

—Williams & Willoughby will open up a lumber yard early in the spring at Regina.

—The machinery of the Lake Dauphin saw mill has arrived at Strathclair, Man., and will be hauled to its location. Roberts & Crawford will run the mill.

—Notice is given that the business of the Calgary Lumber Co., limited, The Coal Creek mine has been transferred to the Canada Northwest Coal and Lumber Syndicate.

—Mr. S. R. Marlatt, who has been manager of Dick, Banning & Co.'s lumber business at Portage la Prairie for the last five years, has severed his connection with that firm. He will enter a new firm to be established at the Portage to be known as the Portage Lumber Co.

NOVA SCOTIA.

—There are more men engaged in the lumbering industry in Cumberland county this winter than any winter previous.

—A Winnipeg lumberman estimates that next season's cut at Rat Portage and Keewatin will be about eighty million feet.

—Owing to the enforcement of the law pertaining to the throwing of mill refuse and saw dust into the streams, the lumbering business in Lunenburg county is greatly restricted.

—The total shipments of deals from Parrsboro for the past season was 32,000,000 feet. This is 500,000 feet more than ever before. The number of vessels engaged in carrying this lumber was 47 with a total of 34,618 tons.

—The firm of N. & A. Locke have a large gang mill about a mile above the Freeman's, which has all the modern improvements attached. They have been doing an extensive business with the West Indies; but they have recently closed up the mill, and the few logs which they have yarded in the woods are for sale.

—The outlook for lumber this season in the vicinity of Jordan River is very promising, particularly if the present hard weather continues. Messrs. S. Freeman & Co. have about fifteen teams in the woods and the timber is being put to the river in large quantities. Their mills are favorably situated on the lower part of the Jordan river about a mile from shipping, and the lumber is easily handled either by raft or scow. They also have two wharves, one a mile from the mill and another about four, one being used for winter shipments as well as a large tonnage which they are unable to land at the upper wharf. The firm manufacture principally deals.

—The year just closed has been a more prosperous year for the wood trade than any of its immediate predecessors. The trans-Atlantic exports of 1889 were the largest since 1883. Comparative figures are as follows:—

MARITIME PROVINCES GENERALLY.		NOVA SCOTIA.	
1882.....	376,000,000	1882.....	55,000,000
1883.....	411,000,000	1883.....	75,000,000
1884.....	333,000,000	1884.....	69,000,000
1885.....	292,000,000	1885.....	79,000,000
1886.....	276,000,000	1886.....	87,000,000
1887.....	277,000,000	1887.....	85,000,000
1888.....	277,000,000	1888.....	93,000,000
1889.....	399,000,000	1889.....	93,000,000

—The development of Nova Scotia's trans-Atlantic deal trade, it will be seen, is much more recent than that of New Brunswick, and its forest area is, therefore, inviting the operators. The government of Nova Scotia has no stumpage system, such as prevails in the other provinces of the Dominion, but sells its timber lands to the first applicant at 40 cents an acre. The stumpage tax, which has been greatly increased by the government in order to provide funds for its extravagances, is more onerous in New Brunswick than any of the other provinces. It now amounts with mileage charge added, to \$1.50 a thousand feet, a sum about equal to the cost of production.

AMERICAN.

—There are over 35,000,000 shingles on hand in the Saginaw Valley.

—A lumberman tells a correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* that in the forest fires in the Northwest enough timber has been burned last year to pay half the national debt, and yet its loss had made no apparent impression on the stupendous fir woods.

—The cut of the Minneapolis mills last year is given at 275,855,648 feet of lumber, 138,195,000 shingles and 63,620,290 lath. In comparison with the cut in 1888 this is 61,807,653 feet less lumber, 31,459,860 more shingles, and 9,553,030 less lath.

—Reports from the south are of the most gratifying character concerning the prospective industrial activity, showing that many millions of capital is being transferred from the north, which will soon be utilized in the development of the timber, iron, cotton and other resources of the Southern States.

—A Lumberman's National Building Association has been formed in Chicago with an authorized capital of \$50,000,000, and W. B. Judson, proprietor of the *Northwestern Lumberman* as president; Chas. L. Hutchison, president of the

Corn Exchange Bank, treasurer, and the Northern Trust Company of Chicago with \$1,600,000 capital as trustee.

—Twenty-four saw mills, having a daily capacity of 589,000 feet and 21 planing mills, with a capacity of 555,000 feet, are now in operation in Nashville, besides 20 lumber yards. In 1889 200,000,000 feet of lumber were handled, on an invested capital of \$4,327,000. Prewitt, Spurr & Co. own the largest wooden ware establishment in existence. Their principal output is red cedar ware, requiring the employment of 200 men. Three box factories, employing 140 hands, furnish the supply of poplar boxes to candy, cracker and other companies. Seven furniture and show case manufactories employ 350 hands. Seven hundred men are employed by 17 carriage and wagon manufactories, which consume annually 3,130,000 feet of lumber.

—The lumber committee of the Buffalo Merchants Exchange has made a recent report stating that the trade for the year has been good, prices stable and uniform, great scarcity of cars, good return on investments, and estimate the lumber on hand now at 125,000,000 feet. The lumber committee for the year of 1890, recently elected, is composed of the following dealers: John I. Stewart, Calvin P. Hazard, O. S. Laycock, Charles J. Hamilton and James Crate. The lumber receipts for 1889 have increased 16 per cent. over ten years ago, while with Tonawanda, together it has increased 75 per cent. The receipts for 1889 were 342,525,000, while with Tonawanda the receipts were 1,043,790,200 feet, making this region the largest lumber mart in the world. The canal has had most of the shipments on account of the scarcity of the cars, and the lake trade was very large.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

—J. W. Carpenter, lumberman, Maxville, Ont. has assigned.

