

ft. B. M.; of railroad ties and other wood, 22,500 pieces, 12,000,000 ft. B. M.; pulp cedar, etc., 10,000 cords; revenue, \$892,000. In New Brunswick the area under license is 6,000 miles, producing, of pine and spruce logs, 87,000,000 ft. B. M.; of hemlock logs, 7,000,000 ft. B. M.; of cedar, 14,000,000 ft. B. M.; of tamarac, 1,400,000 ft. B. M.; of pine and hardwood timber, 176,400 ft. B. M.; of boom sticks, 240,000 ft. B. M.; revenue and bonus, \$102,000.

It is only within a few years that the spruce forests of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have come to be appreciated at their real commercial worth, through the rapid development of the pulp-wood industry. It is conceded by some of the shrewdest manufacturers of pulp, not only in Canada, but in the United States, that these provinces have wonderfully rich resources in spruce, and this is in evidence in the fact that within a twelve-month large tracts of spruce land in Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia have passed into the hands of syndicates composed largely of United States capitalists. Proof in the same direction is shown in the yearly increase of American importations. Exportation to the United States was inaugurated only four years ago. The figures are: \$57,197 in 1890, \$170,636 in 1891, \$183,312 in 1892, and \$454,253 in 1893, with a continued increase in 1894.

The reforestation of pine lands is a matter of many years, but experts testify that the young spruce will reach maturity in from 10 to 15 years. It will thus be seen that the owners of extensive spruce limits have within their possession an almost perpetual source of income. Pulp-making in Canada has within 10 years grown into an industry, having nearly \$3,000,000 of invested capital and over \$1,000,000 of annual output. The lumber trade in New Brunswick has taken on a new strength this year through the market found in the United States since lumber was placed on the free list.\*

While the tall pines of Ontario have won the admiration of everyone who has made a study of the world's forests, yet to British Columbia belong the trees most admired both in the lumber trade and out of it. The giant cedars of California, whose story has been frequently told with pen and pencil find their counterpart in British Columbia. There grow cedars of wonderful size and beauty. The red cedar of British Columbia is one of its most valuable timbers. With the forests of Ontario becoming all too rapidly denuded, it is proper to speak of British Columbia to-day as the timber province of Canada. The forest area of British Columbia is 285,000 sq. miles, or 182,400,000 acres. Its density is as remarkable as its extent. It is on record that on one acre in the Comox district 508,000 ft. were found. This is, of course, exceptional, but the average is 75,000 ft.

Commercially the most valuable of British Columbia woods is Douglas fir, named after a noted botanist of that name. It is found generously distributed along the coast. Because of its immense length, strength, and straightness, for many commercial purposes it has no competitor. Some of these trees grow to a height of 300 ft. and have a base circumference of 50 ft. The average height, however, is 150 ft., clear of limbs, and the average diameter 5 to 6 ft. Professor Macoun thinks that it will prove a valuable paper-making tree.

The red cedar (*Thuja Giganta*), of whose beauty I have already spoken, is very little behind Douglas fir in the race for commercial supremacy. For general purposes

red cedar is doubtless the most valuable wood on the Pacific coast. Sometimes it reaches a height of 200 ft. and a diameter of 20 ft. The settler, when building his rude hut, finds a good friend in red cedar, while there are few woods that have been found more useful or beautiful for interior finishings in the finest residences.

But the woods of British Columbia are by no means confined to Douglas fir and red cedar. Species of spruce, hemlock, cotton wood, balsam, and even white pine, are to be found on the Pacific coast.

Saw-mill building owes its development in British Columbia largely to the past decade. There are about sixty saw mills in the province at the present time, with a daily capacity of over 3,000,000 ft. The cut of the province last year was 65,000,000 ft. The capital invested in these saw mills has been drawn largely from Ontario, some of the big mills being owned in the main by Ontario lumbermen. Ottawa lumbermen, too, have a considerable interest in the saw mills of the Pacific coast. The question is sometimes asked: what is the possible longevity of the timber resources of British Columbia? One estimate, of a semi-official character, says that there are over 100,000,000,000 ft. of good timber in sight, and that, with the present saw mills making an average output, it would take between 150 and 200 years to exhaust the present supply. Another authority, however, estimates that it would last only 60 years.

