

ment of this journal generally recognized, and the result will undoubtedly be a benefit to all concerned, the publisher included. How many will forward a small "ad" for our next issue?

#### SPLINTERS.

UNITED STATES furniture manufacturers do not take kindly to the McKinley tariff bill, objecting seriously to several of its clauses.

THE Leary raft, after being hung up on the coast of Maine for some time, being disabled, left Portland on July 26th, being drawn by two tugs, for New York.

IN consequence of forest fires in Manitoba and the Northwest steps have been taken to reduce the royalty on lumber manufactured from timber damaged by fire to half the ordinary dues.

THE movement of sawed lumber at Ottawa is not what it should be, and the slackness in orders from abroad is having a depressing effect upon the general tone of business.

IN Great Britain strikes are having an effect on the wood trade which is adverse to our operators in this country. The great premium on gold in South American markets, to which our lumber largely goes, is another annoying feature for our exporters.

THE public, and the lumber trade in particular, will be pleased to learn that Smith, Wade & Co., of Quebec, who were in difficulties some time ago, have arrived at a settlement with their creditors. From reports received the firm pay all liabilities, cancel all contracts made last year, and will continue business.

AS usual when the Sheppard Publishing Co., of Toronto, undertake to do anything they do it well. Their holiday number of *Saturday Night* is no exception to the rule, being beautifully and artistically gotten up, and is a credit alike to its energetic publishers and the city from which it emanates.

DON'T fail to read the advertisement of The Scottish Carolina Timber and Land Company in another column, announcing the postponed date of Auction Sale giving all purchasers more time to examine the properties. Sale to take place 7th October, 1890, on which day the sale will occur without further postponement.

THE custom collections on dutiable goods at the port of Ottawa for the year ending June 30th were \$364,647.44, as against \$350,045.96 for 1888-9, or an increase of \$14,649.74. The inland revenue collections at Ottawa for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1890, amounted to \$252,627.54 against \$247,797.86 the previous year, showing an increase for the year just ended of \$4,829.68.

THE insolvent lumberman, Mr. A. Ferguson, who recently skipped out from St. John, N. B., to Boston, has returned to that city in obedience to an order issued from the superior court on the application of Weldon & McLean, acting for some of the creditors. An examination of his affairs will be held before a commissioner of the superior court. The order on which Mr. Ferguson came back protects him from arrest in any civil proceeding.

A DESPATCH from St. Paul, Minn., announces that the U. S. Government is about to take steps to stop the stealing of lumber by Canadians along the northern border of Minnesota. An expedition will leave Duluth, August 1st, destined for the western portion of Rainy lake, a special agent having reported that on the Big and Little Rainy rivers, great quantities of logs are being run into the lake and across to the Canadian border.

AN order-in-council has been passed, placing on the free list fellows of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only, or rough sawn and bent to shape, not planed, smoothed or otherwise manufactured, when imported

by manufacturers of carriage and cart wheels to be used in the manufacture of such articles in their factories only.

AS recently intimated in the LUMBERMAN that there would soon be a sale of timber lands in Ontario, it is now announced that under order in council certain timber berths in the Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts, and a berth composed of part of the township of Aweres, in the district of Algoma, will be offered for sale by public auction, on the first day of October next, at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto. For further particulars see advertisement in another page.

A LETTER to the president and council of the Montreal Board of Trade objecting "To get rid of the Timber," by William Little, of Montreal, is the title of a pamphlet on our table. In addition to the letter itself, to which we referred in our last issue, the pamphlet contains an appendix replete with information in regard to forest conditions, and the work should be in the hands of every person interested in forestry.

TOO much care, says an exchange, cannot be used in seeking to keep pieces of iron and other foreign substances out of logs that are on the way to the saw. The numerous shocking accidents that occur on account of bolts and spikes in logs ought to sharpen the vigilance of all mill hands. There is no assurance that a bursting saw can be successfully dodged. Last week a man at Lyons, la., had his head cut off by a flying fragment at a distance of about 30 feet.

WE have received from the Secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade the rules and regulations for the inspection of pine and hardwood lumber in pamphlet form. This inspection, which was adopted by the Section and sanctioned by the Council of the Board, on the 16th of June last, has already been published in full in these columns. Anyone desirous of securing a copy of the pamphlet, however, can be accommodated by applying to the Secretary, Edgar A. Wills, Esq.

