

posts, building posts, sidewalks, railway ties, telegraph poles, paving blocks and many other purposes, and is therefore a forest product of real value to lumbermen.

Hemlock is native to these territories, but is reported to be of poor quality. The commonest tree in the north is poplar, and because of its great value for pulp wood it must rank as an important timber resource of the district. Tamarac, which is useful for railway ties and ship timber, as well as joists and rafters, is one of the native trees of these parts. Beech is also found to some extent. White and red oak grow in that part of Canada. Maple, elm, basswood and white ash, all woods that are in increasing value, complete a catalogue that makes this northern district of Ontario a territory that is worth the consideration of lumbermen, and provides another illustration of the wealth to be found quite within the precincts of this one province of Confederation.

The importance of the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods district to lumbermen has recently come into fresh notice through the explorations of certain Chicago capitalists, who are just now endeavoring to effect an arrangement to secure the entire lumber cut of that district. This at present, with the mills located at Rat Portage, Norman and Keewatin, is about 100,000,000 feet a year. These prospective operators believe that this amount can be easily quadrupled if anticipated railway connections can be made with the Western States.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A DAILY paper attempts to create a sensation by describing the lumber camps of northern Ontario as unfit places for human beings to live in. This kind of nonsense is sometimes accepted by people who know nothing of the subject discussed. Those who have a knowledge of the matter are ready to tell of the wonderful progress made in logging life in the past few years. In primitive days shantymen had many hardships to endure, just as was the case with the pioneer agriculturist. But to-day the gulf between life in the shanty, and life at home is not very great. As a shantyman of 22 years' experience has said: "Visit some of the camps in Muskoka, examine them carefully, and you would admit that compared to some habitations in your clean city, they are models of cleanliness. And the board furnished will compare favorably with many hotels in Toronto."

THE growing demand for hardwoods is one of the noticeable features of the lumber business in these later days. Hardwoods we have had all along, but the lumber dealer has not usually considered that these have cut any large figure in trade history. Opinion is changing. White pine still exists in considerable quantity, but changes are coming over the trade. Better grades of white pine are becoming scarce—to a larger extent, perhaps, than some realize. This is a condition of the trade that is general to the white pine districts, not only of Canada, but of the United States. The annual product of white pine, a contemporary has remarked, is not lessened, except temporarily, but the proportion of the better grades is rapidly growing smaller. An outcome of these changes is already indicated in the call there is for hardwoods to be used, where before they were not known, and also is indicated in increased activity this season in the cutting of hardwoods in Michigan, Minnesota and even Ontario, the great white pine districts of the country.

A REPORT of the annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association of Manitoba and the Northwest, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, furnishes another object lesson of the value of lumbermen binding themselves together in a trade organization. This association has now been in existence for several years, and each year's experience makes more manifest the value of the lumbermen of these territories being organized in this manner. We have now in the Maritime Provinces and the Northwest two distinct lumbermen's organizations. It seems timely to suggest that Ontario might fall into line somewhat shortly. All over the United States during the past month lumbermen have been meeting in their annual gatherings, and a careful perusal of the reports of these meetings emphasize the same lesson that is noted here, and which we have been hammering at from time to time for a number of years.

How long, yes how long, shall we continue to wait for a further development in this direction? From the business and social side these lumbermen associations are doing an excellent work.

THERE is more in being a lumberman than simply buying and selling timber products. These are important departments of every business, and the condition of the balance sheet will rest to no small extent on the skill and care shown in both these transactions. But money is made in the lumber business in other ways as well. We have been pleased to note the interest shown in the various articles of a practical character that appear in these columns at different times. It will not be out of place to say here that the CANADA LUMBERMAN has been anxious to make its monthly edition strong in this one particular, and we have reason to believe that readers appreciate and value the journal on this account. An article along these lines, that has commanded the attention of readers is that on stacking lumber published in the February issue. We are glad to supplement this by a contribution this month from one of our readers, in which are made some sensible suggestions, the experience of one who has made good use of wide opportunities to observe just how mill men throw away good money sometimes. Because all the surroundings of a saw mill may not be as complete and in as tasty form as those to be found in the counting houses of large city concerns, this is no reason why decency and order, system and care, should not be exercised in these places. What this correspondent says of carelessness in the lumber yard can be supplemented by remarks of carelessness in the office. It is the little leaks that ruin the biggest business, and these little leaks come from slovenliness in method more perhaps than in any other way.

RED CEDAR SHINGLES.

A NOT unfrequent subject of comment with the trade is the British Columbia red cedar shingles. The matter comes before me in one shape or another constantly as I meet with lumbermen. Two months ago the views were published in these pages of an Ontario lumberman, who held with tenacity to the opinion that red cedar shingles, because kiln dried, would prove disappointing in Ontario. Mr. J. G. Scott, of the Pacific Coast Lumber Co., New Westminster, B. C., replied to these criticisms in last month's LUMBERMAN. I have had the privilege within the past week to meet Mr. Scott, who is on a visit to Ontario just now. He has unbounded faith in the red cedar shingle of the Pacific Coast and is ready to demonstrate that the nature of the wood is such that it will prove itself impervious to Ontario rains or sunshine. The wood is possessed of most enduring characteristics, illustrated in object lessons that no one can question. He was frank in saying that it is possible that by careless kiln drying these shingles may be injured, but when a proper kiln is used and the necessary care is taken, the kiln dried shingle will stand all that is claimed for it from either wind or weather. I noticed in the last number of the Puget Sound Lumberman, that the shingles of that region have been criticized because of defects in manufacture. But in no case can the shingle itself, when carefully manufactured, be fairly made chargeable with the imperfections that are sometimes placed on the slate against it. This is the claim of Mr. Scott and other manufacturers of the Coast, supported by a pretty thorough knowledge of the subject.

