

Forests Of China Are Disappearing, Must Buy Lumber

Demand For Canadian Douglas Fir on the Increase.

Owing to the destruction of her forests, China, in the main, has had to depend on foreign sources of supply for her timber. There are, practically, only two types of domestic woods which are available, bamboo, used in the erection of cheap dwellings, and Foochow pines, a softwood used as piling for small buildings and rough-hewn joists in native-type buildings, etc.

There was a notable increase in the demand for piling in Shanghai, the chief centre of the timber trade for China, as a result of the extensive building program during recent years but this has fallen off of late. Much of this piling is Douglas fir from Canada and the United States, Japan and Russia also supply piling. Due to the depth of the mud underlying Shanghai, that city being built on a part of the old delta of the Yangtze River, deep foundations in the shape of piling are necessary for the larger buildings.

The greater part of the softwood imports come from Canada and the United States, about equal shares, Russia and Japan, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. These softwoods are in the main conifers, Douglas fir planks, boards and square timber from Canada and the United States; also a small quantity of hemlock. Canada's share of the trade has increased from 25 per cent. in 1932 to slightly over 46 per cent. in 1934, United States imports showing a decrease from 48 to 46 per cent. for the same period. Russia shows a great falling off, from 20 per cent. to 5 per cent. In "manufactured softwoods," dressed lumber for floors, partitions, etc., Canada and the United States supply the market with Canada accounting for a shade the greater quantity. Softwood logs for resawing come, in order of importance, from Japan and Korea, the United States, Canada, those from Canada being mainly Douglas fir with a small percentage of hemlock. Hemlock logs are used principally in the box-making industry to fill the demand for shooks by the cigarette, soap and oil trades.

Hardwoods are obtained chiefly from Asiatic countries, mainly British North Borneo and Japan. The Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States also supply the market along with the United States and Canada. Japan exports considerable quantities of oak for furniture making, flooring, etc. Canada and the United States supply cottonwood logs, classified by the Chinese authorities as "hardwoods," which are used extensively in the match industry. Canada also supplies birch logs for manufacturing bobbins for the textile industry.

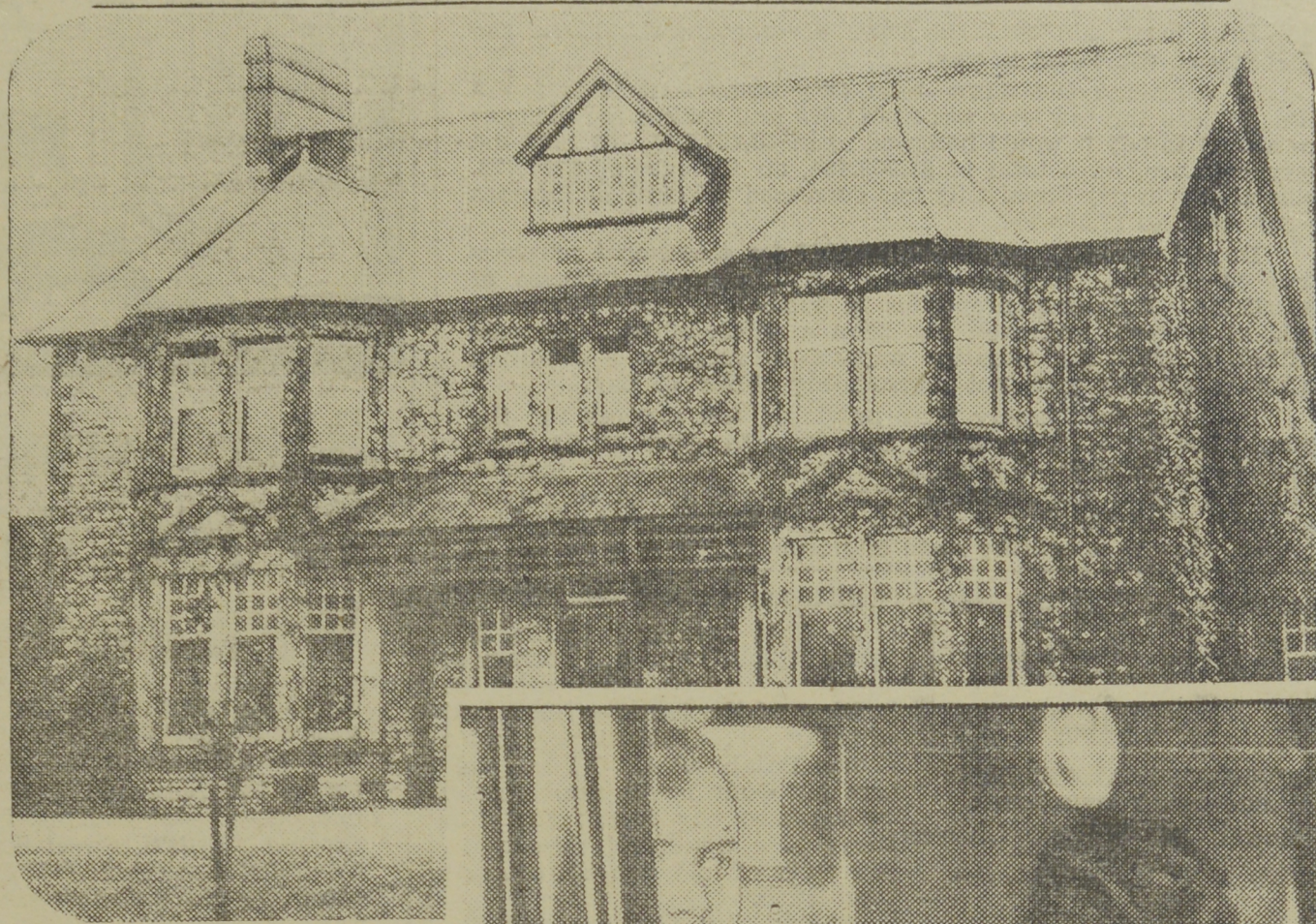
King Edward VIII. Is New Ruler Of The British Empire