British Columbia finds its main market for lumber in Great Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America, and other foreign points, with a new and growing market in California since the duty on lumber was lifted. The domestic market consists of its own province, with a good consumption in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, while the red cedar shingles of British Columbia have made their way in considerable quantities into eastern Canada, and have come into competition in certain sections of the United States with the Puget Sound cedar shingle, which is almost the same article. Mr. J. R. Anderson, provincial statistician, is authority for the statement that the yearly extent of lumber leases in British Columbia is 524,573 acres. The control of the timber resources of this province is mainly in the hands of the local government.

The province of Manitoba has little fame as a lumber district. Its great reputation is for grain, especially its hard wheats. There is a considerable saw mill and wood-working industry in this province, the supply of timber being drawn largely from the adjoining Lake of the Woods district, where timber is found in such abundance that United States lumbermen have their eye upon it. A considerable amount of lumber comes into Manitoba from Minnesota.

The growing uses of woods are so many and various that one can easily appreciate the remark of Mr. Atkinson in an article in the *Forum*: "The nations or States in which food, fuel, metal, and timber may be produced at the highest relative rates of wages and at the lowest money-cost per unit of product will thereby be enabled to apply labor-saving machines to other branches of productive industry in the most effective manner." Canada is rich in food products, for it is preeminently an agricultural country; in metal, it possesses an aggregation of riches that its people know little of; and fuel, whether wood or coal, is found in the Dominion in the greatest abundance. The figures which I have given leave no doubt of the extent of Canada's timber resources. In all particulars the requirements of Mr. Atkinson are fully met, and it is with a liberal measure of national pride

that a citizen of Canada may refer to these matters, though recognizing at the same time that the cosmopolitan spirit of commerce lays open these vast riches to the entire world. Whosoever will may come.—J. S. Robertson, in *Engineering Magazine*.

#### TRADE NOTES.

Mr. George F. Rich reports having recently made sales of his machines to Messrs. James Playfair and Chew Bros., of Midland, Beck Manufacturing Co., of Penetanguishene, Hawry & Sons, of Fenelon Falls, the Ottawa and St. Anthony Lumber Co., etc.

The attention of readers of the *LUMBERMAN* is directed to the advertisement of the A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto, appearing in this issue. Saw and planing mill owners consult their interests by noting carefully the extensive list of machines which this company offer for sale in their advertisement. As his list will be changed from month to month, machinery buyers would do well to keep a constant eye open.

Messrs. Campbell Bros., of St. John, N. B., whose advertisement appears in this number of the *LUMBERMAN*, have achieved an enviable reputation as manufacturers of axes for the use of lumbermen. They have worked up a good trade in Ontario and Quebec, having recently shipped an order for 350 dozen axes, and their business operations extend as far west as Vancouver, B. C., and into the United States.

The Penberthy Injector Co., of Detroit, Michigan, write us that in visiting the State Fair of Mo., recently held in St. Louis, they found nineteen manufacturers of traction and farm engines with forty engines on the grounds. In looking over these engines they found on thirty-three engines out of the forty the "Penberthy" Injector, the other seven having five different makes. They also state that two manufacturers out of those representing the seven engines agreed to use the "Penberthy" Injector in 1896.

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We are making a Specialty of Lumbermen's Supplies, and are offering, with other goods, a good Japan Tea, fine draw and make, at 12½ cents. Get a sample of this splendid Tea suitable for the Camp.

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\* Among the big lumbermen of New Brunswick are Hon. J. B. Snowball, Alex. Gibson, Malcolm Mackay, Geo. McKean, and E. Hutchinson.