

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME XI. }
NUMBER 5. }

TORONTO, ONT., MAY, 1888.

{ TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR.
{ SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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OFFICE: 20 YONGE STREET ARCADE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy one Year, In Advance, \$1.00
One Copy six months, In Advance, 50

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interest of the lumber trade and of allied industries throughout the Dominion being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce 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 of them by others.

Special pains 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 upon which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present 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 effecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers 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 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for three 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.

THE LUMBERMAN'S NEW QUARTERS.

THE change of location, as announced in our last issue, has been carried out, and THE LUMBERMAN offices are now located at 20 Yonge street Arcade, Toronto. Our new quarters are in the heart of the city and very easy of access, which will tend to greatly facilitate our business and enable us to be in direct communication with lumbermen and our customers generally. We cordially invite all lumber manufacturers and dealers to call and see us when in the city, and we can assure them they will meet with a kind reception. The removal has necessarily caused us to be somewhat late with the present issue, but hereafter we will be out-on-time on the first of every month, and will spare no pains to make the CANADA LUMBERMAN more valuable to the trade with each succeeding issue.

It is understood that the bill which was introduced at the beginning of the present session by Hon. Mr. Tupper, which was to take away the powers of the Privy Council in exempting certain rivers and streams from the operation of the act forbidding sawdust being deposited therein, will be dropped from the order paper this session, and for at least another season the sawdust question will be an undetermined one. This action has been taken owing to the absence of the Minister of marine and fisheries in Washington.

THE bill recently passed by the Ontario legislature respecting licenses, affecting registered lands, enacts as follows;—"Where a license under the revised statutes respecting timber on public lands, or under the revised statutes of 1887, was or shall be granted and the land is registered under the land titles act, the same shall be deemed to have been, and to be, subject

to the rights of the licensee for the current year, or of his assignee, without the fact of such lands being so subject being expressed in the entry in the register, or in the certificate of ownership."

QUITE a sensation was caused in business circles in Quebec recently over the announcement that two notes, of \$25,000 each, drawn by a leading timber house of that city, and made payable at Bryant, Powis & Bryant's, were posted at the Bank du Peuple for non-payment. It appears that Mr. Powis disputes the endorsement on the back of the notes by Mr. Davies, on his alleged power of attorney, and has warned the parties, who are ready to pay the notes, to pay the amount into court until the matter is settled by law. Mr. Casgram is advocate for the bank, and will institute proceedings. It is likely that Mr. Davies will be brought back to Quebec, when the whole particulars of his financial losses and trade exploits will be made known.

AMERICAN walnut logs of good quality and planks of the first grade, says London *Timber* of recent date, are still in active demand at full prices. Lumber generally, however, shows signs of weakening. An enormous amount of all descriptions of goods is being consumed, but the recent importation has been very heavy, and consequently stocks of inferior cut stuff are rather more than ample, particularly at some of the yards. The stock, as shown by the dock returns, however, are considerably less than they were at several periods of last year, the best year that London importers and dealers in this wood have ever had. As the demand is better than last year, there are many who still consider stocks low. This is undoubtedly so with regard to logs, the growing tendency of which appears to be permanent scanty supplies, with a growing demand, in face of the general inferiority of imported lumber.

THE highest practical testimony to the efficiency of wood paving in London streets, says *Timber*, has just been given by the omnibus drivers and car men of the leading companies and firms in the metropolis. The Horse Accident Prevention Society recently issued a *plebiscite* among the drivers of the London Car Company, to the principal omnibus and cab proprietors, and the leading carriers, inviting them to vote for which they judged from their experience, to be the best and safest system of paving in vogue in the streets of London, and also which they judged to be the worst and most dangerous. The result not only shows the intelligent interest taken in this question by the drivers, but is such a one as will somewhat surprise those who have persistently and rancorously opposed the use of wood as a material for street paving. From the votes received and now published by the Society, it appears that 750 drivers and carmen declare wood to be the best and safest material; macadam comes next, with 219 votes; granite comes next with 197 votes, while only 51 pronounce in favor of what most people believe to be the most formidable rival of wood, viz., asphalt. But the result of the voting on the other side, namely, as to which is "the worst and most dangerous paving," is even more striking in comparing wood to asphalt. No less than 1,046 drivers declare that asphalt is the worst, while only 122 declare against wood. Whatever else may be said for or against this opinion, none will venture to deny that it is a competent opinion, and that it is a practical one. The intelligent bus driver or carman is the person above all others, who from his daily experience, is the best able to judge of a practical question

of this kind, and this class of men have no interests in this matter which are antagonistic, either to the interests of their employers or to those of the public generally.

THE wise men in Washington and the savants in Ottawa, have within the past few weeks been making ringing changes on the tariff question, and between the two governments the Canadian lumbermen are getting pretty badly squeezed. The lumber schedule as reported in McKinley's bill remains as reported in THE LUMBERMAN last month. There has been a slight change in the phraseology of the provision which is designed to counteract the export duty imposed on logs by the Dominion of Canada, and which is in the nature of a retaliatory provision. That proviso as embodied in the perfected bill is as follows: "Provide that in case any foreign country shall now or at any time hereafter impose an export duty, tax or other form of charge, upon pine, spruce, elm, or other logs exported to the United States from such country in excess of the equivalent per thousand feet board measure of the duty fixed by this Act upon the sawed lumber manufactured from the logs of the kind hereinbefore mentioned, then the duty upon the sawed lumber herein provided for, when imported from such country, shall be forthwith increased to, and during the imposition thereof maintained at, an amount equal to the duty, tax or charge at any time imposed by such foreign country upon the exports of such logs to the United States. And that the Secretary of the Treasury be empowered and directed to enforce the provisions of this Act." Should the bill pass in its present shape it will virtually leave the import duty on Canadian lumber at \$2 per thousand as it has been in the past. In order that Canadians may derive a benefit from the proposed reduction of the import duty to \$1.50 per thousand it will be necessary for the Dominion government to reduce the export duty on logs 50 cents per thousand feet. Such a course would, we feel sure, meet with the hearty approval of the lumber trade of this country, and in fact there is no reason why we should not be willing to reduce it to \$1, or abolish it altogether, whenever the United States government sees fit to take similar action as regards the import duty on our lumber. Now is the time to act in this matter, and we hope the proper authorities at Ottawa will take immediate steps to further the interests of the Canadian lumber trade by making the required reduction.

THE Minister of the Interior in his annual report recently laid before parliament, makes the following allusion to the sale of timber lands in the North-West Territories and British Columbia: "The revenue from the above sources during the past year amounted to \$102,732.61, a decrease as compared with 1888 of \$19,015.28. The timber dues are less than those of 1888 by \$14,781.92, being for this year \$77,071.97. Of the revenue for timber, \$18,044.77 was derived from bonuses, ground rents and royalties on timber cut from lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, being \$7,522.74 less than the previous year, but the crown timber agent reports that he has collected since October 31st, 1888, to October 31st, 1889, amounted to \$33,192.38, being an increase of \$7,624.87 over the amount collected for timber cut during the previous year." The crown timber agent at Winnipeg reports that fuel is