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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 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.

EXPORT NUMBER.

It has been decided to issue the proposed export number of the CANADA LUMBERMAN on August 1st. Already a liberal advertising patronage has been accorded to this number, which will contain the announcements of many of the leading Canadian manufacturers and exporters of timber products. The contents of the number will be of such a character as to give persons in foreign countries an intelligent conception of our timber resources, as well as of our facilities for manufacturing the timber. As considerable time and labor will be involved in the production of this number, persons who have in view the placing of an advertisement are requested to forward copy immediately.

LOSS FROM DROUGHT.

The absence of rain has been one of the features of the past spring, and as a result the lumber industry of the country has suffered heavy loss. Towards the end of May forest fires were reported to be in progress in certain districts of Ontario and New Brunswick. The greatest damage seems to have resulted in New Ontario, where it is said large tracts of timber were swept by fire, and in some instances the logs lying on the banks of the streams were burned. The Ontario Government, immediately upon receipt of the news, increased its staff of forest rangers, but little could be accomplished until the fires were finally quenched by rain.

The lumbermen have been seriously affected by the drought, inasmuch as the water in the streams has not been sufficiently high to permit of the driving of logs. Recent rains have somewhat brightened the outlook, although there will no doubt be a considerable quantity of logs hung up. One firm in northern Ontario is reported to have 20,000,000 feet hopelessly stranded.

The logging situation is becoming a more perplexing one each year. As the timber becomes cut away, lumbermen are compelled to drive their logs a greater distance, which carries with it an increased risk of having them hung up. It may be that in the near future some of the lumbermen will have to wrestle with the question of building their mills nearer to the source of timber supply.

THE CANADIAN EXHIBIT AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The resources of Canada, and particularly of the province of Ontario, are by no means properly or creditably represented by the exhibit at the Imperial Institute in London. The visitor would be much more favourably impressed if the exhibits of the various provinces were placed side by side, instead of on different floors. The present arrangement does not give the idea that Canada is one Dominion, but rather that it consists of a number of separate provinces having little or no connection with one another. The exhibit should be arranged in compact form like that of Australia. As to the character of the exhibit, and more particularly that of the province of Ontario, the richest and most important of the provinces, there is good ground for complaint. One would suppose from the numerous views of Niagara Falls placed about the walls, that this great natural phenomenon was the one distinguishing characteristic of the province of Ontario, while the specimens of Indian work are well calculated to confirm the idea, already too prevalent in the minds of some of the people of Great Britain, that Canada is a wild and uncivilized country. Ontario is known on this side of the Atlantic as a fruit-growing province, and the quality of its productions in this line is not excelled by those of any other country. In view of this fact, it is extremely humiliating to a Canadian to observe that the jars containing samples of Canadian fruit shown in this exhibit have apparently not been refilled during the last decade. What was once fruit might now, judging from appearances, be almost any other substance under the sun.

There is also displayed a view of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition of date the year 1885, which, of course, conveys a totally inadequate idea of the character and extent of the Exhibition of to-day. We would suggest that all relics such as this and the photograph of the ruins of Fort Erie, might well be thrown out of the exhibit, and modern views of our principal cities and industries substituted, so that visitors would be given an approximately fair idea of the kind of country Canada is, the extent of its development, and its advantages as a place of residence and business enterprise. The Canadian Pacific Railway show some excellent views of harvesting operations in Manitoba. These are well calculated to make a favorable impression upon intending emigrants. There is also an excellent geological map of Ontario containing a large

amount of information with regard to the population and resources of the province. There is a fairly good exhibit of building stones, marbles, also of hardwoods. Other less equally valuable might be added, so as to convey to visitors a proper idea of the country's resources. The entire exhibit should be rearranged, improved, and brought up to date, or entirely done away with.

VALUE OF HEMLOCK.

A FEW years ago hemlock lumber was regarded as of little value, but recently it has steadily gained in favor until its commercial value almost reached that of white pine. The scarcity of white pine is in part responsible for the greater attention given to hemlock. It is remarkable that in the North-Western States production of hemlock lumber increased during the year 1899 over 200,000,000 feet. This indicates that hemlock is gradually occupying a stronger position as a staple article. In Pennsylvania and the east hemlock has for some time been used for the cheaper classes of building and now that it has come into more general use in the west, the question has arisen as to its value in relation to white pine. The opinion seems to be gaining ground among the hemlock manufacturers that there is no reason why it should not command a price equally as high as white pine; in fact, the North-Western Manufacturers' Association have established a list of \$1.50 below the pine quotations. This, it may be said, is the highest relative price yet obtained for hemlock piece stuff.

It is not only for building purposes that hemlock has a value. As is well-known, hemlock bark is greatly in demand for tanning purposes and to such an extent that a considerable quantity has been imported from Canada by United States tanners. This, however, will not be the case in respect to the province of Ontario as an act recently passed by the legislature prevents its future exportation.

Hemlock has also been called into requisition in the United States for the manufacture of pulp and in certain districts there is no other available suitable material. But hemlock is only adapted for making the lower grades of pulp, and probably never be very extensively used for that purpose. Notwithstanding, the demand for this quarter will be sufficient, in some districts at least, to materially enhance the value of hemlock stumpage.

What has been said regarding the hemlock of the United States is equally true of the Canadian product. There are, in Canada, two varieties of hemlock. The timber commonly known as hemlock is found more or less abundantly in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, while the western hemlock is common to British Columbia only. The quality of the western hemlock is superior to the eastern article. It is likewise shown by tests that hemlock of eastern Canada is of better quality than that of the United States. The specific gravity, elasticity, transverse strength, resistance to induration are higher in the Canadian article, while only inferior resistance to longitudinal compression is shown in the United States article shown to be superior. It is also worthy of note that tests of heat