

## Travelling Agent.

MIL. A. L. W. BEOG has been appointed agent for the CANADA LUMBERMAN, and is authorized to collect subscriptions and grant receipts therefor and to make contracts for advertisements appearing in its columns.

# The Canada Lumberman

DEVOTED TO THE LUMBER AND TIMBER INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY  
TOKER & Co. PETERBOROUGH.

## Terms of Subscription:

One copy, one year, in advance..... \$2 00  
One copy, six months, in advance..... 1 00

## Advertising Rates:

Per line, for one year..... \$0 00  
Per line, for six months..... 50  
Per line, for three months..... 30  
Per line, for first insertion..... 10  
Per line, for each subsequent insertion to 3 mo's..... 05  
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) per annum..... 8 00  
Cards not occupying more than 12 lines (1 inch) for six months..... 5 00  
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines per annum..... 5 00  
Cards not occupying more than 6 lines, for 6 mo's..... 3 00  
Special rates will be made for page, half page and column advertisements.

Advertisements intended for insertion in any particular issue should reach the office of publication at least three clear days before the day of publication, to insure insertion.

All communications, orders and remittances should be addressed and made payable to TOKER & Co., Peterborough, Ont.

Communications intended for insertion in the CANADA LUMBERMAN, must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Communications to insure insertion (if accepted) in the following number, should be in the hands of the publishers a week before the date of the next issue.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. JUNE 1, 1881.

It is said that Messrs. Irwin & Boyd's square timber, which has just passed over the Victoria railway en route for Quebec, is the finest lot ever shipped from that district.

It is reported that a syndicate of Vermont buyers have purchased large quantities of lumber from an Ottawa firm at an advance of 10 per cent. over last year's prices.

We have received the Chicago edition of that King of Lumbermen's papers—*The Northwestern Lumberman*—which is in itself a very complete hand-book of the lumber trade of that city. It extends to 72 pages, one-half of which is occupied by the advertisements of those in the trade, the other half is filled with statistical and other information which must be invaluable to the trade. Accompanying the number is also a map of the Chicago lumber district, with all the lumber yards laid out thereon.

MIL. WILLIAM HAMILTON, of Peterborough, informs us that he has had substantial evidence of the advantage of advertising in the columns of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, inasmuch as since the insertion of his advertisement he has received several orders, and numerous communications with reference to work, directly attributable thereto. We are of course glad to hear it, and trust other advertisers will be similarly benefitted. Readers of the LUMBERMAN ordering anything from its advertising patrons, could do us much good by stating in their orders that their attention had been called thereto by an advertisement in our columns.

THE Duluth Lake Superior News says: The amount of logs cut this past winter, will not fall so very far short of the figures given in the News on Jan. 6th. Some delay in getting the logs will be experienced, however, on account of the almost total lack of rain since spring opened. On the Nemadji and tributary streams only drives that have come down clean, are those of Graff, Little & Co., and Hall, Norton & Co., about two million, and one and a half million feet, respectively. A. M. Miller and Duncan, Gamble & Co., will have to wait for almost all their logs on that stream until the June rise; Cutler, Gilbert & Pearson, are in the same fix on about four-fifths of their logs, and Peyton & Kimball on most of theirs.

## WHERE TO DRY, HOLD AND SELL LUMBER.

Most of the manufacturers of boards, will we think, agree that the proper and best place to season, hold and sell lumber is at their own mill yards if circumstances will only permit them to do so. In years gone by circumstances unfortunately forbade their doing so and compelled them to forward their cuts direct, or nearly direct from the saw, in order that they might be enabled to keep things moving. While such a course did keep things moving it did so at the cost of much of the legitimate profits which should have accrued to the manufacturer and served to keep him in a state of semi-bondage to those to whom his lumber was forwarded and to whom it was hypothecated as soon as shipped if not before the trees were felled. For various reasons this state of affairs, is just now, happily, well-nigh extinct, and in the interest of the Canadian trade it is to be sincerely hoped that it will remain so. The necessity which caused it in the past no longer exists. Not only are those engaged in the trade stronger than they used to be, but our banks have ample means at their command to enable their customers to carry their lumber at the mills, rather than on the other side.

While we put forward our opinions with due diffidence it does seem to us that nearly all the advantages are with seasoning, holding and selling the lumber cut for the American market at the mills. So far as seasoning is concerned all the advantages are with its being done at the mill, because there yard room costs least, and space being valueless, as compared with that obtainable in commercial centres, it can be piled with a view to its rapid seasoning rather than to the space occupied. Then by drying at the mill it is dried at the point where the minimum amount of capital is invested, and finally it costs less (now that railways are charging by weight) to transport it to market after it is dried than before.

