

of trade with the United States by our inland ports. There is every reason to believe that this export has been largely exceeded already in the present year. A glance, therefore, at this market, will not be out of place.

The market for Pine Timber in the Atlantic States, is supplied chiefly from Maine and Georgia—a species of Pitch Pine, called Georgia Yellow Pine, being used for ship-building purposes, harder to work than our Norway or Red Pine timber. It would be difficult to ascertain the consumption in the various seaports, being partly import and partly home production; but as this is largely on the increase (besides the demand for export), and the quotations at New York at present, much better than those at Quebec, it may reasonably be expected that ere long, a very considerable portion of our Pine Timber will find a profitable market in New England and upon the American Seaboard.

The Hudson River is the chief mart for Sawed lumber, about three hundred millions of which, (giving a tonnage according to the American computation of 532,000 tons, and valued at upwards of \$5,000,000,) came to the Hudson River by the canals alone in 1847: also, 1,630,000 feet of Pine Timber. Of these quantities all but fifty-six and a half millions of the Sawed lumber, and 489,000 feet of the timber, were the produce of the State of New York. Last year the amount of Sawed lumber was 262,000,000, and of Pine Timber one and a half million cubic feet: only fifty-seven and three quarters millions of the one, and 629,000 cubic feet of the other, were not of the produce of the State. It is probable that the whole of this Foreign lumber was the produce of Canada.

Michigan is the chief lumbering State of the West, but the demand in that quarter keeps pace with the supply, and will not only require the Pine of Michigan and Western Pennsylvania, but much of that from the Canada shores or Lake Erie; thus leaving the great market of the Hudson River to the State of New York and Eastern Canada.

With a good water communication between the Ottawa and Hudson Rivers, Canada would at once become a formidable competitor to the State of New York in the markets of the latter. Proximity, and the high prices on the Hudson, have induced an extensive production of inferior Lumber in the Pine districts of the State, which, by position alone, has kept a better article out of market. With improved communication, the introduction of Canada Pine, at reduced rates, would cut off a great portion of the present supply, by rendering unprofitable a trade which present prices enable to undergo many disadvantages of quality and transport.

Having thus taken an imperfect view of the Canada Lumber trade and its markets, it may be well to examine more closely, its capability to supply any given demand.

The Ottawa is the great Lumbering district of Canada; from it four-fifths of the Pine Timber, and two-thirds of the Deals, have been supplied to the Quebec market. The remainder of the Pine is chiefly from the Trent; the Oak and Staves from Western Canada, from whence also, about fifty millions of Sawed lumber are annually sent to the Hudson River, and a considerable amount to Ohio and the West. The amount of Sawed lumber exported from ports in the St. Lawrence below Quebec, is said to exceed a million of Standard Deals, or about thirty millions of feet Board measure.

The Ottawa river drains an area of about 75,000 square miles, comprising the richest and most extensive Timber district in America, if not in the world. About 10,000 square miles of the unsurveyed portion is licensed for Lumbering purposes. The supply from this quarter has fluctuated according to the state of the Quebec market: the average amount of Timber which has passed the Slides at Bytown for the last nine years, has been about twelve millions of cubic feet of all kinds. There being no Slides below Bytown, no such certain data are to be had of the supply upon that portion of the River; but from the return of three late years in our possession it appears to have been about one half of the product above Bytown, or one third of the supply from the whole River. This proportion may be safely assumed, as there is little doubt but that in earlier years it was greater below Bytown. The average annual product of the Ottawa, therefore, for the last nine years, may be taken at eighteen millions of cubic feet of timber, besides about one and a half millions pieces, or forty millions feet B. measure, of Sawed lumber.

While the fires in the woods are annually consuming our White Pine, our export