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN'S NEW YEAR SUBSCRIBERS.

AS a tangible evidence of the growing appreciation of the CANADA LUMBERMAN by persons engaged in the lumbering and wood-working industries, we append the names and addresses of new subscribers received since the opening of the present year:—

Barrow Bay Lumber Co., Barrow Bay, Ont.
Louis Lahay, Kearney, Ont.
Bowen Smith, Cocaigne.
Richard Lockhardt, Riversdale, Ont.
H. Calcutt, Peterboro', Ont.
Bain Bros. Mfg. Co. Brantford, Ont.
Dominion Art Woodwork Mfg. Co., Toronto Junction.
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Collingwood, Ont.
Cook & Goetz, Dashwood, Ont.
John M. Beyers, Germania, Ont.

Blind River Lumber Co., Blind River, Ont.
N. Wenger & Bro., Ayton, Ont.
Jos. Williams, Goderich.
J. Taylor, Chatsworth, Ont.
Neill & Simpson, Lindsay.
S. Schryer, Ridgeway, Ont.
McCall & Mason, St. Williams, Ont.
John Anderson, Toronto.
James Walsh, Toronto.
W. H. Stubbs, Toronto.
Todhunter, Mitchell & Co., Toronto.
J. J. Gartshore, Toronto.
Wm. Lees, Fall Brook, Ont.
Mrs. K. L. Lowndes, Midland, Ont.
Jacob Lawrence & Sons, Watford, Ont.
Sauble Falls Lumber Co., Sauble Falls, Ont.
W. H. Johnston, Pefferlaw, Ont.
M. F. Beech & Co., Winchester, Ont.
W. J. Cummings, Spencerville, Ont.
The S. Hadley Lumber Co., Chatham, Ont.
Isaac Rutherford, Dobbington, Ont.
Bidwell Way, Hamilton, Ont.
J. D. McEachren, Galt, Ont.
D. O'Connor, Jr., Ottawa, Ont.
Robert Allan, Mississippi Station, Ont.
R. A. Stark, Owen Sound, Ont.
J. S. Pinch, Owen Sound, Ont.
V. E. Traversy & Co., Montreal, Que.
John Harrison, Owen Sound, Ont.
John Nicol, Nicolston, Ont.
Samuel Hotel, Clifford, Ont.
Daniel Fuzsythe, Clarendon, Ont.
John Cooper & Son, Bloomfield, Ont.
M. Gillespie & Co., Alvinston, Ont.
Davies & Dean, Richard's Landing, Ont.
Jas. McCartney, South River, Ont.
J. R. Vanfleet, Brantford, Ont.
D. P. Sickelsteel, McGregor, Ont.
J. R. Richardson, Walker's, Que.
Knight Bros., Burk's Falls, Ont.
Weaver & Lewis, Hope Bay, Ont.
Thomas Ebbage, Acton, Ont.
J. T. Kerr, Iona Station, Ont.
Neibergall Stone & Lumber Co., Staples, Ont.
Geo. Gordon, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
J. D. Stewart, Matane, Que.
Estate of Ross Bros, Buckingham, Que.
Emile Dubé, Rivière Du Loup Station, Que.
W. E. Edwards & Co., Six Portages, Ont.
V. Gladiv, St. Francois du Lac, Que.
C. W. Taylor, Cookshire, Que.
C. H. Parker, Scotstown, Que.
J. D. Sowerby, Oak Bay Mills, Que.
Alex. Scott, Buckingham, Que.
Robertson & McCallum, Barachois de Mal Bay, Que.
E. H. Lemay, Montreal.
Dominion Leatherboard Co., Montreal, Que.
Cassidy, Bonner & Co., Montreal, Que.
W. H. Murray, St. John, N. B.
Jarvis Wilson, St. John, N. B.
W. H. Duffy, Hillsboro', N. B.
Thos. Power, Newcastle, N. B.
A. & D. Loggie, Church Point, N. B.
Finley & McDonald, Blackville, N. B.
Hugh McLean, Brigg's Corners, N. B.
Jos. A. Likely, St. John, N. B.
A. E. Alexander, Campbellton, N. B.
Andre Cushing & Co., St. John, N. B.
A. & W. Ogden, Sackville, N. B.
Michael Welsh, Glassville, N. B.
Clarke Bros., Bear River, N. S.
Wm. Chisholm, Halifax.
John Stanford, Chester, Ont.
N. J. Raymond, Miteghan Station, N. S.
Alfred Dickie, Lower Stewiache, N. S.
John Kerr, Franklin, Man.
Himes, Penfield & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Frame & Verge, 11 Centre St., Boston, Mass.
Davis & Holmes Co., Marineth, Wis.
Millard Lumber Co., New York, N. Y.
Holcomb & Caskey, New York, N. Y.
Timothy Cronwell, Boston.
New York & Canada Lumber Co., New York, N. Y.
C. B. Nichols, Albany, N. Y.
Ollie & McKeen, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Moses Prescott, Eastport, Me.
Smith, Craig & Co., Albany, N. Y.
Taylor & Felin, Philadelphia, Pa.
Geo. C. Power, Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice-President, Illinois Central R. R., Chicago, Ill.
Penberthy Injector Co., Detroit, Mich.
M. J. Bourke, Ashland, Wis.
Poole & Hotchkiss, Buffalo, N. Y.
David Ross, Whitemouth, Man.

If any reader of this number of the LUMBERMAN is not a subscriber, he is invited to forthwith join the procession of those who know a good thing when they see it, and, like them, show his appreciation in a tangible way. To persons having anything to sell to owners of saw and planing mills, or lumber merchants, the advertisement pages of this journal afford the most direct and economical medium through which to reach these classes in every part of the Dominion.