

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME VIII. }
NUMBER 8. }

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AUGUST, 1888.

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

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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OFFICE: SIMCOE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, 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 ten 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.

FROM advices received by the Government it appears that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council expressed the opinion that the Dominion Government should be a party to the appeal of the St. Catharines Milling and Lumber Company v. the Province of Ontario. This suggestion has been acted upon and the Government will shortly appoint counsel to represent it in the appeal.

MESSRS. ECKARDT, KYLE & Co., wholesale grocers of Toronto, realizing the purchasing capacity of the great lumber trade of Canada in all staple lines of groceries, have contracted with THE LUMBERMAN for advertising space. Their first announcement appears on another page of this paper, and we have much pleasure in directing attention thereto. This firm is well known throughout Canada and has a reputation for upright dealing second to none.

IT was said not very long ago that a squirrel could travel from St. Petersburg to Moscow without touching the ground, and there are still immense forests in Russia. But even there, in some districts, the axe has been too busy. The navigation of the Volga and other rivers has been impeded by their being silted up with sand set free by the denudation of the forest. On account of this and other evils the Ministry of Imperial Domains has issued strict orders controlling the tree felling and checking the destruction.

WE particularly invite the attention of LUMBERMAN readers to the advertisement in the current issue relative to the sale of the Hawkesbury Mills property and plant, belonging to the estate of Messrs. Hamilton Bros. The executor of this estate Mr. Caledon F. Gilder, will receive tenders for the purchase of this property up to the 7th inst. The logs spoken of in advertisement are first class stock and as good as any yet taken out on the Ottawa. There is but little doubt that the competition for this property will be keen.

THE terms of the new agreement between the mill owners and the Government in regard to the lease of the water-power at the Chaudiere have not yet been decided upon. Mr. Bronson, M.P.P., is reported as saying that the position of affairs had not advanced at all, and that the mill owners were waiting to see what action the Department of Public Works would take in regard to the proposals made. Mr. Bronson thinks that the examination of the Ottawa river now being made will last pretty well all the summer and into the fall.

THE prospectus for still another United States lumber paper has reached us. This time it hails from the far south, New Orleans, La. It will be known as the *South-Western Lumber World*, by the Lumber World Co., publishers. The first issue of the new journal is announced for the 15th inst. and will be a monthly issue. It will be especially devoted to the lumber interests of the South-west, a field fast coming to the front as an important lumber producing point. While we think that the United States is overflowing with lumber literature, we nevertheless extend our best wishes for the success of the new aspirant for public favor, hoping it will have a long and prosperous existence.

THERE is to be an International Marine Conference and the New York *Tribune* thinks that it should take in hand the case of such monsters as the Juggins raft. Our contemporary fears that one successful experiment might lead to ocean rafts becoming a constant danger to steamships and call upon the conference to take action to check the practice before it becomes established. Certainly a solid mass of timber 600 feet long, 53 feet wide and 38 feet high, containing 22,000 logs, would be an awkward obstacle in the way of the largest and strongest steam ship. The experiment is soon to be tried now and another failure, which is anticipated, would probably put an end to the project.

WHILE every business man realizes to a greater or less extent the existing closeness in the money market and the consequent depression in trade, especially throughout Ontario, it is nevertheless a fact that no time in the history of the Dominion has our national credit been rated so high as it is at present time. The Dominion loan of four millions sterling at three per cent, has resulted most satisfactory. The tenders recently opened in London numbered about 400 and amounted to about twelve millions sterling at prices varying from 94½ to 95½, which was the minimum. So numerous were the high priced tenders that those at 95 only received 34 per cent. of the amounts applied for, while those above 95 receive the full amount. The average price obtained was 95 1-20 per cent.

THE improvements that are being made by the Dominion Government at the mouth of the Fraser River in British Columbia seem to have given an impetus to the lumber trade in the neighbourhood of New Westminster. We hear of large vessels coming up the river to the mills to load with lumber for Australia and Mexico, and the lead thus given is sure to be followed. New mills are going up and preparations are being made for others, some of those interested being lumbermen from Ontario and Quebec, among them being Mr. McLaren and Mr. Ross, and besides the export trade and the local requirements there is also a considerable demand for Pacific Coast lumber from the prairies on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. This demand must certainly increase and there is a bright future before the lumbermen of British Columbia.

