101 Ĉ•—4.

LUMBER EXPORT FROM CANADA—continued.

Articles.					•			March, 1908.
Lumber,—								\$
Basswood, butternut, and	hickory	• •	• •	• •	••	• •		95,410
Battens, and pine and spru	ice clapbo	ards				••		$17,\!585$
Deals, pine	••	• •	• •	•••			• •	1,677,158
Deals, spruce and others						• •	• •	6,670,673
Mostly Oregon,—								
${f Lathwood}$				• •				6,376
Laths, palings, and pic	ckets						• •	1,740,486
Planks and boards	• •							21,092,297
Joists and scantling		• •					• •	1,046,465
Deal ends								318,509
Staves, other, and heading	s							216,172
Lumber, all other n.e.s.							• •	279,587
Hop, hoop, telegraph, and	other						• •	117,406
Masts and spars								7,262
Piles and pile-timber				• •				301,372
Posts—cedar, tamarack, a	nd other						• •	29,757
Shingle-bolts of pine or ced								55,918
Fence-posts and railway-ti					•		••	657,521
Stave-bolts								100
Shooks, other than box			•		, .		••	208,960
Timber, square,—								a ,
Ash		• •					• •	24,786
Birch								127,085
Elm							• •	213,268
Maple							• •	$26,\!525$
Oak						••	••	401,800
Pine, red	• •						••	6,097
,, white								998,298
All other							•	32,842
Wood blocks for matches			• •					275
Wood blocks for pulp							••	4,656,721
r						• •	\$	_,,·
Total exports of rough and manufactured wood, 1907-8						4	4,082,7	'A'7
		ii arao uur	,,		• •		9,575,8	
;;	**		,,					

There are other items of manufactures of wood which are not shown in the above figures.

[Note.—In "Accounts relating to Trade," published in England, the following figures for 1907 are given: Value of timber imports, £2,715,403; value of timber exports, £10,082,055.]

EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO NEW ZEALAND.

Article.		•					Year to 31st March, 1908.		
Wood, and manufactures of lumber	·,								\$
Laths, pailings, and pickets		• •							7,071
Planks and boards									25,648
All other lumber		• •							••
All other unmanufactured wood									360
Wood, manufactured,—									
Furniture						•• .	• • •		12,635
All other manufactured wood	••	••	••		• •	• •	• •	••	63,822
Total wood,	and	manufactures	of			• •		٠	109,536

GROWTH OF CANADIAN TIMBERS.

Most of the Canadian lumbers are quick growers, except some of the hardwoods. is produced within from twenty-five to forty years; therefore, the supply, notwithstanding reckless cutting, bush-fires, &c., practically will never give out.

In connection with forest-renewal, Dr. Bell says, "The dead trunks of the larger trees generally

stand for many years after a great fire. In the summer following one of these conflagrations the blackened ground becomes partly covered by a growth of herbaceous plants, berry-bushes, and shoots from the roots and butts of deciduous trees which have retained some vitality, besides numerous small seed-ling trees. The huckleberry-bushes, which are very common for the first few years, especially on rocky, siliceous ground, bear abundant crops of fruit. They have sprung from large old roots, which are almost everywhere present in the thick woods, although their tops are quite inconspicuous, and bear few or no berries. In fifteen or twenty years the ground is covered with poplars, birches, willows, &c., to a height of about 30 ft. By this time the dead trunks of the old brule have lost most of their branches, and the smaller ones have fallen down. If we look under this growth we shall discover many healthy young conifers overshadowed by the more rapidly growing deciduous trees. At the end of about fifty years the conifers are everywhere showing their heads in the form of sharp apices, their