(Continued from Page 1)

pleasures and duties, and went to the battlefield as a staff officer.

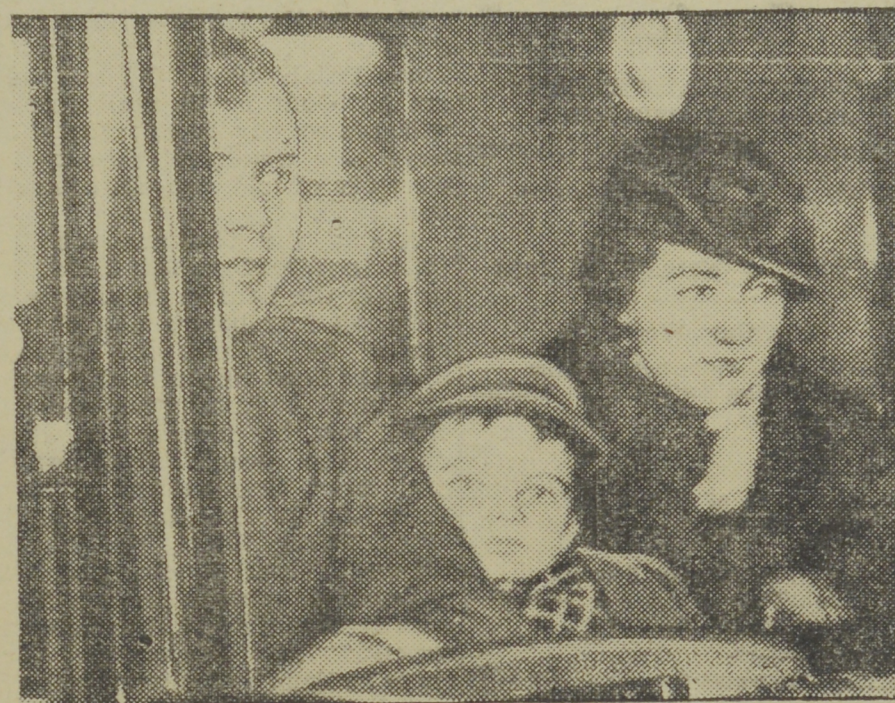
On August 11, 1914, he joined the First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards. In November he was appointed aide to Sir John French, the commander-in-chief of the British Expeditionary Force, and went to France. For 18 months he served in various sectors, and in March, 1916, was transferred to the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. In June he returned to the British armies in France, and in October, 1917, went with Lord Cavan's Fourteenth Corps to the Italian front. In August, 1918, he again returned to France. At the close of the war he was attached to the Canadian Corps, taking part in the entry into Mons on Armistice Day. His Majesty, while Prince of Wales, took a deep interest in the

MANSION OCCUPIED BY THE LINDBERGHS IN WALES



Lindbergh home in Wales

An historic mansion at Cardiff, Wales, top, formerly the home of Aubrey Morgan, brother-in-law of Anne Lindbergh, is the present home of Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh and their son, Jon, who are shown below as they entered their automobile for a drive through the countryside, adopted as their home when they left the United States because of kidnap threats against Jon.



Oldest Chorus Girl



Said to be the oldest chorus girl in the world, seventy-two-year-old MADAME MARIA SAVAGE, above, begins her twenty-eighth season in grand opera with the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York. Mme. Savage came to the United States in the year 1908.

working classes of Great Britain and through his efforts much was done to improve the living conditions among the workers in all parts of the British Isles.

"GOLDEN DUCK" KILLED

Waterville, Maine.—The Duck business boomed here after a local jeweller announced he had just paid Mrs. Ernest Cayford a good sum for a piece of gold she found in a duck's gizzard.

