

**NEW PREFERENTIAL
TARIFF WITH U. K.**

Cable from High Commissioner's Office gives List effective Sept. 1.

The following cablegram, dated August 14, has been received from the Canadian High Commissioner's Office, London, and is published in the Trade and Commerce Weekly Bulletin:—

"Finance Act nineteen nineteen published to-day preferential rates on and after first September. Following is copy of schedules: Tea, cocoa, coffee, chicory, currants, dried or preserved fruit within the meaning of s. eight of the finance number two Act nineteen fifteen, sugar, glucose, molasses, saccharin, motor spirit, tobacco, five-sixths of full rate. Articles chargeable with new import duties imposed by s. twelve of finance number two Act nineteen fifteen, two-thirds of full rate. Wine—not exceeding thirty degrees proof spirit—sixty per cent of full rate; exceeding thirty degrees proof spirit, sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of full rate. Sparkling wine in bottle additional duty seventy per cent of full rate. Still wine in bottle, additional duty fifty per cent of full rate. Spirits rates equivalent to full rates as chargeable under this Act up to September first, nineteen nineteen. Goods must be consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in British Empire, proportion value in British material and labour in accordance with Board Trade regulations. Other minor modifications."

**VALUE OF GRANITE
OUTPUT IN CANADA**

The following table showing the value of the annual production of granite in Canada since 1886 to 1917, is taken of from the report on mineral production, A. during 1917, issued by the Department of Mines:—

Year	Value.	Year	Value.
Calendar	\$	Calendar	\$
1886	63,309	1902	210,000
1887	142,506	1903	200,000
1888	147,305	1904	150,000
1889	79,624	1905	226,305
1890	65,985	1906	278,419
1891	70,056	1907	194,712
1892	89,326	1908	282,320
1893	94,393	1909	454,824
1894	109,936	1910	739,516
1895	84,838	1911	1,119,865
1896	106,709	1912	1,373,119
1897	61,934	1913	1,653,791
1898	81,073	1914	2,176,602
1899	90,542	1915	1,525,553
1900	80,000	1916	1,247,267
1901	155,000	1917	639,412

**BASSWOOD IS USEFUL
FOR FOOD CONTAINERS**

Only one species of basswood grows in Ontario, but the material bought in Eastern Canada and the United States may contain small amounts of less important species found in these regions. Basswood heads the list of what might be termed the soft hardwoods—broad-leaved trees with soft light wood, such as basswood, chestnut, poplar and tulip. This wood is soft, light, weak and non-durable, with a coarse grain, a fine even texture, and a lack of taste and odour. Its value lies in the fact that it is easily worked, does not warp or check, and is very tough, holding nails and taking paint well. It is used by thirty-one industries in Ontario and is the chief material in four of these. The greatest quantities were used by slack cooperage organizations and box factories, demonstrating the value of the wood for food-containers on account of lack of taste and

YEARLY BALANCE SHEET OF GRAIN FOR CANADA FOR 1918

From the Report on the Grain Trade of Canada, for the crop year ended August 31, and to the close of navigation, 1918, prepared by the Dominion Statistician, the following summary is taken:—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Flax.	Rye.
1. On hand Sept. 1, 1917—						
In farmers' hands	2,997,300	16,524,500	418,740			
Public elevators in the East	3,252,841	2,811,106	105,794	3,144	18,747	5,399,411
In country elevators, Western Division	1,462,422	964,021	164,834		124,398	
In interior Terminals Elevators	191,232	69,720	2,071		799	
Terminal Elevators	899,766	3,410,969	126,700		364,496	602
Total	8,803,561	22,780,316	818,139	3,144	508,440	5,400,013
2. Crop	233,742,850	403,009,800	55,057,750	7,762,700	5,934,900	3,857,200
3. Shipped in						
From U.S.A. and other countries	181,181	317,067	846	7,681,722	6,106	11,949
4. Total annual stock (=sum of 1, 2 and 3)	242,727,592	427,607,183	55,876,735	15,447,566	6,449,446	9,269,162
5. Shipped out—						
To U.S.A.	4,858,094	1,680,544	666,939	6,698	5,854,621	705,220
To United Kingdom and other countries	96,686,359	23,626,639	5,886,494	93,200		292,837
To other countries				3,242		13,749
Total	101,544,453	25,307,183	6,553,433	103,140	3,854,626	1,011,806
6. Milled	86,000,000	*14,730,674	*2,796,258	*1,527,074	1,276,122	*1,872,789
7. Total disposed of commercially (=sum of 5 and 6)	187,544,453	40,037,757	9,349,691	1,630,214	5,130,748	2,884,595
8. Used for seed	30,369,330	36,975,841	6,307,422		534,040	832,944
9. In store Aug. 31, 1918—						
In farmers' hands	431,340	8,577,800	354,210			
Public elevators in the East	2,472,788	2,895,664	438,898	27,910	20,538	
In country elevators, Western Division	522,845	766,350	148,436		58,823	
In interior Terminals Elevators	79,482	297,004	16,428			941
In Terminal Elevators	(-) 62,604	2,765,663	144,132		113,349	
Total	3,443,851	15,303,481	1,102,104	27,910	193,651	
10. Total accounted for (=sum of 7, 8 and 9)	221,357,634	92,317,079	16,759,217		5,858,459	
11. Balance consumed in Canada, including loss in cleaning, etc. (=4-10)	21,369,958					
12. Amount inspected	156,813,116	60,204,670	10,305,674	522,469	4,923,600	907,365
13. Per cent of crop inspected	67.08	14.93	18.71	6.73	82.96	23.52
14. Per cent of commercial grain inspected	83.61					
15. Commercial grain from season's crop (=97-1-3)	182,003,592					
16. Per cent of crop for commerce (= % line 15 of line 2)	77.86					
17. Value of crop	453,038,600	277,065,300	59,654,400	14,307,200	15,737,000	6,267,200

