



ciate also suggestions and criticisms of a friendly character from subscribers tending toward the improvement of the paper. A straightforward business policy will be pursued toward advertisers and subscribers which I trust will prove satisfactory to all with whom I and my agents may have to deal. Finally I would express the hope that under my management THE CANADA LUMBERMAN will continue to improve and prosper.

C. H. MORTIMER.

THE TARIFF ON WOODS AND LOGS.

THE reference by the Minister of Finance in his Budget speech to the lumber industry was less alarming than to some other branches of trade. A concession was made to Manitoba and the Northwest in placing manufactured lumber, including rail ties, staves, shingles, pickets, etc., on the free list. The Minister said there was no one feature of the examination into the condition of things in that part of the country, which impressed itself so forcibly on his mind as the combine, which existed for the distribution and sale of lumber. Anxious to meet the protest, that has come from Manitoba against a high tariff, and the combines which it is supposed to encourage, this one method, at least, was adopted to break, what Mr. Foster characterized, as "a monopoly that bore heavily on the people in that country, where lumber is so essentially necessary in making barns and houses." There is a codicil, however, to the concession which provides that if any country shall impose a duty upon the articles in the schedule enumerated or any of them when imported into such country from Canada it shall be lawful for the Governor in council, from time to time by proclamation published in the Canada Gazette to declare that an export duty shall be chargeable upon logs exported into such country from Canada. The articles enumerated are as follows: "Pine, douglas fir, fir balsam, cedar and hemlock logs not exceeding \$3 per thousand feet board measure. In case of the export of any of the above enumerated logs in shorter lengths than pine feet, then a rate per cord may be levied in the same way, equivalent to the above enumerated rate per thousand feet, board measure. An export duty shall be chargeable accordingly, after the publication of such proclamation: provided that the Governor-General in council may by proclamation publish in like manner, from time to time, remove and reimpose such export duties."

Another change made is the adding of wood pulp, mechanically ground and chemical wood pulp, bleached or unbleached, to the free list. This change is causing a good deal of concern in the Canadian wood pulp industry. A result of the step is to place Canadian manufacturers of wood pulp at a decided disadvantage. Its full import, however, will depend some on the outcome of the Wilson tariff bill. In the meantime our wood pulp men may be expected to exercise all the influence they possess against the change.

A MATTER OF SHINGLES.

THE question is being asked: What is likely to be the effect of the introduction of red cedar shingles into this province upon the white pine shingle trade? The same question is causing concern in the Eastern States, because of the large influx there of red cedar shingles from Washington territory. On the principle that competition is the life of trade it may be that the push and energy shown by the red shingle men will prove a good thing for white pine shingle manufacturers. The red shingle men of British Columbia certainly deserve credit for the intensity and pluck they have thrown into their business. They have become boomsters, it has been alleged. But booming business is all right when an article will warrant what is claimed for it. This we must grant is the case with red cedar shingles. The time has gone by when we can look askance at the product of the Pacific coast and treat it as simply a nine days' wonder. The red cedar shingle is a good shingle, and even if we discounted some of the wonderful stories that are told about its durability there is enough left in its favor to give it a foremost place among the shingles manufactured in the present day.

We are not among those who see any cause for alarm because of the inroads of this new competitor. There is a great deal to be said for the white pine shingle. The one thing is the white pine men have been keeping

too quiet, and have been letting the red men do all the talking and aggressive work. A result of the present condition of the shingle trade is that white pine men are likely now to make known the reasons why white pine shingles should continue to be in popular favor.

It has not been alleged of the red cedar shingles of British Columbia, so far as we have been able to learn, as a result of the boom, that manufacturers have become careless, and are making up a product that will not give lasting satisfaction. This charge is being made against some of the cedar shingles of Washington Territory.

Without detracting in any way from the good things to be said of the red cedar shingle, the white pine man has a strong case. He may claim with some fairness the advantage of his shingle in a climate like Ontario, where we get extremes of heat and cold, and where freezing weather will at certain times of the year quickly succeed wet weather. Besides there is a difference in prices in white pine and cedar shingles that gives advantage to the former.

