

call for large timber. Unfortunately, however, the consumption in Manitoba and the Territories is still partially supplied by United States manufacturers, the Dominion Government having as yet taken no action towards placing a duty on the United States product. British Columbia manufacturers report that the difficulty of obtaining raw material is steadily increasing; loggers demanded higher prices for logs, which reduced the profits of manufacturers.

If the domestic trade was not all that could be expected, the loss in this respect was more than offset by the increase of cargo shipments to foreign countries. It was a banner year in the export lumber business, the shipments being greatly in excess of any previous year. The total value of the lumber shipped from the province by vessel was \$767,121, as compared with \$432,151 in 1899 and \$406,001 in 1898. These figures show an increase of more than 53 per cent. A still greater volume of export business would have been done but for the lack of tonnage, it being found almost impossible in some instances to effect charters. Freight rates ruled very high, 92 shillings being paid from Vancouver to a South African port; 82 shillings to the United Kingdom; 63 shillings to Melbourne, Australia, and 62 shillings to west coast of South America. The quantity of lumber exported to foreign countries was 76,208,087 feet. The following table shows the point of shipment, destination, and value of the various cargoes:

FROM CHEMAINUS.			
Vessel.	Destination.	Feet.	Value.
Hawaiian Isles ..	Melbourne ..	1,929,442	\$ 19,317
Glenalvon	London	1,872,368	16,231
Renee Rickmers ..	U. K.	1,820,956	17,149
Peru	Cork	1,800,382	16,203
Nymphi	U. K.	1,628,202	17,556
Arethusa	Havre	1,554,967	15,796
Drumnuir	Melbourne ..	1,508,649	14,165
Fort George	Sydney	1,505,895	14,342
J. B. Thomas	Adelaide	1,443,465	13,337
Glenesslin	Cape Town ..	1,425,972	12,206
Mario Chilcott ..	Adelaide	1,400,652	14,091
Emilie	U. K.	1,393,217	13,360
St. David	Delagoa Bay ..	1,212,871	12,934
Victorius	Sydney	1,201,460	11,640
St. James	Melbourne ..	1,198,984	12,519
J. B. Brown	Sydney	1,187,731	11,753
James Drummond ..	Sydney	1,164,711	12,185
Creedmoor	U. K.	1,156,540	12,095
Silo	U. K.	1,156,308	12,979
J. B. Brown	Melbourne ..	1,136,690	11,674
Elwell	Cape Town ..	1,099,524	10,026
Rufus E. Wood	Adelaide	1,090,304	11,495
Great Admiral	Sydney	1,066,218	6,315
Republic	Melbourne ..	898,813	8,993
Lyman D. Foster ..	Australia ..	887,130	7,761
Antofagasta	Antofagasta ..	800,454	8,400
Hesper	Melbourne ..	790,059	6,893
Admiral Tegetthof ..	Antofagasta ..	706,024	8,081
Transit	Sydney	617,561	6,175
James H. Bruce	Sydney	592,228	2,650
Wrestler	Melbourne ..	574,631	5,179
Defender	Fiji	465,724	5,600
Corona	Santa Rosalia ..	76,701	1,330
Totals		38,365,833	\$370,340

FROM VANCOUVER.			
Vessel.	Destination.	Feet.	Value.
Paul Rickmers	London	2,503,827	\$ 22,252
Lindfield	London	1,724,895	22,585
Banda	U. K.	1,580,925	20,374
Wilhelms	South Africa ..	1,379,305	12,102
Star of Hope	Sydney	1,180,293	10,240
Pallas	Callao	1,141,275	17,174
Louisiana	Melbourne ..	1,109,949	9,665
Errol	U. K.	1,069,195	9,099
Caesarea	U. K.	1,031,450	9,200
Guy C. Goss	Philadelphia ..	1,030,625	16,861
Lakemba	Iquique	890,958	8,166
Chas. F. Crocker ..	Sydney	880,405	8,762
Ivy	Shanghai	857,713	9,950
Atalanta	Callao	831,236	8,513
Fred J. Wood	Kobe	786,205	8,923
Sonoma	Melbourne ..	720,732	6,794
Arnold	Newcastle, Eng.	632,617	10,516
Tartar	Hongkong	449,002	7,085
John D. Tallant	Guayaquil	327,995	6,400
Totals		20,138,612	\$224,661

FROM MOODYVILLE.			
Vessel.	Destination.	Feet.	Value.
Falls of Garry	Sydney	1,655,847	\$ 14,390
William H. Smith ..	Sydney	1,508,365	14,070
Marie	London	1,312,375	13,611
Nixe	London	1,297,438	11,677
Sea King	Sydney	1,107,485	10,033
Adderly	Sydney	1,080,349	10,038
Senator	Callao	1,074,518	10,139
Altcar	Callao	992,307	9,090
Thistle	Fremantle	942,943	8,515
Condor	West Coast	892,658	9,018
Latona	Valparaiso	788,359	6,571
Bertha	Valparaiso	673,333	6,196
Rose	Geraldton	613,217	6,282
Garibaldi	Callao	410,075	...
Ellena	Callao	351,198	3,301
Totals		14,700,467	\$132,931

