

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

BELOW will be found the schedule of import duties on articles affecting the lumber and wood-working industries, as provided by the new tariff which went into effect on April 23rd last. The tariff is divided into four sections. By schedule "A" the following duties are imposed:

DUTIABLE GOODS.

Cane reed or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured, n.o.p., 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Corks and other manufactures of cork wood, or cork bark, n.o.p., 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Lumber and timber, manufactured, sawed boards, planks and deals, planed or dressed on one or both sides, when the edges thereof are jointed or tongued and grooved, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Shingles of wood, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Pails and tubs of wood, churns, brooms and whisks, washboards, pounders and rolling pins, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Veneers of wood, not over three-thirty-seconds of an inch in thickness, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Mouldings of wood, plain, gilded or otherwise, further manufactured, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Wood pulp, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Manufactures of wood, n.o.p., 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Fishing rods, walking sticks and walking canes of all kinds, n.e.s., 30 per cent. ad valorem.

House, office, cabinet or store furniture, of wood, iron or other material, in parts or finished, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Belting, of leather, rubber or other material, 20 per cent. ad valorem; former duty, 32½ per cent.

Saws, cant dogs, adzes, hammers, etc., 30 per cent. ad valorem; former duty, 32½ per cent.

Steam engines, boilers, derricks, cranes and portable engines, 25 per cent. ad valorem; former duty, 30 per cent.

FREE GOODS.

Timber or lumber of wood, viz., lumber and timber planks and boards of amaranth, cocoboral, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart ebony, lignum vitae, red cedar, redwood, satinwood and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split or creosoted, vulcanized or treated by any other preserving process; sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, when not further manufactured than dressed on one side only or creosoted, vulcanized or treated by any preserving process; pine and spruce clapboards; timber or lumber, hewn or sawed, squared or sided or creosoted; laths, pickets and palings; staves not listed or jointed, of wood of all kinds; firewood, handle, heading, stave and shingle bolts, hop-poles, fence posts, railroad ties; hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, waggon or gun, heading and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only; felloes of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only, rough sawn and bent to shape, not planed, smoothed or otherwise manufactured; hickory billets and hickory lumber, sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured; hickory and oak spokes, rough turned, not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, rough tenoned or polished, the wood of the persimmon and dog trees and logs and rough round unmanufactured timber, ship timber or ship planking not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

Shovel handles, wholly of wood.

Corkwood or cork bark, unmanufactured, and sawdust.

RECIPROCAL TARIFF.

The preferential resolutions are as follows: That when the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which on the whole are as favorable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be imported direct into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule "D." That any question that may arise as to the countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff shall be decided by the Controller of Customs, subject to the authority of the Governor-in-Council.

NEW BRUNSWICK CROWN LANDS.

THE twenty-sixth annual report of the Crown Lands Department of the province of New Brunswick, for the year ended 31st October, 1896, gives the total receipts as \$143,867.33, a slight falling off as compared with the previous year. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts from timber lands:

	1895.	1896.
Sales of timber licenses.....	\$ 13,836.25	\$ 5,179.75
Renewals of timber licenses.....	25,974.00	27,238.00
Net stumpage.....	109,142.39	98,421.82

There was a considerable reduction in the sales of timber licenses, as fewer licenses were applied for and the competition was not so keen as usual. During the past winter, however, the competition for timber lands has been marked. The cost of scaling, collection and protection of lumber was \$9,337.27.

The statement below shows the quantity and kind of lumber cut from crown lands during the year, with the amount of stumpage charged thereon:

Kind of Lumber.	Quantity.	Stumpage Charged.
Spruce and pine logs.....	76,085,459 s. ft.	\$ 77,559.14
Hemlock logs.....	12,785,713 "	5,152.91
Cedar logs.....	14,279,880 "	11,424.85
Hardwood logs.....	301,499 "	301.39
Hardwood timber.....	40 2/3 tons.	397.79
Pine timber.....	302 tons.	302.00
Spruce timber.....	156 tons.	78.00
Wood, fire, stove, spool, pulp.....	1,423 cords	240.22
Hemlock bark.....	156½ "	140.20
Sawn shingles.....	8,519 M.	888.80
Railway ties.....	117,440 pieces.	2,348.82
Cedar posts.....	1,700 "	6.00
Spruce poles.....	1,800 "	4.50
Telegraph poles.....	725 "	47.75
Boom poles.....	1,290 "	25.80
Brackets.....	200 "	2.00
Knees.....	2,525 "	219.40
Spool wood, white hickory.....	1,865,666 s. ft.	1,212.28
Stove wood.....	460 pieces.	7.83
Fence rails.....	5,100 "	22.50
Wier poles.....	800 "	8.00
Fir logs.....	11,000 s. ft.	5.50
Rafting pins.....	107 M.	10.50
Total stumpage charged.....		\$100,415.45

WHY TREES DO NOT THRIVE.

