

North America the Timber Continent.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the forests of commercial timbers of the sort that are suitable for the great bulk of consumption are limited in extent and confined to comparatively so small a part of the earth's surface. It is a notable fact that North America, especially that part of the continent north of the Mexican line, contains a greater value not only in present price but in possibility than any other continent and we might say than all other continents combined.

The great tropical and semi-tropical zones of the earth are more or less wooded, tropical America and Africa being covered with dense forests of woods which for the most part are unsuited for ordinary uses and are by virtue of the climate comparatively unavailable. As some one has recently said, it is a remarkable thing that vessels loaded with American lumber should sail a thousand miles up the Amazon past an interminable tropical forest to deposit their cargoes in towns surrounded by woods of no stumpage value whatsoever. This is simply because the woods thus transported are grown and manufactured in a temperate climate where men can and will work and where nature stimulates to invention and brings about the highest development of mechanical skill, so that in spite of the expense of standing timber and the expensive labor, 2,000 or 10,000 miles of transportation do not avail to prevent competition with the cheap woods and cheap labor of the tropics.

The usable and workable woods largely grow in the temperate or subarctic climates. They are the home of the pines and all the chief timbers. Russia, Austro-Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Canada and the United States; these are the great commercial timber countries of the world. Outside of Russia and Norway and Sweden, their domestic supplies are insufficient for domestic consumption. There is a trade in timber down some of the great rivers of the interior of Europe, but Russia, Norway and Sweden are the main dependence of the other European countries, of Great Britain and to a considerable extent of faraway regions like South Africa.

But Norway and Sweden are gradually being exhausted. Their pine is small and inferior in quality. Russia has no great future for its Baltic timber ports and now is looking to the development of its northern and Siberian timber resources.

It remains, therefore, that for the commercial world of to-day the United States and Canada are the great sources of timber supply. Southern South America and South Africa are both largely treeless. Central Africa and central South America have abundance of timber, but not of desirable kinds for ordinary use and the tropical forests wherever located are of much the same sort. Australia is largely treeless and in its magnificent forests the trees are mainly hardwood.

It is no wonder, then, that the whole world is looking to North America for its supply of building woods. White pine, redwood, cypress, fir and the more docile and workable of the deciduous woods all grow to their perfection in the United States and Canada. Fortunately the surplus of the product of these two countries is likely for generations to be sufficient to meet the demand of other countries which are now supplied by their domestic product, and therefore the timber industry of the United States should be fostered and maintained. It is a business in which North America will be subject to less and less competition, and if but reasonable measures are taken to prevent unnecessary waste and to conserve our resources, the United States will be the great producer of wood and iron and of the products of both at a time when commerce in food stuffs may be confined within its own borders. — American Lumberman.

The Morden Woolen mills at Morden, Man., will be operated at very low season. The "Manitoba" grade of yarn manufactured at this mill has been favorably received. The operation of this mill affords a home market for Manitoba wool, and provides for the manufacture here of raw material which would otherwise have to be shipped out of the province.

Griffin Brand



HAMS, B. BACON and Kettle rendered LARD are better than ever. Have you tried them? The best is always the cheapest and "GRIFFIN BRAND" is the best.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.

PORK PACKERS

WINNIPEG

To-Day's Values

APRIL 18

Commission Basis

Freshly Gathered Eggs	-	-	12c
Sweet Dairy Butter	-	15 to	17c
Good Sound Potatoes	-	-	50c

WE ARE LARGE OPERATORS IN ABOVE LINES AND HAVE THE BEST OF STORAGE FACILITIES

R. A. ROGERS & COMPANY

WINNIPEG

The Imperial Fruit and Produce Co. Ltd.

PURCHASERS OF THE STOCK AND TRADE OF THE ANDERSON PRODUCE CO.

All Kinds of **FRUIT** In Season

We pay cash for your produce.

Mail Orders promptly attended to.

Give us a trial.