

stumpage duty. Such a duty was collected in the Province until 1844, when it was replaced by an export duty, which still continues, but the frauds which led to the abandonment of the stumpage duty could probably be avoided now.

The Export Duty is levied as follows:—

On Deals and Battens, exceeding 9 feet in length.....	} Per M. feet superficial.. 20 cents.
On Boards, Scantling and Plank, exceeding 9 feet in length and 5 inches square.....	
On Pine Timber, per ton of 40 cubic feet.....	20 cents.
On Birch, Spruce, Masts and Spars, do do	15 cents.

In 1863, it realized \$61,836; in 1864, \$67,641; in 1865, \$61,903; in 1866, \$65,495. The Commissioner thinks that the lumber used for home consumption, and that made up into Deals, &c., under 9 feet long, and other stuff exported *but not dutiable*, was at least equal in quantity to that which paid duty; so that the Crown realized nothing on half of the lumber cut, except the trifling license for timber berths amounting to \$24,843 in 1866, and \$14,480 in 1865. There being no system of Government culling in New Brunswick, the Trade and Navigation tables supply the best index to the nature of the lumber produced. It may be explained, that although at one time the surface of the Province was one vast field of lumber of the best quality, all the fine white pine within easy reach of the tributaries of the St. John has been already cut, and the attention of lumberers is therefore directed to the coarse pine, still to be had in large quantities, from which sugar box shooks are made (a recent growing trade) and to the black spruce, which in New Brunswick is of large size and excellent quality.

The following were the principal exports of lumber from New Brunswick, in 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	
				Quantity.	Value.
Boards, Plank & Scant'g, over 9 ft. long, M.	20,553	34,784	47,932	56,556	\$706,256
Do. do. do. not over 9 ft., M.	15,102	19,727	18,727	17,703	119,296
Clap-boards, M.	197	1,604	2,494	3,695	54,248
Deals over 9 feet long, M.	267,618	246,487	247,604	253,460	2,267,967
Do. not over do. do.....	20,771	16,170	17,002	17,885	407,563
Laths, thousands.....	22,407	15,807	31,589	75,118	100,256
Shooks, box and hd., No.....	287,852	304,018	581,120	560,232	280,890
Pickets, thousands.....	7,449	7,246	6,257	33,764
Staves, M.	194	977	1,702	380	1,520
Shingles, thousands.....	31,302	44,587	94,332	147,952	289,824
Timber,—Birch, tons.....	12,614	17,257	14,634	18,353	105,645
Spruce	395	1,972	1,436	868	3,042
Pine	26,770	19,810	27,174	25,379	237,658

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

There are no wild lumber lands in Prince Edward Island. The mercantile 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.

The timber of Newfoundland has long been supposed to be of small size, and lumbering does not exist as a distinct branch of industry, being only carried on to supply local requirements. In many of the northern and western bays there is now found to exist a considerable quantity of heavy pine and other timber—the pine cutting into boards of from 20 to 30 inches wide. Mr. Murray, of the Geological Survey of Canada, says of the Humber district, in his report for 1867: “This fine tract of country seems to present inducements for enterprise in the quality of its timber. Tamarac is not rare, yellow birch of large dimensions is abundant, white pine and spruce grow in the greatest profusion, frequently of a size and quality not greatly inferior if not equal to the best that is now largely brought into market at Gaspé and other parts of the lower Province of Canada.”

MINES AND MINING REGULATIONS.

The Mines, like the Forests, have passed with the Public Lands into the hands of the Local Governments of the several Provinces of the Dominion. The laws affecting them consequently remain under the control of the Local Legislatures:—

QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

The Mining interests of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are now just beginning to assume large proportions. As yet, however, there has been little legislation on the subject, and but few statistics are procurable.

The Mining Regulations of the Provinces are distinct as regards the precious and the inferior metals.

Mining for the PRECIOUS METALS is regulated by the Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap 9, amended by 29 Vic., cap. 9, (1865.) Under these laws three gold mining divisions have been erected:—the Chaudiere division, (south of Quebec,) R. Pope, Inspector; the St. Francis division, (near Sherbrooke,) J. K. Gilman, Inspector; and the Quinte division, (Madoc,) A. A. Campbell, Inspector.

No person is allowed to mine without a license—either a “Crown lands gold license” for unsold Crown lands, fee \$2 per month, or a “private lands gold license” for private lands, \$1 per month, the miner first obtaining the consent of the proprietor. Under the Crown lands license claims may be worked as follows:—*Alluvial Mines.*—On a river or large creek, 20 feet front by 50 from the water's edge. On a small do., 40 by 50 feet, from centre of stream. In a gully, 60 feet along the same and