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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 for a 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.

#### SENTIMENT ON THE LOG QUESTION.

There was a time in the history of Canada when the people were willing to give concessions to the United States for the privilege of marketing lumber in that country. They placed too low a price upon their forest wealth, and were satisfied to allow the timber to be cut down and taken to the United States for the building up of industries there, while at the same time paying a duty of one dollar per thousand feet on all Canadian lumber exported to that country. Later there came about a greater appreciation of the value of our timber possessions, and the people demanded nothing short of reciprocity in logs and lumber. This was not conceded, and consequently the exportation of logs from Ontario was prohibited. The result of the working of this restrictive clause has been to cause a new light to dawn upon the people of Canada, and to-day we find public sentiment strongly in favor of husbanding our timber resources and disallowing the exportation of logs and pulp wood under any conditions.

While twelve months ago the Lumbermen's Association unanimously declared itself in favor of reciprocity in forest products with the United States, we doubt if such a measure would now be favorably received, while the public generally are beyond question opposed to giving the Americans our timber at any price. Recent developments have shown that our timber products are wanted in nearly every part of the civilized world, that we are practically in-

dependent of the United States for a lumber market, and that there is a great future for the lumber trade of Canada. What the public desires is the establishment of box and door factories, planing mills, and other wood-working industries on the Georgian Bay and in other parts of the Dominion which will give employment to our people and result in building up a great commercial and manufacturing country. The growing feeling is that this can be accomplished only by husbanding our resources and protecting the interests of Canadian citizens.

The Michigan lumbermen who purchased timber limits in Ontario have filed a bill of damages against the Ontario government, claiming the sum of \$936,500. The chief ground for the claim is the loss sustained by the compulsory shutting down of their mills in Michigan, by being deprived of the logs hitherto secured in Ontario under Crown license. The Ontario government have granted to these lumbermen permission to sue for damages, and the decision of the courts will be awaited with much interest. Should it be decided that these lumbermen are entitled to be recompensed on account of the position in which they have been placed by the Ontario legislation, we believe the people will back up the government in paying the amount of damages fixed upon, rather than submit to the removal of the manufacturing clause.

Our contemporary, the American Lumberman, does not seem to be well versed on the various stages of the Canadian-American situation with respect to the exportation of logs. That journal maintains that the manufacturing clause was omitted from the regulations governing the sale of Ontario limits in the year 1892 with a view to encouraging competition from Michigan lumbermen, and in the hope of obtaining higher prices for the limits. Having disposed of the limits without any restriction as to where the timber should be manufactured, the editor claims that the government of Ontario has now violated the contract. We would ask our contemporary to study the exact facts. In the summer of 1890 the Ontario government held a sale of timber limits, the regulations of which contained the manufacturing clause. In the fall of the same year the Blaine-Macdonald agreement was signed on behalf of the governments of the two countries, by which the duty on Canadian lumber was reduced from two dollars to one dollar per thousand in exchange for the abolition by Canada of the export duty on logs. It will thus be seen that before the sale of 1892, at which the Michigan lumbermen purchased large tracts of timber limits, the question of the exportation of the logs had already been settled. The above conditions remained until 1894, when lumber was declared free by the Wilson Bill. In 1897 the Dingley Bill restored the duty on all kinds of lumber to two dollars, thus violating the agreement which had been entered into between the two countries. Anticipating that the Dominion government would take steps to place Canadian owners of timber limits on an equal footing with American owners, the United States government sought to prevent this by placing in the Dingley Bill what is known as the retaliatory clause, with which our readers are familiar. This barrier was effectually overcome by the legislation of the Ontario government.

No further arguments are necessary to con-

vince any intelligent person that the violation of contract was on the part of the United States government, and not the Dominion or Ontario governments. It is to the United States Congress that the Michigan lumbermen who feel aggrieved should look for redress, as through its action they find themselves in their present position.

#### THE CANADIAN FORESTRY EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

THOUGH less than one thousand square feet of space has been allotted to Canada at the Paris Exposition, we understand that well-directed steps are being taken to make the Canadian exhibit as complete and attractive as possible. Nearly every industry will be represented, but we are pleased to learn that it is the intention to give special attention to the forestry exhibit. In British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec the provincial governments have undertaken to collect the necessary specimens for a complete representation of the woods of these provinces, while the entire exhibit is under the supervision of an official of the Dominion government.

While all the usual features of such an exhibit will be retained—sections of trees, square timber, deals, pulp wood, etc.—it is understood that a special effort is being made to secure material which may lead to an extension of trade in lines now only partially developed, or to the opening up of new industries. That there is an extensive field for development in this direction is demonstrated almost daily by enquiries received by Canadian firms from European houses. To make this portion of the exhibit complete, the co-operation of those interested in the lumber business is essential, and it is hoped that manufacturers will accept this intimation and not wait for a personal solicitation before contributing to the exhibit. Material can only be procured from the manufacturers, and in some special lines those charged with the collection of specimens may have difficulty in informing themselves of the mills from which such material can be procured, or may indeed in some cases be quite ignorant of the existence of establishments manufacturing goods which would go a long way towards increasing the value and interest of the exhibit. This applies particularly to new methods of utilizing waste and small stuff from large saw mills, and to hardwoods, such as maple, birch, ash, basswood, etc. As the exhibit will include all such material as is shipped in a condition short of a completely manufactured article, hardwood specimens especially will be shown in a great variety of forms, although the bulk of the exhibit will, of course, consist of coniferous woods. No doubt pulp and products of pulp will form an interesting part of the display.

Ample wall space will, we understand, make it possible to show a large number of photographs illustrating lumbering operations in the woods, on the rivers, and at the mills. For these the government will be largely dependent upon those actively engaged in the business. These views will go far towards making the exhibit attractive, and will give it an individuality that would otherwise be lacking. The fine collection of photographs of native trees framed in their own woods which was sent by the Geological Survey to the World's Fair at Chicago will again be used, and