SINCE the opening of navigation, says the Chicago *Timberman*, there has been a continuous running back and forward between this country and Canada, of capitalists in quest of pine. The Spanish river country has been honored recently by the presence of Mr. George Simpson, of Evanston, Ill.; Jas. S. Smith, of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company, Eau Claire, Wis.; L. H. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y., and Chas. Marthinson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and rumor has it that these gentlemen are acting in concert in the purchase of a big tract of pine—a purchase involving an outlay of half a million of dollars. The Spanish river pine is said to be large, and of

fine quality, and will doubtless bring a good price in the stump from this time forward. Several Minnesota operators are said to be at the present time negotiating for a round block of pine on the Spanish river.

THE following striking item appears in the dispatches from Washington in the leading American papers, under date of June 15th: "The Post Office Appropriation Bill was taken up, amended and passed. Among the amendments agreed to is the inserting an item of \$500,000 for more efficient mail service between the United States and Central and South America and the West Indies." This is practical evidence of the manner in which the Americans regard the value of this market. Many of the metropolitan papers of Canada as well as some of the most influential business firms have of late strongly urged the Canadian Government to take some action towards securing these important markets for the benefit of our manufacturers. It is to be hoped that the proper steps will now be taken to counteract this enterprising action at Washington, and save this valuable market to our Dominion before it is too late.

THE French Department of Agriculture has recently issued statistics of the forest lands of Europe, showing their distribution. Two-elevenths of the area of Europe is said to be covered with forests, though the average varies greatly in different countries. Of the British Islands only four per cent. of the surface is woodland. Denmark, Holland and Portugal have a rather larger proportion. In France the forests extend over one sixth of the surface, in Norway nearly a fourth and Hungary nearly a third. In Russia forests cover nearly two fifths of her area, and Sweden, which stands at the top of the list, is still nearly the two-fifths. Evidently there is no probability of an early cessation of the competition of those countries with Canadian lumber. Taking the proportion of forest land to population the United Kingdom has an acre to eleven inhabitants, Denmark and Portugal are three times as well off, France seven times, Russia and Sweden about a hundred times, and Norway a hundred and twenty times. The forest statistics of Canada cannot be compared with those of Europe, for our woodlands have not been surveyed and estimated with any accuracy. The Governments interested should see that this is done for the information would be valuable.

THE San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* gives some particulars of the lumber trade of the United States Pacific Coast with Australia, showing the great importance and huge dimensions of the business. It says that there are not only large shipments from San Francisco but even greater from Puget Sound and Humboldt Bay. Australia takes nearly half of 132 million feet of timber exported in a year from the Pacific Coast of the United States. The export to Australia is from fifty to sixty million feet, and is still increasing. The business began to assume large dimensions as long as thirty-five years ago, with especially large increases in 1877 and 1878. The San Francisco *Journal* anticipates that the trade will be far greater in the future than ever it has been in the past. We hope our Pacific Coast contemporary is a little too sanguine. There is no good reason why its countrymen should monopolize this trade. In British Columbia we have forests from which Australia might well draw her supplies of lumber. These forests are practically inexhaustible and for quality they could not be excelled. Our lumbermen on the Pacific Coast should see that they are not left behind in the race. All that is needed is to see that the peculiar requirements of the Australian market are carefully observed.

THE action of Dr. DeGrosbois, M.P.P., in bringing in a bill in the Quebec Provincial Legislature to repeal the charter of the Quebec Ship Laborers' Society has had a useful effect. That society was originally formed as a benefit association, but having rather extensive powers under its charter it proceeded to make rules, which were so stringent as greatly to interfere with the business of the port. It has in fact been very generally admitted that the falling off in shipping was due to the difficulties and delays thus caused and to the