In the annual report of the Geological Survey Department, Ottawa, Prof. J. Macoun gives the following particulars of his observations in connection with the growing of trees:

"Later in the season I made collections at Prince Albert and in Southern Manitoba and was struck with what I shall call the hardness of the trees and shrubs in these regions. I had seen that the Canadian Pacific Railway gardens at Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat grew trees and shrubs without being winter-killed and that the cause of the want of hardness must be looked for in other directions than severity of climate. I had long suspected that the trees on the prairie died for the want of nourishment and exposure to biting winds and not from severe cold, and this year I became convinced of it. Were a supply of moisture given to trees, grown from seed, so that they could mature their wood in July or early August for a couple of years, and the grass allowed to grow around them without being cut or pastured over, enough snow would gather in the winter to give all the moisture needed for the next summer's growth. A study of any thicket on the prairie will prove this. Did the farmer but realize the importance of collecting the snow on his farm, he would begin at once to grow hedges around, say, ten-acre fields. These hedges besides being valuable wind-breaks, would be snow-gatherers, and in a few years belts of trees would spring from the seed sown within the hedge, and while the hedge would protect the young trees it would also gather the snow for the next year's growth. Success in tree planting will only be assured when steps are

taken to collect the snow by means of hedges or some other way, and successful tree growing means the settlement of the prairies."

ST. JOHN RIVER LOG DRIVING COMPANY.

THE above company held their annual meeting on the 7th ultimo. at which there were present W. H. Murray, J. F. Gregory, Geo. A. Murchie, John A. Morrison, B. W. Mallett, D. H. Nixon, D. H. Keswick, Donald Fraser, jr., C. F. Woodman, Edward McCollom and Cornelius Hagerman. The first business was the election of directors which resulted as follows: W. H. Murray, president; G. A. Murchie, Calais; John A. Morrison, Fredericton; B. W. Mallett, Fort Kent; D. H. Nixon, Hartland. Mr. J. Fraser Gregory was re-elected secretary.

It was resolved to continue in force the driving charges of last year, the actual sum to be paid by the operator for driving from Grand Falls being seventeen cents. All claims against the company on account of the drive of 1895 were settled, excepting that of F. H. Hale, who asked \$3,000 damages. The company passed a resolution asking Mr. Hale to put his claim in such a way that the company could take action upon it, either through arbitrators, a defence at law or a settlement by payment in full. Last year the company drove 146,668,657 feet, and the tolls amounted to \$23,810.36.

RUNNING CIRCULAR SAWS.

WHEN everything is right and proper the saws will run and make good lumber. If a saw gets mulish and won't go, I would like to see it explained as to the wherefores and whyfores; it may help some other fellow out, says a writer in the Woodworker.

Very few saw mills have sufficient power to drive a circular. There is half your trouble-motion up and down. You will find lots of thick and thin lumber. Why? Because your motion is up; your saw is strained up to its running motion when it goes into the log; when it comes out the motion is down. The sawyer gigs back and gets into the log before the saw has time to straighten up. If the saw happens to be laying out you will have a thin board; if it happens to lay into the log you will have a thick one. Superintendent comes around and goes for foreman; foreman goes to sawyer; sawyer says it is in filing; filer lays it to setworks. Every man has his excuses. Pretty soon your mill crew is at loggerheads, besides a poor lot of lumber. How will we remedy it? Take off your saw, hammer lightly on both sides close to rim; if you get it too much it will snake.

First, see that track and arbor are level, collars true, and saw has proper amount of lead—say one-half inch in 60-foot track. I have run without any lead and done good work. One half inch should be the limit. I can remember when they run ⅝ to ¾-inch in 60 feet. A close observer can tell pretty quickly if his lead is right. If your saw heats on rim and doesn't snake you have too much lead; on the other hand, if the saw warms on the eye, there is not enough lead.

A correspondent writes that the make-shift saw grinder described in our March number is a dangerous piece of mechanism, and adds that it is just such contrivances that account for the injury of many persons.