

should be levied at the rates named in the tariff of 1890. The U. S. act of 1890, dated October 1st, provides "that in case any foreign country imposes an export duty on their logs entered for consumption in the States, the sawn lumber from the said country shall be subject to the import duties of the act of 1883. On October 13th the Canadian government removed the duty on pine logs, and as a consequence all lumber imported by the States on and after that date is entitled to the provisions of the act of 1890. The treasury department of Washington have decided, in the case under consideration, where the date of the entry was given, but no date given when the actual importation took place, that if the lumber arrived in the United States prior to Oct. 30th the decision of the collector must stand, otherwise, the protest of the importer would be well founded, and the entry should be reliquidated accordingly. The decision upon this case will settle the question of the tariff importations made by North Michigan from Canada and some other localities where the matter has been in suspense awaiting the result.

#### CANADIAN DISLOYALTY.

SEVERAL of our exchanges have published a letter signed, "A Commercial Traveller," wherein complaint is made that British Columbians will not buy certain manufactures made in the older provinces, but prefer to deal with houses established in the United States. The complaints are well founded, but the knight of the grip must be a youngster if he had to go across the continent to find purchasers permeated with erroneous ideas of what they term "American" goods. Commercial men about fifteen years ago found it uphill work to make sales in many lines, and even yet when a thoroughly good and honest new Canadian article is put on the market it is viewed with suspicion, and if only a smatter of Yankeeism can be found lurking around it in undiscoverable quantities some tradesmen will buy and palm it off as imported from New York, or Buffalo or Kalamazoo. If no other good resulted from the National Policy of '79, the tariff enactments inaugurated that year compelled Canadians to buy Canadian goods, and forced them into the use of national manufactures. It has taught them that Canadian mechanical contrivances—Canadian mill and factory productions—can be made within our own borders equal to, and in many instances better than importations. So far reaching has this sort of "Americanism" become that it sapped the very vitals of a national spirit, and many a traveller returned to his house wondering if some of his customers would pay fifty cents more per cord for an inferior stock of winter's fuel if a few of the sticks could be labelled "from the other side." The *Bridgewater Enterprise*, a Nova Scotia paper, in its issue of the 18th ult. presents another side of national disintegration. An editorial that lauds the New England markets, and which lamely attempts to show the benefits which would accrue to Canada if there were no tariff says:

"It is enough to say that during the last year the people of Bridgewater and those who buy their supplies in Bridgewater paid in cash to the manufacturers and millmen of Upper Canada at least \$50,000, and this is only for a small part of the county. In return what did the Upper Canadians leave us. Why their travellers left a few dollars with the hotel proprietors, a few more with the stable keepers and a few more with the railway company."

This is an average specimen of the sentiments of second growth basswood Canadians whom the country could well do without. Spineless as a fishworm, and resembling a mud turtle crawling through a bush backward, they can see no "Balm of Gilead or no physician" in the land that feeds them, but must be continually cringing and begging for support from their imaginary Elysium, the United States.

In spite of the wholesome national training our people have received through the adoption of a policy, its influence has been at work for so brief a period in our history that if discontinued such samples as the *Enterprise* would "return to their idols," and greedily buy from the land of wooden hams and basswood nutmegs. Volumes could be filled of the difficulties surmounted in building up a trade in the manufactures which saw mill men require. It took brains, wealth and push to induce them to try Canadian made leather

belting. At one time in the great centre of our sawn lumber trade, Ottawa, you could not find a foot of Canadian made rubber belting. It was the same in Parry Sound, in the mills bordering on the Georgian Bay, and in Algoma. You couldn't coax mill men to try it, and they never would have allowed a sample inside their mill if New England belting could have been imported.

It was the same in varnishes, mixed paints, in saws and in mill machinery. The remedy, if continued to be applied, will ultimately bring British Columbia into line. She is developing rapidly, and when in a position to offer her manufactures to her sister provinces a little "hoisting with her own petard" will be a grand tonic.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

J. R., Montreal, asks:

(1) Will you give the names of responsible dealers of Yellow Pine or Whitewood.

(2) In what part of the Dominion are the woods found in our list and who are responsible dealers in the several localities?

(3) We also want information on Mahogany, Chesnut and Veneers.

(1) Correspond with Wm. Sutherland & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. E. Bates & Co., 1101 Front St., Nashville, Tenn., or Willard W. Brown, 202 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

(2) Quartered oak is not sawn in Canada except in very limited quantities. Red and white oak is found in clumps and specimens in both Ontario and Quebec. Black walnut and hickory, once plentiful in south-western Ontario, is now imported from the U. S. Most of our sycamore is imported, although the Canadian variety can be procured from any of the saw mills along the St. Clair branch of the Michigan Central. Elm, ash, birch and maple can be obtained in many counties. Correspond with Porter, Robertson & Co., Donogh & Oliver, or any wholesale firm in Toronto. Thos. Pinkerton, Pinkerton; B. B. Millar, Warton; Murray Crawford, Campbellville; Cheney, Dunning & Co., Vank-leck Hill, supply manufacturers.

(3) Mahogany and Chesnut are both imported and the same may be of said Veneers.

C. W. Pitt, Little Current, writes:—

Can you give me an idea of how long Oakley township has been lumbered, and an estimate of the amount that has been taken off and any other particulars you may get? Some claim it to be the best township ever lumbered in Ontario. Let us know through your paper if not too much trouble.