*Calendar year only.

YEARLY BALANCE SHEET OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.
(1bbl. Flour = 4½ bush. Wheat.)

	W.I.D.	E.I.D.	Canada.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1. On hand Aug. 31, 1917	5,267,420	3,536,141	8,803,561
2. Wheat crop	212,612,430	21,130,420	233,742,850
3. Shipped in	52,394	62,185,574	82,237,968
4. Total stock for year	217,932,244	106,852,135	324,784,379
5. Shipped out, milled and seed	197,394,050	102,705,307	300,688,180
6. In store	588,823	2,855,028	3,443,851
7. Total accounted for	197,982,873	105,560,335	303,543,208
8. Balance consumed locally	19,949,371	1,420,587	21,369,958

odour. Nearly all the basswood used commercially in Ontario is bought in the province, according to the bulletin on the subject of wood-using industries of Ontario, issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

Ash in Commerce.

Ash is a native hardwood characterized by its wide range of use and universal value. Two species make up the bulk of the material and their qualities and uses are quite distinct. White ash (*Fraxinus americana*) is the most valuable species and one of the most valuable of Ontario's hardwoods. The wood is moderately hard, heavy and strong, with a coarse straight grain and fine texture. Its chief value lies in its toughness and elasticity, as it is not a durable wood. It is used chiefly for framework of all sorts in vehicles, cars and agricultural implements, and is also extensively used for long handles of agricultural tools. Black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) is a much softer, weaker wood and is more valuable for decorative work. More ash is used for interior finish of houses than for any other pur-

pose, and this is mostly black ash. The wood has an attractive grain, is often stained to imitate plain oak and is easily seasoned and worked. It is more durable than white ash, and is used to a considerable extent for basket veneers. Altogether twenty-five of the industries use this material, refrigerator manufacturers buying more ash than any other wood. The lack of taste and odour makes this material specially valuable for food-containers, such as baskets, barrels and boxes.

About thirty per cent of the ash used was purchased outside the province, one-quarter of the importation coming from Quebec and three-quarters from the United States. The supply of ash in the province has dwindled down to a few restricted districts, although scattered groups of this tree are found all over its range. This lies south of Lake Nipissing for white ash, and almost as far north as James bay for black ash, but the trees north of the height of land are small and unfit for timber, according to a bulletin on the subject of "Wood-Using Industries of Ontario," issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

Percentage Reduced.

A cablegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General, dated August 1, says—referring to his cablegram of June 4 announcing that the Board of Trade had decided, with respect to the removal of all restrictions on the importation into the United Kingdom of goods the produce or manufacture of the British Dominions which owe at least 75 per cent of their total value to Dominion or Colonial labour and material, that the required percentage has been reduced from 75 to 60—the percentage to be based on factory values, not free on board.

Butternut in Commerce.

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) is sometimes called "white walnut," and resembles the more valuable species in grain and texture, but is much lighter in colour and is both soft and weak. It is used by the boat-makers for planking and finishing, according to a bulletin issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.