By no means an unimportant element in the consideration of this question is the claim of even white pine shingle manufacturers themselves, that the time has come in our province when white pine can be more profitably cut into lumber than into shingles.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE association idea does not take hold of Canadian lumbermen as it does of their congeners across the border. We have had occasion to remark this before and the reports of the various State lumber conventions that are coming before us at this time brings the matter anew to our notice. We know that not a few leading lumbermen of the province would like to see an association of Canadian lumbermen, and perhaps the mention given of the matter here may start the ball rolling.

IT may be claimed that the argument is only local; it is nevertheless true that the people residing in the towns and villages along the North Shore feel keenly the loss that comes to them because of the exporting of large quantities of logs from those territories, in place of having them manufactured in the mills, that dot that portion of the country, and which are now closed. This feature of the lumber question was forcibly brought before the public a week ago in a speech of Mr. Bennett, member in the Commons for East Simcoe, extract from which we publish in another column.

WORD reaches us through the report of the Dominion Geological Survey, that will cause surprise, we believe, to many lumbermen. Under authority of the Dominion government the Survey has recently accomplished an exploration of interior Labrador. The statement is made, as a result of these explorations, that the climate in the interior of Labrador, where there are many large and sheltered valleys, is far milder than has been supposed. This vast district is thickly wooded with spruce, interspersed with poplar. There are many square miles of spruce timber, the growth being largely of trees which will square 18 inches. This will be of great interest to Canadian lumbermen. Railroads will need to penetrate the regions, either in the points from the province of Quebec or from Hudson Bay.

AN encouraging element in connection with Canadian wood pulp is contained in the information that it is obtaining a hold in England, in competition with Scandinavian pulp. English paper manufacturers, it is said, are becoming interested, and realize that there is a vast field for their own capital in the extensive forests of spruce in Canada. The Paper Mill says: "It is among the possibilities that a great deal of English money will be put to use in developing the pulp industry in this country, in the near future. Englishmen are restive under the comparative monopoly which the Scandinavians and Germans have had in pulp, and the business of selling American pulp in England which has grown up during the past few months has suggested a way of breaking up. While they would not care to become customers for America, they will probably take kindly to the idea of making their own pulp in a British Province."

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C. H. MORTIMER

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests 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 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 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 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.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SUBSCRIBERS, advertisers, and others concerned are particularly requested to note that the offices of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN have been removed from the Canada Life Building to the CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, Richmond and Yonge Streets. All communications should in future be addressed to C. H. MORTIMER, publisher CANADA LUMBERMAN, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP.

FOR some years I have been talking to readers of THE LUMBERMAN through these columns, but with this issue my connection with the journal ceases. Mr. C. H. Mortimer, the well-known publisher of the Canadian Architect and Builder and Canadian Electrical News has purchased the entire assets and good-will of the paper and with this issue assumes the duties of editor and publisher. That he is capable of maintaining THE LUMBERMAN in the front rank of Canadian trade journalism there is no room for doubt. I trust that not only will the patronage heretofore extended to me be continued to the present owner, but that the amount of advertisements and subscriptions will be supplemented. To the lumber and wood-working trades my thanks are extended for favors in the past. In conclusion I would say: "Stick to your own trade paper and it will stick to you."

A. G. MORTIMER.

IN assuming the management and ownership of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, I deem it only necessary to state that no effort shall be wanting to maintain the Journal at the point of highest interest and value to persons identified with the lumbering and wood-working industries. Mr. J. S. Robertson, who has been connected with THE LUMBERMAN in an editorial capacity for three years past, in the same manner will continue to serve the interests of its readers. Subscribers and readers are cordially invited to make use of the columns of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN for the purpose of expressing their opinions on any subject affecting the lumbering and wood-working interests. If even a comparatively limited number would act upon this suggestion, the Journal would of necessity become increasingly interesting and instructive to every reader. I would appre-