extent of $42.15, and a draft for that amount was sent forward, with a request that prompt payment be made. Correspondence was at once opened by the wholesale dealer pointing out the fact that an error had certainly been made, and requesting that the matter be looked into, but several letters were replied to in the same tone, that they could not swerve from the position already taken and must request payment of draft at once. This fact again emphasizes the necessity of shippers of lumber guarding themselves in every possible way from being made the victims of sharp practices of this nature.

It will be observed that 9,225 pieces of 5/8 stock were reduced to 3/8, "they being too poor for 5/8," but as a matter of fact, a large portion of the reduced stock must have afterwards been rejected, as according to the account there was a shortage of 400 pieces, which would leave only 13,575 pieces in the car load. A strange condition of things indeed, that the shipper should be obliged to pay $42.15 to his customer for taking the lumber off his hands, in addition to losing the lumber.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE many fatal accidents in saw mills which are chronicled from month to month suggests the desirability of employers taking every precaution to prevent the same. Many of the accidents are no doubt unavoidable, while others are the result of carelessness, induced by familiarity. While it is probably impracticable, under all circumstances, to cover or guard saws, every possible chance of a workman stumbling and falling upon them should be removed. A code of rules governing the operation of the machinery, and compiled with a view to protection, would also be of advantage if properly enforced.

A COMMENDABLE step has been taken by the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States towards the establishment of more intimate trade relations with South America. It is proposed to organize a party of representative business men for the purpose of visiting the Argentine Republic, the Republic of Uruguay, and the United States of Brazil, at the invitation of the governments of these countries. The tour will cover the months of July, August and September. The party will be considered as the guests of these nations, and after visiting the manufacturing establishments in the cities will be conducted through the provinces by a special train.

THE decision of Judge Wheeler in the United States circuit court, in the "dressed lumber" case, mention of which was made in our "Weekly Edition," is undoubtedly in accordance with the spirit of the law. Unless carried to the Supreme Court the decision will be final, and that an appeal will be made is extremely improbable. Americans are ready to admit that the decision of the board of general appraisers, "that the term 'dressed lumber' meant only such lumber as had been surfaced on one or two sides, and that when further worked it became a manufacture of wood," was manifestly unjust. The decision should result beneficially to Canadian planing mill operators, who have been shut out of the United States market by an unfair interpretation of the tariff.

REFERENCE was recently made in this journal to the unsatisfactory freight classification of lumber by the railway companies. In the United States the same difficulty seems to have been experienced, and a committee of the United States senate have taken up the matter. Senator Cullom, on behalf of the committee, has reported a bill, directing the Inter-State Commerce Commission to prepare and publish the classification of freight articles and rules, regulations and conditions for freight transportation. This is to be prepared by the first of March next, and three months thereafter is to be given for the hearing of complaints against such classification. The failure of any carrier to observe such classification shall be punishable as a violation of the act to regulate commerce.

ARE Canadian lumbermen making every possible effort to improve the condition of the trade and to discover new markets for their product? In answer to this question it may be said that the past year has witnessed an improvement in this direction, although there still remains an opening for further advancement. The Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa has received a letter from Mr. J. G. Colmer, secretary to the High Commissioner for Canada, in which it is stated that the Johannis Mineral Water Company, of 25 Regent street, S. W., one of the largest exporters of mineral water in the world, had intimated that the company would be glad to receive communications from Canadian manufacturers of box shooks, with a view to placing orders therefor. This company are said to require large quantities of shooks each year, and the growing scarcity of suitable woods in Europe has induced them to look to Canada for their supply. Canadian manufacturers should not permit opportunities of this kind to pass without taking prompt action to secure the trade, otherwise the business will turn in other directions. Having large quantities of lumber suitable for box shooks, and which it is difficult to dispose of, the trade should prove a profitable one for our lumbermen.

THE port of Quebec, which has of late years lost a large portion of its lumber shipping trade, promises to assume renewed activity as a result of the development of the wood pulp industry. The initiatory steps in this direction have been taken by the Laurentide Pulp Company, of Grand Mere, Que., who recently shipped seven car loads of pulp to Liverpool. The cars were placed alongside the steamer, and the goods are said to have been loaded with the greatest facility. As Quebec is the natural port of a heavily timbered spruce district, the prospects for an important and rapidly increasing export trade are considered promising. Of the quality of the pulp produced in Canada there is no question. It is increasing in favor with the paper manufacturers of the United Kingdom, being superior to that produced by Norway and Sweden. In 1893 Canadian pulp was sold in England at an average of $28.40 a ton, as against $20.77 for the Scandinavian product. The growth of the industry is shown by the following figures: In 1889 it did not appear in the customs returns; in 1890 the quantity exported was valued at $168,180; in 1891 at $208,619; in 1892 at $355,303; in 1893 at $455,893; in 1894 at $547,217, and in 1895 at $590,874.

MR. E. C. Grant, of the Ottawa Lumber Company, who, by the way, is the only lumberman in Canada represented on the Committee of Management of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States, informs me that the feeling of the Association towards Canadian dealers is most friendly, and that it is desired that the Canadian representation should be increased. "The Americans realize the fact," said Mr. Grant," that they must come to Canada for both lumber and timber. They have purchased Canadian limits and must get the logs out, and I think it would be unwise of the Dominion government to impose a large export duty on logs. Should the United States government re-impose the duty on lumber, then I say we must protect ourselves by levying a duty on saw logs. But I do not think there is any cause for alarm, as it is not probable that tariff restrictions will exclude our lumber from the American market."

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MR. Dwight Cutler was some years ago one of the leading white pine manufacturers of Michigan, in which state he now resides. His firm, the Cutler & Savidge Company, now operate a large mill at Cutler, Ont., on the Spanish river. His views on the lumber tariff question, therefore, as given to a contemporary, will be interesting. In his opinion if a duty should be restored by the United States on lumber above 60 or 75 cents, the Canadian government would retaliate by placing an export duty on logs. He thinks it probable that if a mere revenue duty of 60 or 75 cents a thousand were imposed it might be endured by the Canadians without an attempt at reprisal, but anything above that would inevitably lead to conditions which would eventually stop the exportation of logs to American mills, and, perhaps, greatly limit the exportation of lumber to the United States. One great advantage of the present conditions is the benefit derived to the places where the lumber is manufactured. He estimates that from $600,000 to $1,000,000 is spent in wages in the Saginaw valley and adjacent manufacturing points in sawing Canadian logs. If the duty of $1 to $2 was imposed it would mean the shutting down of the mills or their removal to Canada. But the reimposition of a duty would raise the price of lumber in the United States, and having at heart the interest of the lumber industry at large, Mr. Cutler is in favor of the duty. Before the lowering of the duty Canadian prices were higher than they have ever been, since the effect of the reduction was a lowering of the average price at the Canadian mills. He further stated that logging costs about twice as much in Canada as in the United States, and last year his concern purchased 5,000 pounds of dynamite for road making and improving the rivers. The cost of supplies is high, and wages are much the same as across the line. He believed that logs would cost, delivered at the mill booms, in the neighborhood of $10 a thousand feet, and consequently Canadian competition would not be as serious in the long run as is feared. The method of granting licenses would also serve as a balance wheel to Canadian production, preventing, as it does, an over-glut of low grade stock.