VANCOUVER, B. C. is forging ahead at a rapid rate, as is evidenced by the statement showing the trade of that port during the past year furnished by the collector of customs. The collections for 1890 amounts to \$210,515 an increase of \$75,836 over the previous year. The imports were valued at \$698,170, an increase of \$254,233, and the exports at \$485,735 a decrease of \$31,901. The decrease is entirely in lumber, and was caused by one of the mills shutting down for the purpose of putting in new machinery, thereby reducing the product. Four years ago the forest primeval held undisputed sway where this large trade is now being done.

THE losses by the recent fire in Midland, as far as it is possible to ascertain, are as follows: Emery Lumber Co., on lumber, \$40,000; insured for \$30,000. Moore Lumber Co., loss \$20,000; covered it is understood, in some American companies. Miscampbell & Dickinson, loss on trams, docks, office, machine shop, boarding house and stables, \$7,500; fully covered by insurance. J. A. Smith, boat builder, loss on boat houses, tools, lumber, etc., \$1,800; insurance \$300. Grand Trunk Railway, damage to track, lumber, timber, etc., fully covered by insurance. Burton, on dock, \$500; no insurance.

WE notice an item to the effect, says the Chicago *Timberman*, that four cargoes of board pine lumber is being shipped from Ashland to Quebec by the Penokee Lumber Company. This seems like a singular reversal of the order of things, for American lumber to thus pass all along the Canadian border into Quebec while so many millions of feet of Canadian pine is crossing the line and competing with the American product in our own markets. It seems like "carrying coals to Newcastle." But in these modern times there are no eccentricities of business sufficient to cause any great surprise. Cargoes and trains of lumber daily pass each other, each destined to locali-

ties in close proximity to the point from whence the other came.

#### How Much Timber a Tree Will Make.

How is the amount of timber in a standing tree calculated? The usual rule for measuring timber is to measure the trunk around the middle, take one-fourth part of the girth and square it, and multiply this square by the length or height of the tree. In calculating a standing tree it is usual to measure the height of the tree to the first fork, and if there is still a good portion of trunk above that, it is measured separately and added to the previous calculation. If a tree is very irregular, divide it into several lengths and find the solidity of each part separately; or add all the girths together and divide the sum by the number of them. When the square of the quarter girth is multiplied by the length, the product gives a result nearly one-fourth less than the quantity in the tree. This rule is, however, invariably practiced by the timber merchants, and is not likely to be abolished. Some allowance ought to be made to the purchaser on account of the waste in squaring wood so as to be fit for use. Dr. Hutton recommends the following rule, which will give the contents extremely near the truth. "Multiply the square of one-fifth of the girth by twice the length, and the product will be the contents."—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman*.

#### Canada's Debt.

The national debt of Canada is now \$236,236,865. For the eight months of the fiscal year just past the revenue has been \$25,833,946 and the current expenditure \$21,518,189, showing a nominal surplus of \$4,315,756 for the year so far. However, as against this there has been during the same eight months an additional expenditure on capital account of \$3,847,779. So that in reality the Dominion revenue is less than half a million ahead of expenditure to date. It must not be forgotten, however, that the capital expenditure has been principally on railways and public works of a permanent character. Altogether the Dominion is in good financial health.

#### Trade Notes.

A handsome new 50-page catalogue has been received from B. F. Sturtevant, Boston, illustrating the newest designs of hot blast apparatus for drying lumber and heating buildings. Every reader of the LUMBERMAN can obtain one by mentioning this paper, simply sending a written request to the publisher.

We notice that the Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, Ont., are the successful tenderers for the six large boilers required by the Public Works Department of London, and three for Toronto. As these boilers have to be got out on pretty short notice, this work will keep them busy for some little time. The boilers weigh in the vicinity of eight to nine tons each, and are all locomotive boilers of new design. Having a first class plant in their boiler department, and having all in their favor in purchasing their material, this firm is hard to beat in the matter of boilers where quality of work is considered. We are also informed that they have secured an order from the North Pacific Lumber Company, of Port Moody, for a long and heavy saw carriage, duplicate of the one recently furnished the Brunette Saw Mill Company, of Westminster, B. C., also double heavy husk frame of suitable size for the carriage and one heavy "King" edger to edge boards 50" wide, 6" to 8" thick with six saws. The large timber of British Columbia makes it necessary to have special machinery for manufacturing it into lumber.

—E. & C. Farquar, cedar paving contractors, of Toronto, have located their sawing plant at Owen Sound. The advantage to the Toronto contractors is that one carload of cut material would make two carloads unsawn, and that instead of the uncut timber being delivered at the firm's yards in the city and then sawn and carted long distances to the locality where the contracts are in progress, the cars of cut timber can be delivered at the north, south, east and west ends of the city, as the contracts require.