## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The tables of the trade and navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending June 30th, 1896, contain some interesting statistics of the imports and exports of forest products, as compiled from theoflicial returns. The total value of exports of wood goods is shown to be \$19,-996,803, against \$17,504,302 for the previous year. The imports reached in value \$1,942,708, as compared with \$1,642,337 in 1895. The tollowing table gives the value of the different classes of logs, timber and lumber exported, together with the proportion shipped to Great Britain and the United States :

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	Total Value.	Gr.at Britain.	States.
Attice majorent		omam.	
Logs, cedar	\$ 3,458		3,458
· elm	124,988	627	124,361
4 hemlock	18,607		18,419
" oak	6,627		6,627
" pine	1,423,989	500	1,423,489
" spruce.	86,075		86,075
" all other	71,035	12,763	E3,172
Lumber, planks and boards	8,513,710	5 <sup>8</sup> 3,393	7,041,074
" spruce deals	5,579,746	4,865,305	••••
" pine deals	3,001,537	3,025,569	• • • • •
" deal ends	520,646	506,331	5,192
" basswood	35,963	16,535	15,724
44 battens	35.267		105
Laths	492,224		485,839
Joists	14,747	•••••	14,747
Scantling	387,707	52,649	255,678
Headings	699,155	87,176	603,538
Piling	67,355		67,355
Telegraph peles	38,498		38,498
Posts	60,949	•••••	60,949
Sleepers and railroad ties	213,662	5,368	208,254
Stave bolts	34,672		34,672
Box shooks	72,133	33.915	34,767
Other shooks	53.499	29,184	2,280
Shingles	899.547	• • • • •	886,103
Square timber, asb	52,930	50,964	• • • • •
" " birch	228,876	226,335	945
" " elm	209,409	206,843	
" " oak	614,028	613,306	
" " red pine	108,436	107,826	200
" white pine.	1,570,652	1,567,379	432
" all other	67.754	61,956	5,251
Pulpwood	627,865	27,580	600,285
Wood pulp	675.777	113,557	557,085
Spoolwood	99,570	99,045	531
Doors, sashes and blinds	190,004	168,673	1,150
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Besides Great Britain and the United States, we find boards and planks were exported largely to other countries, chief among which were Australia, \$96,482; British Africa, \$76,149; British West Indies, \$85,421; Argentine Republic, \$224,118; Chili, \$53,390; China, \$86,628; South West Indies, \$96,172; Brazil, \$34,500; and to the British possessions in Africa, \$16,295. Doors, sashes and blinds were exported to British Africa to the value of \$18,883, and wood pulp to France to the value of \$5,135.

Pine deals were imported by Germany totalling in value \$11,145, while France imported spruce deals valued at \$110,653. Other spruce deal importing countries were: Spain, \$32,468; Brazil, \$15,456; Portugal, \$16,859; Australia, \$7,791.

The principal increases over 1895 are in the case of pine deals, planks and boards, square pine timber and shingles. A falling off is shown in the exports of pine logs, owing to the depression in the Michigan manufacturing district.

Turning to imports of forest products, we find that Canada purchased from the United States the following: Logs and round unmanufactured timber, value \$286,683; cherry, chestnut gumwood, hickory and whitewood, \$145,312; mahogany, \$21,974; oak, \$207,191; pitch pine, \$131,540; red wood, \$4,829; Spanish cedar, \$14,604; walnut, \$52,998; white ash, \$2,848; African teak, black heart ebony, lignum vitae, red cedar and satin wood, \$3,565; ship timber and shipping plank, \$2,577; hewn or sawed timber, \$9,584; squared or sided timber, \$341,-048; sawed boards, planks and deals, \$255,712; pine clapboards, \$694; lath, \$4,267; shingles, \$28,741; staves, \$23,992; veneers of wood, \$1,742.30; manufactures of wood, \$65,954.98; wood pulp, \$2,856.50.

## FAVOR RETALIATION.

The ratepayers of Penetanguishene, Ont., are a unit in favor of protecting Canadian industries. A public meeting was held recently, at which a number of prominent lumbermen and others were present, when resolutions were passed favoring the imposition by the Dominion government of an export duty on saw logs equal to the foreign import duty imposed upon Canadian lumber. This resolution was moved by Dr. Spohn and seconded by C. G. Gendron. The former stated that nine-tenths of the timber in Ontario was owned by Americans, and if a duty was imposed on logs, this timber would certainly be  $man_{4}$ , factured in this country.

One of the speakers remarked that there were too many changes in the United States govern. ment. It took them about two years to get their machinery oiled up and in working order, and just when things begin to move smoothly another change takes place and upsets every. thing.

A. B. Thompson thought the duty should be imposed on saw logs whether the United States taxed our lumber or not. He did not believe in making our laws to suit the Americans.

On motion of H. H. Thompson, it was resolved to advocate a duty upon pulp wood leaving Canada. Mr. Beck favored a high duty, which would necessitate the manufacture of the timber in this country.

A resolution was then passed referring to hemlock timber. It was in substance, that whereas large quantities of hemlock timber are being cut down for the purpose of being stripped of the bark, and such timber is likely to be d greater commercial value at a later date, and to addition the forests are endangered by fire by reason of such timber lying around, therefore be it resolved that the government of Canada be requested to impose such an export duty upos tan bark as will prevent our hemlock trees from being slaughtered and wasted. At present there are 40,000 cords of tan bark used in Ontario alone, and 25,000 cords exported to the United States.

Another resolution favored the adoption of a similar alien labor law to that in force in the United States.

## CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT.

MR. N. D. Seaman, of Woodford, Ont., in remitting renewal subscription, writes: "I am not ready to give up the LUMBERMAN yet. I could not do without it while I am in the business."