Enquiries made at the Department of Crown Lands and other institutions where information of this nature is supposed to be found, fails to throw any positive light on the question. Several old timers have been interviewed, who reply that they have often heard of the township, but as far as definite information is concerned, they know as little about comparative stumpage as they know about about the man in the moon. We are still making enquiries. If we unearth anything we will note it in our next issue.

#### FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

Three men returning to the mainland from Howry's camp, Manitoulin Island, while crossing the ice, with the thermometer registering 30 below zero, were so badly frost bitten, that medical aid was necessary to prevent death.

A man named Thurlow, working at a camp at Howe Sound, was brought to Vancouver, B. C., suffering from broken ribs and internal injuries, from having been crushed between saw logs.

The McLaren mills, comprising saw mills, planing mill, lathe mill machine shop, sash factory, and over 1,000,000 feet of lumber were burned on Sunday the 8th ult. Loss on the mill, \$125,000; very slightly insured. Damage to lumber, \$15,000; fully insured. It is not certain if the firm will rebuild on the same site. Rumor has it that they may purchase the Gilmour property on the Hull side of the river, or that the property and limits may be sold to outside parties, or rebuild on the old site with brick.

The factory of the Meaford (Ont.) Building and Mfg. Co., has been destroyed. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$2,000.

Dodd's planing mill, London, Ont., narrowly escaped being consumed on the 15th ult. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the upper flat.

On February 14th, the large saw mill at Shelburne, N. S., owned jointly by Mr. John C. Ryer and Messrs.

John W. Bowen & Sons, was burned to the ground, along with all the sawn lumber in the yard. Loss, \$25,000; no insurance.

Lassaline & Son's furniture factory and store rooms, at Sandwich Ont., were destroyed Feb. 11th. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$2,000.

Muirhead & Mann's sash factory, at Victoria, B.C., was partially burned Feb. 2nd.

A young man named Simpson, of Peterboro', Ont., was instantly killed in the Douglas' camp, Cook's mills by a cant hook striking him on the temple.

A boiler exploded, Feb. 20th, in small mill near Madoc, Ont., owned by Frank Castleman. One of his sons was thrown 20 feet and severely scalded. His recovery is very doubtful. Another son escaped with slight injuries. Boiler and building are a complete wreck.

Allan Morrison, of Sarsfield, Ont., was killed while hauling logs to the "roll-way" or "dump" in the township of Cumberland, Russell County.

Following are among the accidents caused by falling trees, which have come under THE LUMBERMAN'S notice during the month:—Robert Torrie, Harkaway, Ont., seriously injured; John Ireland, South Dorchester, Ont., killed; Wm. Caldwell, of Caniley, Ont., leg broken and other injuries; Thos. Somers, killed in Michigan; Geo. Morten, Sturgeon Bay, Ont., killed; W. H. McKibbin, Athole, Ont., killed; Jos. Vian, of Hull, Que., both legs crushed to a pulp.

Accidents in mills during the month have been plentiful. Following are among the number:—David Reed, employed in Martin & Adair's mill, Gorrie, Ont., badly crushed by logs; David Weaver, Doaktown, N. B., badly cut with an axe; John Moran, Sr., Melancthon, Ont., leg broken; John McIntyre, engaged in Dollar's mill, Brunel, Ont., arm mangled; Berton F. Hall, seriously injured in Morrison's mill, Frederickton, N.B.; Constable Lang, Ethel, Ont., cut and bruised in head and face by an edging becoming entangled in a saw; Geo. Sutcliffe, Warren, Ont., foot badly jammed; James Delaney, Thompsonville, Ont., left hand taken off by machinery; Robert McAfee, Alwin, Que., ribs fractured; Henry Traxler, blacksmith in Elgie's mill, Wabash, Ont., instantly killed by a plank being thrown from a saw; Omer Lambert, employed in Morin's mill Lake Temiscamingue, Que., killed.

John Dark, employed in a lumber camp at Monmouth, Ont., attempted suicide by throwing himself under a train. His arm was taken off.

#### TRADE NOTES.

Messrs. F. E. Dixon & Co. of this city recently delivered to the Toronto Electric Light Company the largest leather belt ever manufactured in this province. It is double thickness, thirty-eight inches in width, between ninety and one hundred feet long and weighs nearly six hundred pounds. It is intended to drive the new 400-horse power engine just finished for the Company by the Polson Iron Works Company and runs over a huge fly wheel fifteen feet in diameter. This is the fourth large belt made by Messrs. Dixon & Co. for the Toronto Electric Light Company, the others being each thirty-six inches wide, averaging over one hundred feet long and all double thickness. One of them has been in constant use since 1875 and is apparently as good to-day as when it was first put on.

Robin & Sadler, of Montreal and Toronto, have received the contract for supplying the large main driving belt for E. Tuckett & Son's tobacco factory at Hamilton.

The Dominion Leather Board Co., of Montreal, have purchased the property and water power at Sault au Recollet, near Montreal, formerly owned by McNeven & Co., which consists of saw mill, grist mill and the well known paper mills of the Sault au Recollet Paper Co., and are making extensive alteration there, and will move their leather board and friction board mill there. They will continue to manufacture roofing, sheathing and lining felts in the paper mill.