

Brunswick and other parts of Canada has been many times greater than the export of logs from Canada to the United States. Our government imposes no export duty, why should the Canadian government do so? We trust that the house proviso in the wood schedule of the tariff, adding the amount of the log export duty to the import duty on lumber, will be retained. It will prove effectual, and will compel the immediate repeal of the export duty. If this proviso is not retained, nothing less should be done than to make any reduction in the lumber duty contingent upon the repeal of the export duty."

THE following gleaned from United States Consul Lays' report of exports from Ottawa to the United States, for the year ending June 30th last, will be interesting to many readers. Bark, \$17,815; box shooks, \$45,266; lath, \$80,456; lumber, \$2,687,001; pickets, \$21,748; pulp wood, \$20,106; posts, \$1,130; railway ties, \$6,246; shingles, \$4,657.

AT present, building in Manitoba is chiefly confined to elevators and grain warehouses at country points. A large number of such buildings are in course of construction all over the prairie province, as a result of the fine crop prospects, and this has added very considerably to the recent demand upon the lumber dealers. The quantity of Minnesota lumber brought into Manitoba has not been as large as last year, although a considerable quantity has recently been brought in for elevator construction along the line of the Northern Pacific railway.

THE New Westminster, B.C., *Truth*, under date of August 16th, says: "A genuine surprise was created in commercial circles yesterday, by the announcement that Messrs. F. G. Strickland & Co., the well known machinery agents of this city, had made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Deputy Sheriff Armstrong. The firm has been doing a very extensive business, and one which was generally believed to be prosperous. Messrs. Forin & Morrison are solicitors for the assignees." An investigation made into the affairs of the firm shows thus far that the assets very largely exceed the liabilities, and in all probability 100 cents on the dollar will be paid to the creditors.

THE band saw is fast becoming popular as well as famous for the work it does. It is without doubt the saw of the future and it has come to stay. A Wisconsin exchange has the following to say relative to the band mill:—Mill men in Marinette who are using band saws that cut 19,000 feet of lumber in a single hour probably little realize that when band saws were first introduced, a cut of 10,000 in 11 hours was considered good work. The first one put in at Manistee was obliged to have a guarantee that it would cut 10,000 feet in 11 hours. It has now overtaken the circular in the daily cut and will soon exceed it, and can well lay claim to its being the coming mill of the country. The same objection at first made against the circular saw was overcome, and it will be the same in regard to band mills. They are no longer an experiment.

A NUMBER of Chinamen were recently employed in removing lumber from one of the slides at the Brunette Saw Mills, B. C., when a considerable quantity had been taken away from the lower end, when that remaining above suddenly and unexpectedly slipped downward. One of the Chinamen was caught by it and pinned up against the remainder of the pile at the bottom. His predicament was a serious and critical one, but as he still had the use of his lungs, though up to the neck in lumber, he began in his extremity to shout "murder;" that perhaps being the most direful word in the English language which he could summon. A large force of mill hands instantly got to work to relieve the unfortunate Mongolian, who was found after all not to be very seriously injured, though considerably bruised and out of shape on account of the pressure of the wood on his

legs, back and arms. It was a miracle he was not killed. Immediately he was set free one of his compatriots got him on his shoulders and trotted off with him to his shack.

THE South American lumber trade as yet shows no signs of improvement, as that country is still in a very unsettled condition. Mr. Otis Sheppard, of the firm of the Sheppard & Morse Lumber Company, of Boston, who is well informed on the South American lumber trade, recently said. "The South American market is about as flat as can be. We had entertained hopes that the Montevideo market would have recovered from the depression of the earlier part of the season, but I have just received advices from the Argentine Republic to the effect that there is more lumber in stock now in Montevideo than they can use up this year. Buenos Ayres is also overstocked, and we cannot tell when the market there will improve. It certainly does not look promising for the next 12 months. The financial disturbance has been long threatening, and is largely due to government extravagance. Gold is now at a premium of 200, which means that it takes \$300 of Argentine money to buy \$1 in gold. Of course, the practical closing of the market for the present is a serious drawback to the Canadian producer, and accounts for the restricted output and consequent dullness. You will understand the importance of this South American market to Canadian lumbermen when I tell you that the exports, principally from Canada to the Argentine Republic last year, amounted to about 80,000,000 feet of white pine, 13,000,000 feet of pitch pine, and 110,000,000 feet of spruce. The United States market is only fair. The number of strikes in the lumber trades in New York, Worcester, Lowell, Lynn, Lawrence and other cities, has reduced the consumption of lumber much below what it would otherwise have been. The stock of lumber in Albany just now is lighter than I have known it to be for many years at this season."