With regard to holding at the mill rather than sending it forward to be sold on commission after it is seasoned, we think the balance of advantage is also with the course we are venturing to recommend. As an article on the "Bears and Bulls" of the Chicago lumber market which we publish in another column, well says the great reliance of the Bears, in being able to break that market rests upon the fact that certain "needy" lumbermen will soon be compelled to sell for what they can get, and that by holding off now they will soon be able to replenish their depleted stocks at figures which while yielding them a handsome profit, will be obtained at the expense of the manufacturer. Inasmuch as the "Bear" interest predominates largely over that of the "Bulls" south of the lakes, and as the commission men are sure of their commission on our lumber once it is shipped to them, no matter where the shipper may come out, it seems to us the true policy of the Canadian manufacturer, and of his backers, the Banks, is to hold the lumber here until it is sold. To send it forward and add freight, etc., to the money locked up therein is only to add to the cost of carrying it in the way of interest, insurance, and storage, while the seller can always do better, when the buyer comes to him than when he goes to the buyer. It may be said that sales will be lost by not having it forward, but while this may be true when the market is getting overstocked, it would not be so when the demand was good, and the worst place in the world to have any commodity, in a dull or falling market, is in the hands of a commission merchant—especially if it has been drawn against. They are anxious to sell and their very anxiety to sell only still further depresses the market. Now that our banks are overflowing with money and our lumbermen are in a sound position, no better time could be taken to adopt the policy of selling from the mill yards. If stocks should accumulate under such a policy then they are pretty sure to accumulate some where, and it surely would be much better to have them accumulate in their own yards, where the least possible capital would be locked up, where they would cost comparatively little to hold and where they would serve as a timely warning to curtail production.

As we have already said, we place these views before our readers with some diffidence,

but if they serve to draw attention to an important subject, and still more, if they serve to draw out the opinions of some of those who are so competent to discuss such a subject, this article will not have been written in vain.

## THE LATE T. W. BUCK.

It becomes our duty in this number of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN to record the death of Theodor W. Buck, the late deservedly esteemed and popular manager of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company's business at Wauhaushene, Severn River, and Magnetawan. Although we have made several attempts to obtain such particulars with regard to Mr. Buck's career in Canada, as we were sure would prove interesting to our readers, we have been unable to other than what is contained in the following remarks which we find in an exchange as having been made by the Hon. W. E. Dodge at the conclusion of the funeral services at Mountourville, Pa.

"I have been requested to add a few words to what has been spoken by the reverend gentleman, who, though a stranger, has kindly conducted the services. Mr. Buck has for some fifteen years past acted as agent for my sons and myself in conducting a large and important business, during which time I have had the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with his character as a man and a Christian. As a business man he was active, prompt, and most devoted and faithful to the interests of those for whom he acted, securing their respect and confidence, and to a very unusual degree that of those whom he employed to aid him in the important parts of his business. He was a man of marked business habits, securing in all ways constant order and system in every department, so that the villages under his control were models of sobriety and order. Strict rules of temperance were always maintained and no one allowed to sell in any place where he had oversight. Mr. Buck's religious character was to be noticed in his simple but decided course in his family. God was honored at his table and at the family altar, or with his wife and children. He was active in securing the privileges of public worship and in keeping up the Sabbath School, acting either as teacher or superintendent. He enjoyed to an unusual extent the best kind of religious reading, and although not in any way forward in speaking of his own views, he was very decided in his religious character in conversation with those who had his confidence. God has been for the past two years preparing him for the change which, no doubt, he often considered as not far distant, and which came at last suddenly. Only the day he left Washington he said to a minister who came to see him, 'I am somewhat troubled at my entire calmness and freedom from anxiety about myself. Do you think I am doing wrong to do so? I have committed myself entirely into God's hands, and to Him I leave it all.' Thus he had been led step by step until he had, without hardly knowing it himself, come to the same point with Paul: 'For I know that if this earthly house of my tabernacle be dissolved, I have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.' I have seen Mr. Buck twice within a few weeks, and was gratified to see, in all his feebleness, a ready smile and cheerfulness, with no apparent feeling of anxiety as to the result. He said but little about his personal feelings, but did all he could to keep up his strength and spirits, yet it was very evident that he knew his strength was giving away. I feel perfect confidence that the God in whom, through Jesus Christ, he trusted for salvation, has been preparing him for that rest which remaineth for the children of God. I feel deeply for the dear wife he has left behind, for having been often with them in their own home, how well the trial there was. It was the home of true love and affection. He never seemed so happy as when with his wife and children. It seemed as if he could never do too much to make his home pleasant for all. May the God of the widow ever be with the afflicted wife to comfort and sustain her in her efforts to train up the dear children in the fear and love of Him whom the husband and father tried to serve."

