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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 trader 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.

1880-1900.

THE first of the above numbers represents the year in which the CANADA LUMBERMAN was introduced to the lumber trade of the Dominion. The initial issue of the journal was somewhat unpretentious in character, although perhaps comparing favorably with other trade papers of twenty years ago.

During the intervening years the methods of lumbering have changed, year by year improvements have been introduced, until to-day the saw mill of 1880 would be considered of an antiquated character indeed.

Of the many improvements in saw mill equipment recorded in THE LUMBERMAN, and which were tardily adopted while in their experimental stage, but quickly applied after their success had been demonstrated, the most important, in our opinion, was the double acting band mill, introduced in Canada for the first time in the year just closed. This innovation may be said to have passed beyond the experimental stage, and it is certain to form a feature of the equipment of large mills containing band saws which may be built in the future. This is as it should be. Why should not the saw cut on the backward as well as on the forward run?

While aiming to chronicle interesting events

affecting the important industry which it represents, this journal has also striven to so adjust itself to changed conditions as to be of the greatest value and usefulness to the trade. With the expansion of our export trade, it was felt by the publishers that a more frequent means of communication between the manufacturers and buyers of lumber was a necessity. Hence the weekly edition was established five years ago. More recently the publication of export numbers has been undertaken, in view of the manifest desire on the part of foreign importers for information regarding our timber products and manufacturing capabilities.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is now cosmopolitan in character, with readers in nearly every civilized country in the world. The number of foreign subscribers added to our list during the past year is very gratifying. There is also ample evidence that the journal is appreciated by the lumbermen of the Dominion and by the manufacturers of lumbering appliances.

We refrain from promises regarding the future. It will, however, be our aim to further increase the value of this journal to its readers, and we hope to enter the new century with the names of almost every lumberman in Canada on our subscription list.

To our readers we extend New Year Greetings, and the wish that the era of prosperity which now characterizes the lumber trade may long continue.

MASS MEETING OF LUMBERMEN.

THE first mass meeting of lumber manufacturers of the United States was held in the city of St. Louis last month. The meeting is regarded as one of the most important events that has ever taken place in connection with the trade. A portion of the proceedings have a common interest for both United States and Canadian lumbermen.

Reports were submitted covering all sections of the country and all classes of lumber, showing the stocks on hand late last fall in comparison with the stocks of one year ago. The great scarcity of low grade lumber was a remarkable feature of these reports. While low grade stock is entirely cleaned out, stocks of the upper grades are about an average. The secretary of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association reported that returns from 68 concerns showed a total shortage of 334,477,000 feet of pine lumber on December 1 last, as compared with one year ago. In the territory covered by the Mississippi Valley and Wisconsin Valley Associations, it was estimated that the shortage was 506,000,000 feet. The shortage in yellow pine, as reported by the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, was given as 337,000,000 feet. The reports covering the hemlock field were rather incomplete, but corresponded in character to those already given. In Canada the situation is much the same as in the United States.

These conditions have been brought about by an increased demand from manufacturing establishments rather than by the farmer's trade, which is an important factor in the lumber

business. While there has been a wonderful expansion in city trade, the demand for lumber from the farmer has not undergone a corresponding improvement.

Much time was devoted at the convention to the discussion of a tariff resolution memorializing the American Commissioners of the United States and the British Joint High Commission not to remove the present duty on lumber or to reduce such duties beyond the proposed twenty per cent. reduction agreed to by the representatives of the American lumbermen at Washington in January, 1899. A statement was presented from the treasury department at Washington showing the imports of Canadian lumber for the fiscal years ending June 30 from 1888 to 1899. Our readers are familiar with these figures, excepting, perhaps, those covering the latter years. For the year ending June 30, 1899, the imports were 423,000,000 feet, while for the previous year they were 353,000,000 feet. But for the few months since July, 1899, the imports have been 324,000,000 feet, as compared with 148,000,000 feet for the corresponding months of 1898. The reason for this increase is shown in the following table of lumber values for the two years:

	1898	1899
July.....	\$9.78	\$9.85
August.....	\$10.03	\$10.31
September.....	\$9.60	\$10.75
October.....	\$10.00	\$11.10

These values are taken from the official report, but notwithstanding this, we believe they underestimate both the value of the lumber per thousand feet and the increase in value which took place during the year.

In discussing the tariff resolution, some of the speakers seemed to attribute the present prosperity in the lumber trade of the United States to the import duty on the Canadian product, while others took a more rational view and admitted that the importation of a few hundred million feet from Canada into a country producing several billion feet annually could have but little effect upon the market.

A COMMENDABLE TIMBER POLICY.

STEP by step the Ontario government is adopting a timber policy which will eventually accomplish two desirable objects—first, the establishment of extensive saw milling and wood working plants within the confines of the province; and, second, the perpetuation of a timber supply necessary for the existence of such plants. The adoption of the manufacturing clause was the first step in this direction. The legislation has been upheld by the lower courts and by such a clear and decisive judgment that even should an appeal be taken to the Imperial Privy Council, no fear of a reverse decision is entertained. But granting that this legislation should be declared void, it is certain that some other means the exportation of logs from the province will be prevented.

Michigan lumbermen holding limits in the Georgian Bay district are again operating this winter. They will either erect new mills or contract to have their logs sawn at existing mills adjacent to the limits. In either case the great benefit to the province, in comparison with the logs being exported, is apparent.

The second step in the direction above referred to was taken by the Department of Crown Lands in connection with the sale of timber