

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The surface of New Brunswick was at one time one unbroken lumber field, and the valley of the St. John contained what was thought to be an inexhaustible supply of the finest of white pine lumber. It is, however, now generally conceded that almost all the fine white pine within reach of the tributaries of that river has been cut, and that very little remains excepting on the streams which flow into it from Maine. The lumberers have, therefore, turned their attention more to the coarser pine still to be had in large quantities, out of which sugar box shooks are made, and to the black spruce, which in New Brunswick attains considerable development.

The principal exports of lumber from New Brunswick for the past three years have been :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Boards, Plank and Scantling, over nine feet long, m. ft.	20,553	34,784	47,932
Do. do do, not over 9 ft., m. ft.	15,102	19,727	18,727
Clap-boards.....M.....	197	1,604	2,494
Deals over 9 feet long M feet.....	267,618	246,487	247,604
Do. not over do do.	20,771	16,170	17,662
Laths, thousands.....	22,407	15,897	31,589
Shooks, box and hd., No.....	287,852	304,018	581,120
Pickets, thousands.....	7,449	7,246
Staves, m.....	194	977	1,702
Shingles, thousands.	31,302	44,587	94,332
Timber,—Birch, tons.....	12,614	17,267	14,534
Spruce.....	395	1,972	1,435
Pine.....	26,770	19,810	27,174

The Deals over 9 feet in length represented in 1865 a value of \$2,041,307, out of a total value of exports of lumber of \$3,641,759. Of the Deals 30,701 m. ft. were sent to the United States; 3,460 m. ft. only to England; 5,658 m. ft. to Cuba. Almost all the birch, pine and spruce timber goes to England.

The export duty on lumber is, on Deals and Battens exceeding 9 feet in length, on Boards, Scantling and Plank exceeding 9 feet in length and 5 inches square, 20 cents per m. feet superficial; on Pine Timber, 20 cents per ton of 40 cubic feet; on Birch, Spruce, Masts and Spars, 15 cents per ton. This duty realized \$61,836 in 1863; \$67,641 in 1864; and \$61,903 in 1865. It replaces the "stumpage duty" formerly paid to the Crown for every tree felled. Lumberers now pay nothing to the Crown save licence money for "timber berths." They apply for the territory they require, which is surveyed and sold by auction after public advertisement. Timber berths seldom fetch more than the upset price of \$4.00 per square mile, the Government not appearing to desire to raise much money from this source, but rather to encourage the production of lumber, and so to receive a revenue from export duties. Persons have the option of taking licence for one, two, or three years.

NOVA SCOTIA.

There are no rules in Nova Scotia under which timber licences can issue. To procure the right to the lumber, the land itself must be purchased from the Crown. (See Crown Lands). The timber exported is chiefly spruce. The lumbering industry is not so important as in Canada or New Brunswick. The value of the total exports for 1864 and 1865 was :—

	1864	1865
Woodware, Boards, &c.	\$424,560	\$518,645
“ Deal Ends and Scantling.....	159,227	24,979
“ Fire and Lathwood.....	108,648	97,859
“ Laths and Falings.....	939	4,495
“ Shingles.....	36,350	22,836
“ Spars and Knees.....	19,805	19,510
“ Staves, Hoops and Shooks.....	70,374	45,855
“ Sweeps and Oars.....	6,776
“ Timber, all.....	29,937	21,630
“ Manufactured.....	24,716	13,449
Total.....	\$880,556	\$776,034

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The timber of Newfoundland is spruce of small size, and lumbering can hardly be said to exist as a distinct branch of industry.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There are no wild lumber lands in Prince Edward Island. The merchantable timber has been long exhausted. The deals exported from the Province are first obtained from the adjoining Provinces, and most of the timber for ship-building is bought in the yards of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.