People of New Brunswick Again Facing Critical Times

(Continued from Page 3)

about our economic rights which were guaranteed to the Maritime Provinces. They say nothing of the diversion of the Intercolonial Railway, that service railway which is an integral part of the Confederation Agreement, and which was built to carry the trade of the then practically bankrupt and helpless provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the almost unexplored West through the Maritime ports, and the trade of the then prosperous and flourishing Maritime Provinces to the markets of central and western Canada.

When they ask us to sit in brotherly conference, they do not mention the tens of thousands of our Maritime people that by deliberate and persistent exploitation of our three provinces they have lost to us forever. They do not explain why our industries are not more numerous and more prosperous, why our vast farming areas are not developed and more remunerative; why our forests and mines are not more productive or why our fishing industry is not flourishing. All these things could they answer if they dared to do so. They could tell that for 68 years the Maritime Provinces have suffered the most heartless betrayal of economic trust that ever sullied the pages of history, and yet, they ask that we permit even a more cruel economic scourging, and that is exactly what will happen if we sacrifice those safeguards given us by the Constitution and guaranteed to us by the Imperial Government.

While the deliberations to be resumed at Ottawa will not by any means be the deciding factor as to our future status, yet on the 28 of this month will begin the most serious negotiations that any New Brunswick Government has ever participated in. The result of these negotiations could mean one of two things, freedom

from the thrall of the economic bondage of Ontario and Quebec or the beginning of a serious movement to bring about the complete overthrow and final destruction of our constitutional rights to that measure of justice to which we are entitled as a full partner in the Confederation of Provinces.

This is no time for party politics, if ever in the history of New Brunswick there was vital need for absolute unanimity of heart and hand, this is it. Our Government has made a brilliant and a gallant stand that will live throughout the ages. For years we have begged and pleaded for leadership and they have given it to us. We have asked for statesmen and not politicians, and we now have statesmen that are second to none. The die is cast and we ourselves are the arbiters of our economic future and, come what come woe we are the ones upon whom the responsibility will rest.

FAIR COMPETITION O. K.

The Federal Government is concerned with the elimination of cut-throat competition among the national ports, according to Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Railways and Canals, and Minister of Marine, who was in Saint John this week. He said that it was not the Government's desire to eliminate fair competition.

"The future may be with those nations who can produce a still newer type—the man who is adapted to social service."—Dean Inge.

N. B. Power Co. Reports Gains On Year's Operations

Aggregate Returns Better; No Decision Yet on the Sale to City.

Montreal.—Revenues of New Brunswick Power Company were somewhat larger in 1935 than was the case in 1934. The street railway department held its own, while the power and light service made a better showing than in 1934.

Toward the end of last summer the New Brunswick Power Company, informed the city of Saint John that the operation of two electrical systems, its own, and the city's, in the municipality was uneconomic and that if the company were to continue in business it would be necessary to make further capital expenditures. A suggestion was made that the city should take over the company's property.

Following up this suggestion, the city made arrangements for a firm of accountants to examine the books of the company with a view to arriving at a satisfactory price. This work has been delayed by the death of the chartered accountant in charge of the work.

In the event of a failure to make a deal, New Brunswick Power proposes to make an offer for the civic system.

Another problem confronting New Brunswick Power Company has to do with its funded debt. At the end of 1934 the company had outstanding over \$1.7 millions five per cent. first mortgage bonds. These bonds mature in 1937 and the negotiations with the city will have a considerable bearing as to what steps will be taken to liquidate or refund the bonded debt.—Financial Post.

NEW LONDON PORT IS NOW BEING PLANNED IN KENT CO.

If the scheme for the union of Rochester, Chatham, and Gillingham, three adjacent towns on the Medway with an aggregate population of 150,000, is consummated, a new London port may arise in Kent. It should attract manufacturing firms to build on the extensive waterfront, firms from other parts of Britain, and, where goods are affected by tariffs, from the Continent also, and constitute a new doorway to the vast population of London. The slogan of the new Medway Development Company is "Come to Medway," and it is pointed out that the river, from Sheerness to Rochester Bridge, presents one of the finest navigable river reaches in the world, capable of taking some of the biggest cargo boats. It is also claimed that it is feasible to unload a vessel in the Medway, and, even with the additional cost of 30 miles' land transport, to discharge the goods in the heart of London several shillings cheaper than at one of the Thames docks.

TARIFF APPEALS COMING

Ottawa.—Three appeals from rulings of the Department of National Revenue will be heard by the tariff board at a public sitting February 4. The appeals are from the Asbestonos Corporation Ltd., Montreal, from a ruling on linseed oil; from Canadian Rag & Metal Co., Toronto, from a ruling on the classification of mattress waste; from Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation, Toronto, from a ruling on "G-195," a product used as a stabilizer in the making of cocoa drinks.

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