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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and 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 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 in 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 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 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.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

THE difficulties which confront the lumber manufacturer in respect to labor are showing no indications of relief. Logging operators in many instances are unable to obtain a sufficient number of men for work in the woods, and the production of logs during the coming winter promises to be reduced on this account. Some dissatisfaction is also reported as to the class of labor obtainable.

The demand for labor is such that employees are often indifferent and do not discharge their duties as faithfully as when employment was less plentiful. These conditions must affect the cost of producing lumber.

The opinion was recently advanced in these columns that current prices are not out of proportion to the cost of producing lumber. In a recent issue the American Lumberman takes up this question and gives some striking examples of the increase in the wages of those engaged in lumbering operations. Taking the wages paid by a large lumber manufacturer in Duluth, the increase this year as compared with 1896 is about 30 per cent., as the following table shows:

CLASSES OF LABOR	1896	1900	INCREASE
Pilers.....	\$1.62	\$2.00	23 per cent.
Graders.....	1.37	2.00	46 " "
Setters.....	1.75	2.00	14 " "
Clearing gangs.....	1.75	2.12 1/2	21 " "
Common laborers..	1.25	1.62 1/2	30 " "

The increase in the wages of woodsmen have

been much greater, and show an increase as compared with four years ago of nearly 85 per cent. The comparison is as follows:

CLASSES OF LABOR	1896	1900	INCREASE
Teamsters.....	\$16.00	\$30.00 to \$40.00	88 per cent.
Swampers.....	13.00	28.00 to 32.00	115 " "
Choppers..	14.00	28.00 to 32.00	100 " "
Sawyers.....	14.00	28.00 to 32.00	100 " "
Graders.....	13.00	28.00 to 32.00	115 " "
Laying iron...	13.28	28.00 to 32.00	110 " "
Chore boys...	12.00	20.00 to 26.00	76 " "
Blacksmiths...	35.00	50.00 to 60.00	43 " "
Cooks.....	45.00	50.00 to 60.00	11 " "

We believe that in Canada there has been an almost corresponding advance in the wages of the employees of the lumber trade. This advance cannot be disregarded by manufacturers, who must of necessity secure for their product a price sufficient to cover the increased cost of production. The consumer who believes that by waiting he will be able to purchase his supply of lumber at lower prices will probably find that he has been laboring under a delusion.

THE OUTLOOK.

As the exponent of the lumber industry, the CANADA LUMBERMAN has felt an interest in the election campaign which recently closed in the United States, and we must confess to a feeling of satisfaction with the result. No doubt the prosperity which the country has enjoyed during the past three years was a strong factor in determining the result. The business interests are now assured that there will be no change in the policy of the Government for four years at least. The immediate result will be the carrying out of plans which were temporarily deferred, while the commercial industries will continue to expand.

Although a political campaign in Canada does not affect the business interests in the same degree as in the United States, yet it is a cause for congratulation that in this country also we are now reasonably certain of a settled policy for another four years. Tariff regulations are not likely to undergo material change, and manufacturers will be in a position to plan their undertakings accordingly.

THE lumber trade has perhaps felt a greater interest in the recent election across the border than any other branch of industry, as some 500,000,000 feet of the lumber product of Canada is annually marketed in the United States. A prospective glance shows the outlook for the lumber industry of this country to be rather bright. Lumber is still a large factor in building operations. These will soon be terminated for this year, but we anticipate that the spring of 1901 will be the beginning of an active building season. In the city of Toronto the number of vacant houses has greatly diminished within the past year, and the demand is such that new residences must be built to accommodate the rapidly growing population. The holding of a Dominion Exhibition in Toronto next year is likely to cause the erection of buildings on the Exhibition grounds to cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000, while the proposed palace hotel on King street is expected to call for an expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000. In Ottawa building operations next year promise to be on an extensive scale, as, in addition to the regular building, many structures destroyed by the Ottawa-Hull fire last spring are yet to be replaced. A considerable volume of building is likely to be done in the city of Montreal, not to speak of the extensive harbor improvements

which are under way in that city. With the conditions in these three cities and the situation in the smaller cities and towns of the country, and that we shall expect a healthful revival of building operations next year.

THE consumption of lumber for manufacturing purposes is likely to increase. Furniture and other articles are two of the main branches of manufacture in which lumber is employed, and these are in a most prosperous condition. In addition to a steadily increasing home demand, the export of these articles is increasing, as shown by the official returns issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

So much for the home consumption. The conditions which will characterize the export are less certain. It is not improbable that the United States will take from this country next year fully as much, if not more lumber, as the season now closing. So with the European market. And it is probable that other countries will increase their imports from Canada, partly as a result of our exhibition of products at the Paris Exposition. The African Republic will eventually be a large exporter of lumber, but the country will not become sufficiently settled to permit of large exports in 1901.

Lumber manufacturers may, we think, look into the future with some degree of assurance that, with a moderate output, all the lumber manufactured will find a market, and the business will realize a fair margin of profit. Of the things to be guarded against is excessive production.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

TO THE lumber fraternity the CANADA LUMBERMAN extends its greetings upon the approaching festive season.

HERE is a trade barometer: "The quantity of wood pulp exported from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain during the last year was almost twice as great as during the preceding year." The Scandinavian manufacturers are gradually losing ground in the European market, because of the superior quality of Canadian pulp.

NEW blood from lumber circles has been introduced into the Dominion parliament by the election of Mr. J. T. Schell, of Alexandria, Ont., Mr. Gibson, jr., of Marysville, N. B. If these gentlemen put into their parliamentary careers the same keen foresight and telling energy that characterized their business operations as lumbermen, we may expect to see the mark of their impress upon the work of the ninth Parliament of Canada. Is it too much to predict the position of the long-looked-for import of United States lumber?

THE Great Northern Railway has been completed. The road runs from Quebec City to Hawkesbury, connecting with the Boothby system, over which it has running privileges to Parry Sound. It passes through the rich lumbered country on the upper reaches of the St. Lawrence that flow from Quebec into the St. Lawrence and furnishes a continuous line between