet, while Quebec, Three Rivers and other St. Lawrence ports are credited with a decrease of approximately 56,000,000 feet.

In board measure the total trans-Atlantic shipments of timber, deals and sawn lumber from port of Montreal for the past two years were as follows:

Shippers.	1902. Ft. Bd. M.	1901. Ft. Bd. M.
Watson & Todd	51,311,775	66,107,435
W. & J. Sharples	42,344,225	26,322,102
Dobell, Beckett & Co.	40,711,000	36,695,912
R. Cox & Co.	30,326,457	31,736,125
J. Burstall & Co.	20,066,117	22,521,217
The Charlemagne & Lac Oureau Co.	14,428,674	10,863,809
McArthur Export Co., Ltd.	13,508,543	10,411,035
McLaurin Bros.	7,000,000	5,348,000
Cox, Long & Co.	4,997,726	4,653,236
E. H. Lemay	2,335,000	2,472,000
Railways, small shippers, etc.	11,442,596	4,293,979
Total	240,472,113	222,424,850

Only 353,492 feet of lumber was shipped from Montreal to South America.

The annual timber circular of J. B. Forsyth & Company, compiled by E. J. Dalkin & Company, gives the following particulars of the timber trade of Quebec:

WHITE PINE.— Square shows a diminished wintering stock, resulting from a decreased supply, as the export has been about same as the preceding year. In waney an increased supply has been more than counterbalanced by a larger export. In both the stock is again the highest on record, with no probability of an adequate production unless consumption is checked by the repeated advances in price.

		Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1902	Square	384,440	2,445,548	395,962 Square
	Waney	1,830,120		261,393 Waney
1901	Square	585,432	2,317,443	589,561 Square
	Waney	1,446,889		361,488 Waney

RED PINE.—The supply and stock continue to decrease, and it is quite evident that in a few more years the manufacture and export of this wood as Square timber will come to an end.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1902	71,160	80,190	66,998
1901	89,917	86,535	78,084

OAK.—The wintering stock shows a moderate increase on the figures of last winter, which were the lowest on record. The demand for this wood is largely supplied by sawn scantling and cheaper hewn oak from United States ports. The present advance in price was necessary to enable producers to continue making, and is the first established for many years, but it must not be forgotten that any considerable increase in production would result in a reaction.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock
1902	653,520	578,121	192,162
1901	498,261	516,437	126,874

ELM.—The supply has fallen to little more than half that of the preceding year. The stock figures are quite misleading, as they include a large quantity of soft elm that has remained unshipped over season. There is a light stock of first-class rock elm, and unless this wood is to go out of production the price must materially advance.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1902	561,920	586,777	539,183
1901	1,023,372	548,869	594,922

ASH.—A decreased supply leaving an increased stock shows an absence of demand. Small wood is almost unsaleable, and even large wood is not readily placed. Production will certainly be very light.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1902	79,902	49,970	49,818
1901	135,245	118,074	25,430

BIRCH.—A reduced production consequent on increased cost of manufacture and growing scarcity of readily available wood has resulted in a better demand at increased prices. It must be remembered that in addition to Quebec shipments considerable quantities are exported from Portland in winter and Montreal in summer, and that such wood is similar to that sent from this port.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1902	260,200	247,390	5,739
1901	291,786	304,584	7,721

SPRUCE DEALS.—A large decrease is shown in production and export, not only on last year's high figures, but also on preceding years. Values have increased very materially, but do not more than meet increased values of stumpage and cost of production. The stock is about similar to the very light one of last year.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1902	130,250,567	129,006,397	8,232,790
1901	189,768,122	185,303,399	6,958,820

PINE DEALS.—The Ottawa mill cuttings have been placed at an advance of about 10 per cent. over previous year, which States market demand fully justified. Culling generally appears to have approximated to the old standard on the average, but will never return to the extreme level to which it was forced previous to the change. The figures given below are only for Quebec.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1902	3,201,870	3,148,200	286,375
1901	10,550,512	10,448,295	331,705

SAWN LUMBER. — Local consumption has been very large, and the constantly increasing demand from the United States has advanced prices to such an extent that little or nothing has been shipped to River Platte, the market there being unable to respond to the advance demanded by shippers.

From ports east of Montreal the following shipments were made:

	Quebec Feet	Three Rivers and Pierreville. Feet.	Others Ports. Feet.
Dobell, Beckett & Co.	30,281,500	20,782,200	5,180,200
W. & J. Sharples	27,557,640	7,100,800	....
Price Bros. & Co	..	..	50,260,000
McArthur Ex Co.	12,520,764		.....
J. Burstall & Co	4,316 794	.....	....
H. R. Goodday & Co.	22,683,404	..	..
King Bros., Ltd	11 000,000		
Harold Kennedy	7,879,000		
	116,189,102	27,882,200	55,440,200

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Without an exception the lumber manufacturers and shippers of the Maritime Provinces report that the past year was more satisfactory than its predecessor. Constant buying for local and export trade kept the market steady throughout the year, and the close of 1902 found prices of spruce lumber materially higher than twelve months earlier. Clapboards, which commenced to improve in the fall of 1901, continued to gain strength, and were easily the feature of the year, closing with the substantial advance in price of fully $6 per thousand, the quotation for first quality on Boston rate of freight being $43. The advance was due solely to the scarcity of stock.

Ordinary spruce lumber for the United States market made a gain for the year of about $2 per thousand and hemlock lumber $1. New Brunswick cedar shingles followed the lead of clapboards, extras ending the year with a gain of 50 cents per thousand and other grades from 10 to 20 cents.

Early in the year spruce deals for the British market took a sharp rise, which was maintained throughout the season. In 1901 the ruling price was $10.50, whereas last year most of the stock realized from $11.50 to $12. Stocks held over are light and consist largely of 8-inch and under. South American specifications were active and brought $1 per thousand more than in 1901.

Turning to the volume of trade, we find that New Brunswick shows an increase in trans-Atlantic shipments of 53,000,000 feet, while Nova Scotia is responsible for a decrease of 30,000,000 feet.

While New Brunswick shipments are more than those of 1901, they are 36,000,000 superficial feet less than in 1900 and 41,000,000 superficial feet less than in 1897, and only an average of the years 1897 to 1901 inclusively. One-half of the increase in the shipments from New Brunswick occurs in St. John, and is largely on account of logs left in the brooks during the spring of 1901, that could not be got to market on account of poor freshets. The demand made last winter for lumber to fill up the winter port liners induced the rotary mills to saw all the available stock within easy reach of that port which also accounts to some extent for this increase. Considerable increases also appear in Dalhousie, Campbellton and Sackville.

Miramichi shows a decrease of over 2,700 standards, and as the stock wintering on the river this season is 7,500 standards less than last year, and the operations not any greater than last winter, which was all the mills could