A PACIFIC coast lumberman, a native of far away Norway, recently paid a visit to the land of his nativity—a land famous for its balmy breezes and immense forests. In his meanderings he visited Christiana, Norway, to take a look at the largest saw mill in the world, and if it is correctly described, and we have no reason to doubt the correctness of the account, it is evidence that other lands than ours can boast of having big saw mills and lumber kings. He says. "It has a capacity of 1,000,000 feet a day (eighteen hours). It runs thirty-six gang saws, though they are much smaller than the ones used in this country; it is fitted up with circular saws and other machinery similar to ours. It has six planing mills. From forty to fifty ships load at one time at its docks. In connection with this mill, and owned by the same man, are two large flour mills. The London yard of this mill extends more than one mile in length. The lumber shipped is all seasoned, some of it in kilns and the rest by piling. The greatest care is exercised in keeping the mill floors clean and white. In some parts of the world the men who unload it are not allowed to wear boots and must go in their bare feet. The lumber manufactured is much smoother, he says, than in this country as the saws are not crowded as much as here, and the saw teeth are finer. It is cut to exact gauge and so evenly cut to length that when piled the ends are almost as even as the face of a brick wall. The extent of the traffic in lumber on the Baltic ocean can be comprehended when 500 vessels laden with lumber were seen in one day on that body of water. England, Ireland and Scotland absorb annually 3,700,000,000 feet of lumber. The English people have a fancy for white floors, hence the Norway pine is the popular lumber in that country. The forests of Norway are good for 500 years, in fact under the present system one might say forever. When a piece of timber land has been cut over it is at once as thickly replanted; at the end of a few years it is gone over again and the poor trees cut to give room for the good ones. The lumber of Norway is the great barrier against which the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf coast lumbermen of our country must always contend. Their markets make the prices for export lumber the world over."

SPLINTERS.

THE total value of goods exported from Canada during the month of July was \$12,022,931, of which \$4,336,363 was derived from the products of the forest.

A demand of assignment has been made upon Joseph Cadieux, manufacturer of doors, blinds and sashes, Montreal, by Damase Parizeau, lumber merchant. The liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

INTERESTED readers will do well to remember that the sale of the mill property belonging to the Scottish Carolina Timber and Land Co., will take place at Knoxville, Tenn., on Tuesday, Oct. 7th next.

THE parties sent out by the American government to investigate the charges of alleged wholesale thefts of timber in Minnesota by Canadian lumbermen, will in all probability, find the 180,000,000 feet of logs, said to have been stolen, stowed away in a gopher hole.

THE firm of Gilmour & Co., with headquarters at Ottawa, has been dissolved, Mr. Allan Gilmour retiring. Mr. John Gilmour with his cousin, Mr. J. D. Gilmour, now constitute the firm, which will manufacture lumber and trade under the firm name of John Gilmour & Co.

SPRUCE, pine and hemlock are the principal woods handled in Nova Scotia. Lumbering is carried on differently in that province, from the plan pursued in the rest of the provinces. In Nova Scotia a dealer purchases the right to a whole section, and as fast as he clears it plants other trees, so that there is no chance of the timber becoming exhausted. This is a plan worthy of emulation.

THE rate at which timber lands are being bought up on the Pacific coast, in the south, or whenever they are to be found in considerable quantity, within the limits of the United States, renders it pertinent to consider the time when all the desirable forests will have been consumed as not very remote. There is yet lots of timber that can be purchased, but the most of the great opportunities for buying to advantage are gone.

THE Executors of the Estate of R. E. Smith, Port Hope, Ont., will offer for sale by auction, at 17 King Street East, Toronto, on September 17th, a timber limit, situated on the north shore of Lake Huron; also valuable saw mills, water powers, wild lands, etc. Attention is called to these properties as some of them are very valuable. For further information see advertisement in another column.

THE shipment of spruce deals, etc., from the port of St. John to the United Kingdom and Continent for the first six months of 1890, as compared with the same period of 1889, show in respect to spruce deals a falling off of nearly one-half for the six months of 1890, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total shipments of deals to June 30th in 1889 amounted to 93,451,021, as against 50,748,867 to June 30th, 1890.

THE New Brunswick Lumber Commission held its first meeting at Fredericton last month. The session was quite a lengthy one. Among other things it was decided to call witnesses to elucidate the different phases of the lumber business. After exchanging views regarding the rate of stumpage an adjournment was made for one month. In the meantime the secretary will obtain information as to the lumber cut on public and private lands, shipment, etc.

ALL friends of forestry in Canada will be interested to know that the American Forestry Association has accepted the invitation tendered by the Government of the Province of Quebec to meet this summer at Quebec in the Parliament Buildings from the 2nd to the 5th day of September. The preservation of the forest and its judicious management are questions of vital importance to Canada where nearly all the forests lands, with