

export, up to 1890, there were scores of large exporting firms in Quebec, whose activities can be inscribed on the foundation stones of modern Canadian over seas commerce. W. and J. Sharples (the latter of whom died suddenly this summer), J. Burstall, G. B. Benson and Company, Dunn and Company, Dobell, Beckett and Company, the de Lotbiniere, fathers of forestry in Canada, Wm. Power, still a dominant figure in Canadian industry and politics, Carbray Routh and Company, Henry Fry, and Company, J. Bell Forsyth and Company, H. R. Gooday and Company, and many others built up large businesses, which in some cases would involve two hundred cargoes of lumber a year. Nicholas Flood used to receive at Cape Rouge from 7 million to 13 millions of board pine for the owners. Three Rivers came into prominence as an export town with a large number of firms doing an active business.



Douglas Fir in British Columbia

The Province of Quebec issues licenses to cut timber, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$5 a mile, or fraction of a square mile. They are issued for one year, and are transferable upon notice in writing to the Minister and his acceptance, and the payment of a transfer bonus of \$4 for every square mile. Every license cutting timber must give upon oath the quantity of timber which he has cut during the current year. Cullers are appointed by the government who are to measure all timber cut, and leave with the lumbermen's camps reports as to the amount of timber measured. Stumpage dues are levied upon all stumps over two feet above the ground, upon timber over six inches in diameter left in the tops, on all trees used for skids, camps and other improvements, and all logs left in the wood. There is a stumpage tariff on all wood cut, the principal item of interest being the charge on white pine, oak, hickory and walnut, which in square or waney timber is six cents per cubic foot, and in sawlogs, booms and dimensions timber, \$2 per thousand feet. Other species are subject to smaller charges. Timber limits are obtainable by auction after survey by government officials, and on these an upset price and ground rental, in addition to stumpage, are charged. In case of arrears of ground rent or other dues, penalties may be levied on timber cut by a licensee. In

addition to the above duties the licensee is required to place at the disposal of the general superintendent of forest fires, as many of his employees as the officer may demand, without reimbursement from the government.

Large Mills of Today.

In Quebec the amalgamation of mills of the Price Bros. Company has the largest output. The mills are at Metan, Rimouski, Salmon Lake, Cape St. Ignace, Trois Saumons, Montmagny, Bastican and St. Margaret's Bay, and altogether they cut somewhere in the region of 75 million feet every year. Another large mill in eastern Quebec is the Chaleurs Bay mill at Restigouche where something under 25 millions every year are produced, with a large export trade. The Sherbrooke Lumber Company of Barachois, Gaspé, are an important firm also, cutting perhaps one-half of the above. In the same district the River Ouelle Pulp and Lumber Company at St. Pacome, Quebec, and the Trois Pistoles Lumber Company at Trois Pistoles, have moderately large mills with an output of about 10 million feet annually.

The following comparative statement of timber, measured and culled to date, furnished by the Supervisor of Cullers' Office, Quebec, under date of December 4th, 1912

	1910	1911	1912
	Cubic Ft.	Cubic Ft.	Cubic Ft.
Waney White Pine.....	541,440	836,480	1,087,600
White Pine.....	10,720	10,680	1,760
Red Pine.....	21,920	27,720	12,200
Oak.....	256,680	133,280	113,840
Elm.....	246,920	221,680	276,640
Ash.....	1,400	120	520
Birch and Maple.....	44,400	71,560	42,920
	1,123,480	1,301,500	1,535,480

(To be Continued)

A GOOD PROMOTER.

Largely through the efforts of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy no less than \$500,000,000 of American capital has been invested in Canadian enterprises during the last eight years. Known up to 1881 as one of the ablest men in the American railroad world, Shaughnessy left the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in order to help Van Horne (another American), build up the Canadian Pacific and, incidentally, Canada. They had an uphill fight until 1897, when the tide began to turn, and Van Horne turned over the reins to Shaughnessy, who became president. In 1902 the full flow of prosperity began and American and European capitalists began to pour money and men into the country to develop its undoubted natural resources. President Shaughnessy is now the chief executive of what claims to be the largest transportation system in the world, owning 17,883 miles of railroad track, 90,000 railroad cars, 76 steamers, totaling 246,246 tons; 100,000 miles of telegraph, 19 hotels, 13,000,000 acres of agricultural land, gold, silver, nickel and coal mines, forests from which it cuts its own railroad ties, shops in which it builds most of its own locomotives and cars with their complete equipment from boiler to pincushion. He is assisted by a staff of over 100,000 permanent employees.—(San Francisco Journal of Commerce).

ALASKA'S MINERALS.

The total mine production of gold, silver and copper in Alaska in 1912 was valued at \$22,285,821, against \$20,505,664 in 1911, an increase of \$1,780,158. The value of the gold production of Alaska last year is estimated at \$17,145,951, that of silver at \$316,839. In 1911 the output of gold was valued at \$16,853,256. The copper output of Alaska for 1912 was 29,230,491 pounds, valued at \$4,823,031, an increase from 1911 of 1,962,613 pounds.