FROM ESQUIMALT, PORT MOODY, COWICHAN, NEW WESTMINSTER AND VICTORIA.			
Vessel.	Destination.	Feet.	Value.
Onaway	Adelaide	687,353	\$ 6,900
John Smith	Nagasaki	673,447	10,987
Defiance	Sydney	659,003	2,240
Elizabeth Nicholson ..	Shanghai	638,653	6,678
Expansion	Santa Rosalia ..	132,011	2,681
Defiance	Santa Rosalia ..	120,133	3,000
Olympia	Japan	63,975	1,275
Fred J. Wood	Santa Rosalia ..	14,440	3,178
A. J. West	Santa Rosalia ..	14,160	2,250
Totals		3,003,175	\$ 39,189

The value of shipments to the different countries in comparison with the previous year is shown below:

	1899	1900
Australia	\$152,329	\$298,323
United Kingdom	222,887
South America	52,621	83,875
South Africa	58,563	47,268
China	113,348	23,713
Japan	24,284	21,185
United States	17,000	16,861
France	32,970
British India	29,306	...
Fiji Islands	5,600
Mexico	12,439
Totals	\$432,151	\$767,121

It will be observed that the shipments to China show a large falling off, while increased shipments were made to South America, Australia, and the United Kingdom. Those to Australia were approximately 32,000,000 feet, or double the previous year, and to the United Kingdom there were shipped 21,000,000 feet, as against no exports to that country in 1899. Notwithstanding the war in South Africa, the lumber shipments to that country show but a slight decrease. South America took about 9,000,000 feet.

Seventy-six vessels were employed in carrying the lumber. Of these, 33 loaded at Chemainus, 19 at Vancouver, 15 at Moodyville and 9 at New Westminster. Below is given a summary showing the gain of each port:

From	1899 Lumber, F.	1900 Lumber, F.	Per Cent Gain
Chemainus	38,365,833	24,952,042	53.8
Vancouver	20,138,612	12,553,087	60.4
Moodyville	14,700,467	9,615,655	52.9
Esquimalt, etc.	3,003,175	2,620,180	14.6
Totals	76,208,087	49,740,964	53.2

British Columbia shingles were in fair demand throughout the year, but the production is too great for the limited market, and steps were taken towards the close of the year to curtail the output. The volume of business with eastern jobbers was about the same as in 1899. Towards the fall there was a slight weakness in the market, although few sales were made below the regular price list.

The outlook for 1900 is not altogether promising. The export demand is expected to keep up, but as the Government has discontinued the rebate on timber exported from the province, there will be a smaller margin of profit in this

branch of the industry. The hope of the lumbermen of the province is that the Dominion Government will impose a duty on United States lumber similar to that placed on Canadian lumber entering the United States.

MANITOBA.

There was considerable activity in the manufacture of lumber in Manitoba and the Territories in 1900, although the bulk of the consumption in these provinces is imported. The report of the Department of Interior for the year ending June 30th last states that in Manitoba the saw mills were run to their fullest capacity, the output being about 24,000,000 feet b.m., an increase of 4,000,000 over the previous year. The output in the Territories was 13,510,287 feet b.m., in the railway belt in British Columbia 29,684,003 feet b.m., and in the Yukon Territory about 9,000,000 feet b.m. In addition to the lumber sold by mill owners in Manitoba, it is reported that no less than 132,669,083 feet of lumber was sold in Manitoba and at points as far west as Regina. The bulk of which came from the mills at Lake Umbagog and the Woods and Rainy River. Although the shipments from the United States still continue large, there has been a falling-off as compared with last year's business. The number of lumber berths under license in Manitoba and the Territories is 171.

The anticipations of lumber dealers that the year would witness an exceptionally good demand for lumber was not altogether realized. The market after midsummer was inclined to be quiet, and the practice of cutting prices was indulged in to some extent, thus reducing the profits of the business. The prospects for the coming season are of a satisfactory character, the hope of increased building operations in Winnipeg and the provincial towns being a favorable feature.

ANOTHER FOREST RESERVE.

THE Ontario government has announced the creation of a forest reserve in the vicinity of Lake Temagami. The reserve embraces about 240,000 square miles of territory, equal to 1,400,000 acres, surrounding Lakes Temagami and Lake Evelyn. The location of these lakes is to the west of the Upper Ottawa river, in the district of Nipissing. It is proposed by this reservation to preserve the head waters of the chief rivers of the Nipissing district; the timber on these lakes will also be preserved intact, and the native game that their abides will also have a safe resting place.

Until the government see fit to grant special permission, no one will be allowed to cut timber on this area, although there are said to be between 5,000,000,000 feet of white pine. If, however, permission should be granted to cut the timber, part of the plan will be to reforest the cut over in order to keep a succession of forest growths in the reserve. Rangers will be appointed to take precaution against the spread of fire.

There were previously in existence in Ontario two smaller forest reserves, one in the rear of Addington and Frontenac counties, containing 80,000 acres, and the other on the point of Lake Umbagog, ending in Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, containing 45,000 acres.