

# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

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## THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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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.

WE take the first opportunity of correcting a typographical error which appeared last issue in the advertisement of the Hart Emery Wheel Co., Hamilton, Ont. Under the illustration of their Saw Filer No. 3, the price was given as \$72 net, when it should have been \$75 net. Intending purchasers will please note this correction.

It was generally conceded at one time that the cut of logs in the Ottawa and Gatineau districts would be considerably under the average this winter, owing to the scarcity of snow in the woods. The Chaudiere lumbermen, however, now claim that such will not be the case. They say that so far the season has been most favorable for operations in the woods, and in all probability the cut will be a little larger this year than last.

At Manistee, Mich., there seems to be a good demand springing up from the Canadian side of the line for waney board pine timber to be gotten out during the winter for next season's shipments. As this is something of a new venture for mill men at this point, they are a little chary of taking hold of it at first, as they are not well posted as to the requisite specifications, but as soon as they can see any money in it, they will be in the market for large quantities. The price offered for that class of timber is about \$23 at Manistee, which ought to be good enough.

THE avidity with which the Saginaw mill owners seized upon the report from Ottawa that the increased export duty on saw logs was not to be exacted on those previously cut, which they interpreted as a total

abrogation of the increase, shows the great importance they attach to this matter. They triumphantly boasted that now they would be able to raft logs from their Lake Huron limits to their mills, which they otherwise seemed at a loss to supply. Now they will still find that they must either do without Canadian logs or must erect their mills in this country.

THE provincial report of the Crown Lands Commissioner of Quebec for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June last, shows that the total revenue of the department during the twelve months was \$710,123, that 104,654 acres of public lands were sold for \$43,795, and that \$41,862 were received on accounts or arrears on previous sales. The number of acres subdivided into farm lots and ready for sales amounts to 7,015,488. Of clergy reserve lands 2,606 acres were sold for \$1,217.33. The present extent of these lands is 136,379 acres. The Jesuits' estates yielded \$43,713, the mines \$839 and the inland fisheries \$6,530, while woods and forests \$600,000.

THE stock holders and managers of the Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co. of Eau Claire, Wis. and Calgary, Northwest Territory, held a consultation recently in regard to the recent decision of the Privy Council nullifying the leases of timber lands by the Dominion Government to American lumbermen alleged to involve about \$60,000,000 of American investments. The officers of the company say they have no apprehension on account of this decision. They claim that it does not legally affect the large tracts which this company has leased. They are in the Northwestern Territories, and they propose to build new mills there in the spring.

AN interesting case was decided at Ottawa on the 5th day of Feb. in the Exchequer Court. Magar vs. the Queen. It appeared that for several years the plaintiff had been supplying the Grand Trunk Railway with oak timber and lumber from Michigan for car building, and on it has paid \$75,000, under protest, as customs duty. The customs duty claimed it was subject to duty because sawn to certain sizes. Section 726 of the act relating to the importation of lumber says that "lumber or timber, plank, boards, sawn, or otherwise manufactured, free." Justice Burbridge decided that, although sawn to certain sizes, it could not be classed as manufactured, because it was shown that further treatment and dressing were required before it could be used for the purpose intended. Therefore ordered judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount, with costs.

THE *Northwestern Lumberman* scribe claims to have been interviewing one Daniel Cream, of Quebec, on the annexation fad, and reports that gentleman as saying that the feeling among shippers and business men generally is strongly in favor of Canadian annexation to the United States. He does not say whether the "feeling" referred emanates from Canadians or Americans. If the former we beg to differ, but so far as our neighbors are concerned we do not doubt the assertion. Public sentiment in this country is as much opposed to the idea of political and social union with the United States as our neighbors are favorable to it. While there are a few disloyalists among Canadians, who fancy they can see pecuniary benefit to themselves in political union, the great majority of the Canadian people are nevertheless satisfied to remain as they are. Canadians feel that should a perpetual colonial relationship to England be impracticable or inexpedient, there is ample room for an independent Canadian nationality on this continent, peacefully and in friendly alliance

with England and America, to build up a nation second to none, not even the "great American Union." Possibly when our neighbors fully realize Canadian sentiment a desire to be annexed to Canada may spring up in every sensible state of the American Union. So mote it be.

THE Minister of Customs and Finance have been interviewed by an influential delegation of saw manufacturers, consisting of representatives of the Montreal Saw Works; Shurly & Dietrich, Galt; The R. H. Smith Co., St. Catharines; James Robertson & Co., Toronto; J. Robinson & Co., Montreal; Paumperie & Bro. Sorel, Que. The delegation represented that the present system of imposing an *ad valorem* duty enabled the American saw men to send their products into Canada in such a way that by not being regularly branded and not quoted in the price lists, certain classes of American saws could be imported at a low rate, and the Canadian manufacturer unfairly dealt with in what should be his own market. The Government was urged to change the present duty by imposing a specific one per lineal foot, as well as an *ad valorem* duty. If this was done, it was represented that the price of Canadian made saws would not be increased to consumers, but, on the other hand, that the unfair competition against the manufacturers would be removed.

THE returns show that last year in British Columbia the timber output amounted to a hundred and forty million being an increase of forty million feet over the preceding year. From the new mills that have been erected and the limits that have been secured it is anticipated that in the current year the output will be nearly doubled. This is in a considerable measure due to lumbermen, who, hold a leading position in Ontario and Quebec, having taken an interest in operations on the Pacific coast, and under the circumstances their example is likely to be followed. There is not much danger of the forests beyond the Rockies being exhausted in a hurry and there is an increasing business both for shipping, for local demand and for supplying the dwellers on the prairies, so even if the output is doubled within the year the market is not likely to be overburdened. British Columbia is to be the great lumbering region of Canada in the future.

MR. G. O. TYLER, of Burlington, Vt., travelling representative of the Shepherd-Morse Lumber Co., speaking of the agitation going on among United States lumbermen for an increased duty on Canadian lumber, while in Ottawa recently, said: "The agitation will amount to nothing. The Michigan and Wisconsin lumbermen are not politically strong enough to get such a bill through Congress. Sensible men in both Canada and the United States know that each country is more or less dependent on the other in the matter of many products, and the exchange of these products is only the natural order of things, and wisdom dictates that it is for the best interests of both countries that the channel for mutual intercourse should be as free from barriers as possible. The sensible business men in the United States do not want to handicap trade with Canada. Of course, with the Western lumbermen the higher the duty the better for their interests, as they would more or less monopolize the market, but they are only one section of the people and their weight is not sufficient to overbalance legislature in favor of their particular interests. Anything that interferes with trade between the two countries is not popular with the American people as a whole, despite all the talk of retaliation."