



PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH

BY

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CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

BRANCH OFFICE:

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, MONTREAL

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy One Year, in advance \$1.00
 One Copy Six Months, in advance 50
 Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.50 a Year

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and of allied industries through the Dominion, the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the resources of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Special joints are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writer we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 25 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

WARNING

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WHITE PINE PROBLEMS.

THAT business is constantly undergoing changes, is evident to the most unobservant. The lumber trade is no exception. Take white pine. It was not many years since it was king of all timbers. It still holds much supremacy in the lumber market, but the sway that it held a few years ago, if not shortened, has to be maintained by constant fighting and eternal vigilance.

For some years yellow pine has been encroaching on the field hitherto controlled by white pine. The nature of the two woods is not in every way identical. For many purposes yellow pine will never fill, with satisfaction, the place occupied by white pine. Where, however, competition could not be met on the grounds of merit, a reduction in price was made to further the interests of this southern wood. And in times of depression, such as all countries have suffered for years past, not only is it the tendency, but the necessity becomes strong for customers to satisfy themselves with an inferior article, when it means a saving in cost. This was the card played by southern lumbermen. They were selling lumber practically at a loss, but they had great quantities of lumber to sell, and they were playing for future trade. Having in a measure, at least, secured the desired end, the price of yellow pine has now been advanced. On the other hand, white pine, though not declining to a degree to affect the market, does not take on that measure of strength, that would indicate any important advance in price.

White pine owes its present dullness, however, to something more than competition with yellow pine.

Duluth lumber has been working its way into the eastern markets for some time, and following on somewhat similar lines to the southern lumbermen, there has been a disposition to figure prices below a current market basis. This year pine from Lake Superior is cutting an important figure in the market. In Saginaw, we are told, that Norway bill stuff held there at \$8 to \$8.50, is selling at Lake Superior points at \$7. A result is that factory men in that State are buying their lumber in Duluth, and shipping it into Michigan, claiming that they can buy at those interior points, pay freight and handling, and make more money out of it than to buy stock manufactured on the Saginaw river.

A continuation of this policy cannot but affect the entire market for white pine, and in any change that may take place, Canada, like Michigan, is largely interested.

CUTTING OF TIMBER FOR PULP WOOD.

It is worth while remembering when cutting the products of Canadian forests that there are other uses to which logs are put than that of manufacturing lumber. There are good reasons to think that the sawmill will be outrun in the race, as one of our greatest industries, by the pulp mill, which already consumes large quantities of timber and seems to be open to almost limitless development.

It is just about fifty years ago, in the year 1846, since the wood pulp industry may be said to have commenced. Give one Keller credit for the first paper-making from ground wood, which was manufactured under a patent taken out in Saxony in the previous year. As with most new industries, the growth at the outset was slow, but of recent years the manufacture of wood pulp has jumped into immense proportions. We can understand this, when it is remembered that of the making of books there is no end, and of the making of newspapers, were it possible, a stronger statement might be made. We are living in an age of newspapers, almost countless in numbers, and in many cases reaching into immense circulation daily, consuming tremendous quantities of blank paper.

Years ago it was learned that rags, cotton waste and straw were neither sufficient nor cheap enough to meet the demand of the paper maker. Wood paper was invented. It did not cover every requirement at first, but as a result of experiments and inventions improvements were rapidly made. Newspaper stock, which brought from fifteen cents to twenty cents a pound in the sixties, is to-day sold by Canadian mill men as low as three cents. The industry is growing, until the paper made from pulp wood on this continent is shipped to almost all parts of the world. Australian papers are said to be printed on paper having its origin in the spruce forests of this continent.