—Wm. Pattison, saw miller, township of Culcross, Ont., has assigned.

—The season's lumber business on Lake Winnipeg is much better than was expected.

—A large quantity of timber which is now being cut in Algoma will come down the Thessalon river.

—Forest products to the amount of \$838,898 were exported from Canada during the month of December.

—J. & L. B. Knight, Musquash, are running a gang mill, cutting small hard spruce, and are turning out 45 M 2 and 3 inch stuff every day.

—There is plenty of snow in the woods in the Nipissing district, and the lumbermen are busy hauling while the roads are in good condition.

—The weather is at present in good shape for lumbering operations in the vicinity of Parry Sound, and lumbermen are now in a fair way for getting out a good season's cut.

—The tug *Belle* recently lost a boom of 400,000 feet of logs which were being brought down for the Hastings Saw Mill at Vancouver, B.C. The sea was very rough and not two sticks were left together.

—The estimates of the season's cut of logs in the Ottawa district is placed at 4,000,000, as compared with 4,750,000 made last year. The estimate for square timber to be made is 8,000,000 cubic feet, showing a very large increase over last year.

—The Quebec government have submitted to the legislature a resolution setting forth that the right of the license under section 3 of Act 52 Victoria, chapter 16, to cut under such license the merchantable timber on any lots sold for colonization or farming purposes, and which are included in his license during thirty months from the date of location ticket, applies only to the lots sold in the territorial limits of the forest reserves established by the order-in-council of tenth September, 1883, and of the tenth of January, 1884.

THE TIMBER TRADE OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

J. B. Snowball Reviews the Trade of the Past Twelve Months.

The winter of 1888-9 was a favorable one for logging operations, and all the cut in this section came to market early. In this respect we were much more favored than other timber districts. Considerable St. John stock only arrived at market about the close of the season, and driving expenses were excessively heavy. The shipments from this port were the largest since 1883, showing an increase of 37,000,000 superficial feet over last year, the larger portion of which is compensated for by reduction in the stock being wintered, which is the smallest on record, and the stock at outports are almost nil. The total export from the

province was 369,000,000 or 92,000,000 superficial feet more than last year, the largest since 1883. The exports from Nova Scotia ports also show a small increase. The stock wintering at St. John is computed to be 16,000,000 superficial feet—a little over half of which is manufactured. Thirty millions superficial feet was the stock at the same date last year. Of the 180,000,000 superficial feet exported from St. John to Europe the past season, 45,000,000 came from Nova Scotia, and 35,000,000 from New Brunswick Bay of Fundy ports, leaving only 100,000,000 for the production of the St. John river and its tributaries and the contributing districts which send their deals to St. John by rail.

The direct export from Nova Scotia to Europe was 92,000,000, and adding the 45,000,000 shipped via St. John, brings the total to 137,000,000—a formidable showing—and as Nova Scotia has a better West India and coastwise trade than New Brunswick, her export of wood goods generally, compared with her timber area, largely exceeds that of New Brunswick.

The development of Nova Scotia's trans-Atlantic deal trade is much more recent than that of this province, and its forest area is, therefore, inviting to operators. Its government has no stumpage system, such as prevails in the other provinces of the Dominion, but sells its timber lands to the first applicant, at 40 cents per acre. The sales thus made, in each year, from 1883 to 1888 inclusive, were 35,000, 37,000, 13,700, 36,796, 25,995 and 27,809 acres, or 176,300 acres in the six years. The returns for last year are not made up, but it is officially stated that the sales of 1889 were much larger than those of any of these years.

The operations in the forest this season are larger than prospects justify. Shippers are all anxious to curtail, but operators getting logs for the markets elated by last season's success, having increased their productions and—forcing beyond their facilities—are working at an extra first cost, which they are not likely to realize.

The weather so far has been very favorable for winter operations, and the scarcity of skilled labor and high rate of wages are the only drawbacks. The export for next season, however, will not probably be any larger than it was this, as an average winter stock held for 1890 will more than take care of all the surplus.

The substitution of steam for sailing vessels is not looked upon with much favor by shippers or buyers of cargoes; still, steam is likely to monopolize the future trade. There were 27 steamers loaded at this port last year, against 18 in 1888, and 7 in 1887.

WARNING THE LUMBERMEN.

Referring to the stocks of wood goods at Liverpool, the *Timber Trades Journal* says although the deliveries during the month of November were very favorable yet the imports overran them. "We think it our duty," continues the *Journal*, "to those amongst our subscribers abroad who are engaged in the lumbering business to advise caution if they wish to save themselves from trouble in the future. There is little doubt that a portion of the spruce deals which went overside on arrival, and were forwarded to Manchester, were not going into legitimate consumption, but they were going there to be stored on Liverpool merchant's account. It follows, then, that whatever the amount may be, whether large or small, it should form as much a portion of the Liverpool stock as if it were in the merchants' yards at the Canada dock. The case is the same at Fleetwood. No stock is affected by these circumstances so greatly as spruce deals, and it is upon the lumbermen, millowners and shippers of these goods that we specially urge our remarks." The *Journal* hopes that the operations in the woods during the coming logging season will be moderate as regards birch timber, as the stock of timber and planks together is not less than 296,000 cubic feet, or nearly two and a half times as great as that of last year, with more to arrive before the season closes. The stock of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia deals at Liverpool, Birkhead and Garston, for the month ending December 1st, is placed at 20,136 standards, and the consumption 7,285 standards.