Mr. Buck's successor at Wauhaushene, etc., is, we understand, Mr. G. S. Peckham.

## THE RIVERS AND STREAMS BILL DISALLOWED.

It is announced that the Governor-General, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, has disallowed the Ontario Act for protecting the public interests in rivers, streams and creeks, passed during the last session of the Ontario Legislature.

The proprietors of the Peterborough Review have purchased THE CANADA LUMBERMAN from Mr. Begg, and now issue the paper in a greatly improved form. If the LUMBERMAN can be made to pay at all, the Messrs. Toker are the very men to do it. We wish them every success.—Grip.

## TAXING SAW LOGS.

To the Editor of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN:

CARROLL P.O., May 23rd, 1881

DEAR SIR,—As your paper is published in the interests of lumbermen, I, as well as some more of your subscribers, would like to know if saw logs are legally assessable as personal property, or if they are not exempt on the same ground as flour mill meal claim exemption on their stock of wheat? Also, if they can be assessed, what would be the maximum value which could be levied on them per M feet? If you can not get this answered in your paper this week, I would like you to write me, giving me your opinion. Also state if it is customary to assess logs in the neighbourhood of Peterborough. I have appealed against assessment on my saw logs, and the Court meets June 1st, so that I would like to have an answer before that date.

Yours truly,

HENRY CARROLL.

While we are quite ready to answer the questions put to us by our correspondent to the best of our ability he must not assume that we give them with the *ipse dixit* of one learned in the law. By reference to the revised statutes (Sec. 6, Sub-sec. 20 of the Assessment Act) we find that "So much of the personal property of any person as is equal to the just debts owed by him on account of such property, except such debts as are secured by mortgage upon his real estate, or are unpaid on account of the purchase money therefor" is exempt from taxation. As this section of the assessment Act has not been amended, so far as we are aware, and as "saw logs" in common with all other kinds of moveables, is personal property, they come under the operation of this section, and certainly cannot be assessed as such. Whether our correspondent is or is not liable to be taxed on his saw logs seems to us to depend upon whether he, like most lumbermen, obtained the money expended in getting them out from any of the Banks. If he did, clearly he has a perfect right to deduct the amount so borrowed from the fair value of the said logs—which would of course leave them worth nothing for assessment purposes. Of course if, on the other hand, our correspondent is in the happy position of being able to carry on his winter's operations without borrowing a dollar from anybody, then all his personal property, including his saw logs, is liable to municipal taxation. We have never heard of any of our millmen in this neighborhood being taxed on their saw logs. The idea as thrown out by our correspondent is an entirely new one to us, and one which we are inclined to think will not "hold water" before any of our County Judges. In the prosecution of the appeal which he has entered, the whole matter will, we doubt not, be practically decided by his filling up and making the following declaration for the amount of personal property which he considers himself liable to be taxed under the section of the Act which we have already quoted:—

I, \_\_\_\_\_ do solemnly declare that the true value of all the personal property assessable against me—without deducting any debts due by me in respect thereof, is \$\_\_\_\_\_

"I am indebted on account of such personal property in the sum of \$\_\_\_\_\_ and that the true amount for which I am liable to be rated and assessed in respect of personal property, other than income, is \$\_\_\_\_\_

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

By reference to the label on each paper, subscribers to THE CANADA LUMBERMAN can see at a glance whether they are in arrears for their subscriptions or not. For instance, if they find after their name, 2 Oct., 81, then, according to our books, they owe us their subscription for the year ending the 1st Oct. next. As all subscriptions are supposed to be payable in advance and as it has been a continual out-go, with little coming in, since the present publishers assumed the management of the LUMBERMAN, and as it will be necessary to still further increase the expenditure in order to bring the LUMBERMAN up to the standard at which the publishers are aiming, our subscribers would confer a favour, as well as materially assist us in our undertaking, by remitting the small amounts due by them individually, but which in the aggregate amount to a very considerable sum.

THIS increase of exports of \$16,420,000 last year over 1879 is made up as follows:—

Products of the Forest.....\$3,683,043  
Animals and their Produce.....3,500,973  
Agricultural produce.....2,655,864  
Manufactures.....643,830