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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 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 clearing the air.

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. Advertisements 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.

1898-99.

THIS issue of the CANADA LUMBERMAN marks the incoming of another year, and suggests a few thoughts as to the conditions which have prevailed during the year which has just passed into history. Speaking from an international standpoint, the past twelve months have not witnessed that peace and harmony which is so much to be desired by all nations. The great Republic to the south felt called upon to take up arms to defend the freedom of a helpless people. Later the war cloud hovered over the European continent, and for a time a conflict between the mother country and France seemed certain. But at the close of the year the horizon brightened, and war seems to be a more remote condition, for which all should be thankful.

So far as Canada is concerned, the year has been a remarkable one in many respects. After a somewhat lengthened period of depression, it has marked the return of prosperity. There has been a substantial improvement in the commerce of the country, in the development of our natural resources, and a large increase in the number of industrial establishments to the betterment of the people in general. The development of our mines, the greater number of buildings erected, the contemplated construction of railways, harbor improvements, pulp mills, all bear evidence that we have entered upon a new era of prosperity. The amount of British capital

that is finding its way to this country for investment is an indication that our natural advantages are becoming known abroad. Following this will come the much desired increase in population.

The lumber trade has, in some degree, shared in the general improvement, although probably not in equal degree with other industries. Peculiar circumstances affecting the export trade, and which may not be experienced again for years to come, have precluded the full measure of benefit which would otherwise have come to the trade from the improved commercial conditions. One feature, however, particularly favorable to lumbermen is the increasing local demand, as a result of the establishment of a greater number of wood-working factories and of more extensive building operations. We believe that during the past year the consumption of lumber per capita by the population of Canada was larger than ever before. As our home consumption increases, we will become less dependent upon foreign markets.

It is with gratitude to our advertisers and readers that the publishers of this journal announce their participation in the general business improvement. During the year the CANADA LUMBERMAN has been accorded a liberal support, its circulation having been greatly extended in foreign countries, as well as in Canada. This we regard as a practical demonstration that our efforts to furnish the trade with a thoroughly reliable and up-to-date journal are appreciated. Throughout the present year our efforts will be unceasing to improve the standard of the journal, and to render it of greater value and assistance to the trade. To all our readers we extend a New Year's greeting, and trust that 1899 may be a year of continued prosperity.

THE LUMBER TARIFF PROBLEM

THE December number of the monthly edition of the CANADA LUMBERMAN has been received, and it is remarkable how quiet it is on the subject of the lumber tariff.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

Our contemporary is evidently non-plussed at our total indifference. We are glad that this same degree of indifference pervades the lumber trade of Canada and the country at large. In the words of a prominent lumberman, in speaking of the negotiations at Washington: "We will be content if they do nothing." Why should we be continually worrying over a matter after having definitely announced and acted upon our policy? Free logs for free lumber has been offered—nothing short of it will be accepted. If the United States objects to this method of equalizing conditions, then the prohibition of the export of logs will continue. It is not a question to be settled by the Dominion of Canada, but by the various conflicting interests in the United States.

Should the efforts of the Joint High Commission prove abortive, the other provincial governments will no doubt follow the example of Ontario and prohibit the export of pulp wood. Indeed, the authorities at Quebec are now believed to be considering this step. By cutting off the timber supply of the United States, and thus wiping out their export trade to a large extent, we will be enabled to place a much greater quantity of lumber and pulp in foreign markets. Public sentiment is strongly in favor of this

course being adopted even in the event of the admission of our lumber to the United States. The feeling is against the building up of paper and paper industries in the United States by means of Canadian raw material.

The Commission sitting at Washington has adjourned until January 5th. What has been offered by the representatives of the two countries as the basis of a reciprocity treaty is not definitely known, yet as to the lumber duties the reports are on certain points almost unanimous. The Canadian Commissioners have, it is said, been offered several modifications of the tariff in the shape of the removal of the duty on the higher grades of lumber; the reduction of the duty to one dollar per thousand feet; or a sliding-scale arrangement, commencing with a reduction of 20 per cent. and eventuating in the entire removal of the duty at the end of five years. None of these concessions will be accepted by the Canadian Commissioners. Even were they disposed to agree to a settlement of the question on the lines of any of the above offers, there would still be found an insurmountable obstacle in the Ontario government. Mr. A. S. Hardy and his colleagues have spoken in unmistakable terms. They will permit the exportation of saw-logs only in consideration of the free entry into the United States of the forest products of Canada.

VALUE OF LUMBER ASSOCIATIONS

THE number of lumber associations in the United States, and their continuation from year to year, leads to the conclusion that they have proved beneficial to their members. Not only are there associations representing the different branches, such as the white pine, the yellow pine, and the hardwood manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, salesmen, etc., but the secretaries of these various lumber associations have also an organization of their own, the purpose of which is to discuss ways and means for executing their work in the most efficient manner. There can be no doubt that the meetings of these associations accomplish good results—they diffuse new ideas, broaden the minds of the members, promote social intercourse, and, in the end, oil the wheels of business.

That in Canada the movement towards organization has been so backward is not readily explainable. In an industry of the magnitude of that of lumber, there cannot but be questions which could be discussed with profit by associations formed to represent the different provinces and interests, to say nothing of the social advantages. Yet the only lumber manufacturers association in existence in Canada to-day is the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario, which was revived into activity about eighteen months ago. We must not, however, overlook the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association of Manitoba, of which the manufacturers catering to that market are honorary members. An association once existed in New Brunswick, but as no meetings have been held for some years, it has probably become extinct.

A social society which has invaded Canada from the United States is the Hoo-Hoo order, composed of lumbermen and persons identified with the lumber trade. Two branches have been established, one at Vancouver, B. C., and