Canada's interest in pulp wood is in her immense spruce forests in Quebec and New Brunswick in particular, though spruce is also found in some parts of Ontario and British Columbia. Conditions are peculiarly favorable for this industry because of her splendid water privileges, for as Mr. J. H. Lefebvre, C. E., has pointed out the three things necessary to the success of the pulp industry, namely, suitable wood, extensive water power, and cheap labor are found in abundance in Canada. Our immense forests of coniferous trees contain a practically inexhaustible supply of the different kinds of woods required in this line of manufacture, and besides are of a very superior quality. A proof of this is found in the yearly increase of American importations, and further in the energy with which United States manufacturers are securing possession of large tracts of spruce land in the Lower Provinces. The importation of Canadian wood for pulp to the United States increased from \$57,197 in 1890 to \$454,253 in 1893, and the increase goes on. Norway and Sweden have held a prominent place as manufacturers of pulp, but in England Canadian pulp has sold at an average of \$24.80 a ton as against \$20.27 for the Scandinavian product, a proof of the better quality of our pulp wood. The immense growth of the wood pulp business is such that it absorbs nearly fifty per cent. of the spruce logs produced in New York and the New England States.

It is not necessary to enter into a discussion of the processes of pulp manufacturing. Our interest is as lumbermen. A cord of wood produces about 900 pounds

of chemical and about 1400 pounds ground wood or mechanical. In the Dominion there is now made about 50 tons of sulphite or acid pulp, 50 tons of soda pulp, and 100 tons ground wood pulp per day. In order to produce this quantity of sulphite and soda pulp about 225 cords of wood are required daily or 70,000 cords per year. And to produce ground wood manufactured about 100 cords daily or 32,000 cords a year. These figures are suggestive of the importance of this industry, and of the wisdom of preserving it to our own people, for with the free export of spruce logs to the United States, and a heavy duty exacted on all mechanical and chemical pulp imported by that country, it becomes a question how far we are serving this end.

There can be no doubt that the spruce forests of the Dominion must each year grow in value, and as may be noted from an interview with a prominent Ontario lumberman published in the Eli page, those who are wise in their day and generation, are going to give thought to securing possession of spruce forests, perhaps even more so than those of white pine or any of our other woods.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ANTICIPATED trouble by the lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley, and those in certain parts of New Brunswick, in the expected enforcement of the new sawdust act, has been set at rest by the announcement of the Hon. Mr. Angers, in the Senate, that the act compelling Canadian lumbermen to consume the saw dust and mill refuse would be amended with a view of conserving the interests of the Ottawa Valley and the lumbermen of the St. John river. It provides that when a good case can be made out against the preservation (contained in existing statutes) of sawdust in any river or stream, the government may grant the exemption.

A NEW form of tree has been recently discovered in Japan, at an elevation of some 2,000 feet, which is said to partake very largely of the nature of Douglass fir. The Pacific coast has all along been looked upon as the home of this wood, which finds a market to-day in many parts of the world. It will be interesting to watch the growth and development of the new species. It is described of a tall growth with horizontally arranged branches, but in point of size, it falls much below the species on this continent. This being the case, even though it may be the same nature of timber, it must, from a commercial standpoint, lose a great deal of its worth, as Douglas fir is valued, not alone for its great endurance and strength, but also for size.

THE step initiated by Mr. J. R. Booth, fixing the hours of work in his big mill at ten hours a day, and followed generally by the other mills, large and small, of the Chaudiere, is one that marks the trend of the present day towards shorter hours for workingmen. What is pleasing in connection with the present step is that it was taken voluntarily by Mr. Booth, and no friction was observable in the mill men generally falling into line. At the ten hour day the same wage will be paid. This is further worthy of remark, because made at a time when profits in the manufacture of lumber are exceedingly close. And yet there is good reason to believe that in the reduction of the actual number of hours the men will work as great an amount of work will be accomplished per week. The superficial observer will be disposed, perhaps, to question this statement, but there are many noticeable instances on record, where a reduction in the hours per day of labor by large manufacturers has brought to them as large, and in some cases a better, return than under the longer day.

IT is interesting to watch how trade shifts from one section of country to another, as circumstances make this necessary. It would seem that we sometimes deplore, rather unnecessarily, the losses that are sustained to particular sections of country, when the resources that have built up those sections no longer exist. There are points in Ontario, as in other parts of the Dominion, that once rejoiced in the constant hum of the saw mill. Things are dead there to-day, because the timber of those territories has been cut away. But what is proving a loss to one place, becomes a benefit to another. It is