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—BY—

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J. S. ROBERTSON, - - - EDITOR.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests 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 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.

LATE R. W. PHIPPS.

AN important side of the lumber interests loses a staunch friend in the death of Mr. R. W. Phipps, chief clerk of Forestry, for the Ontario government, who died at his late residence in this city on Sunday 18th inst. Deceased was well-known not alone for his interest in and close study of the subject of forestry, but for the wide and intelligent sympathy he showed for public affairs generally.

Mr. Phipps was a Canadian by birth, having been born in Toronto, December 7th, 1834, and was therefore in his 60th year at the time of his death. He spent twelve years of his life on the Globe, first as compositor, and afterwards as proof-reader. Sometime after this he removed to a farm in the township of St. Vincent, in the county of Grey, and remained there until 1872. It was while engaged in farming he obtained a practical knowledge of forestry, which he afterwards turned to good account on behalf of his native province.

Deceased was possessed of a strong literary instinct. He became quite a prolific writer on public and literary topics, through the newspaper press and by the medium of the pamphlet. He was one of the early and most enthusiastic advocates of the National Policy, and a pamphlet, he wrote at the time the struggle for the N. P. was at its height, is believed to have played a prominent part in influencing public opinion on these lines. In all his writing Mr. Phipps gave much attention to the garb, in which his thoughts were clothed. He was a man of culture and wide reading, and in everything that came from his pen this bent of mind was plainly to be seen.

In 1883 the Department of Forestry was created by the Provincial government, and Mr. Phipps became chief clerk. Since that time his best thoughts have been given to this subject. He studied the question closely and lost no opportunity by voice or pen to bring his views before the attention of lumbermen and others. In 1892 when the Algonquin Park commission was appointed he became a member of it. Mr. Phipps was never married.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE mills on the Ottawa are not expected to begin sawing before the first week in May, and there is not likely to be any night sawing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA lumbermen are pushing their lumber wherever opportunity presents itself. Its claims are now being pressed upon the Dominion Government, the statement being made that the pine of the coast is better than the oak and cheaper. Certain tests made at McGill University, prove, it is alleged, that British Columbia wood has greater strength either for pillars or beams.

ONE of the most hopeful signs of future trade, noted in our trade review this month, is the growing spirit of confidence in lumber circles in Great Britain. To quote an English authority on the question: "The belief in a gradual improvement in trade gains ground, and there is now no inclination to sacrifice stocks, which fact has helped to stiffen prices for most descriptions of timber."

THE Puget Sound Lumberman summarises the output of lumber and shingles in those territories for 1893, as follows, and contrasts the figures with those of 1892 thus:

|                 | Lumber, Feet  |               | Shingles      |               |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                 | 1893          | 1892          | 1893          | 1892          |
| Washington...   | 764,234,912   | 1,164,425,880 | 1,829,528,500 | 1,883,808,750 |
| Oregon.....     | 449,036,250   | 608,600,200   | 86,486,000    | 162,340,000   |
| B.C. Columbia.. | 96,954,000    | 164,877,000   | 84,975,000    | 126,273,000   |
| Montana.....    | 65,063,953    | no comp'n     | 10,500,000    | no comp'n     |
| North'n Idaho   | 22,120,000    | "             | 13,950,000    | "             |
| Total.....      | 1,398,407,115 | 1,937,903,080 | 2,035,439,500 | 2,172,481,750 |

THERE is something daringly dazzling in the plans of the average Frenchman. At a time when the hardwood dealer treasures with care his stock of mahogany, knowing that every splinter counts, we read that the Paris Municipal Council is now making roadways of this precious wood. A portion of the Rue Lafayette has been pulled up and workmen are laying down blocks of real Brazilian mahogany of a fine texture and color. The cost of the business seems to be fully recognized by the Parisians, but it is thought that the extra outlay will be more than covered by the extra durability of the mahogany.

AT the Forestry Congress held in Albany, N. Y., on the 1st of the present month, among those who took part in the proceedings was Mr. Wm. Little, of Montreal. Discussing the outlook for forestry in New York State, Mr. Little expressed the view that it would pay the State to expend millions and millions for the protection of the Adirondacks, not at \$2 or \$3 per acre, but even at \$20 per acre. Colonel W. F. Fox, of the Forest Commission, of the State, communicated the information that there were forty-six varieties of trees in the Adirondacks, and that the main problem of the commission was how to make the State Department self-sustaining, and at the same time establish a system of preserving the forests. At a later session of the Congress Mr. Little read a paper on "Timber Tariff."

AT a meeting of the Paper Makers' Association of Canada held during the month at the Queen's Hotel, a discussion of the wood pulp industry was a leading feature of the conference. Before the passage of the McKinley act the wood pulp mills in Canada numbered 28 in operation, and a very considerable share of the product was exported to the States. The heavy duties imposed under that act has practically closed the market, and as a result 16 of the wood pulp mills have been shut down. The new Wilson bill makes no change in the wood pulp tariff, and the paper makers think it is time to play a return game. This can be done by putting an export duty on the Canadian spruce used in American pulp mills, and thus increasing the price of their raw material. A great many American paper makers have pulp mills entirely dependent, it was said, on Canadian spruce. Under normal conditions if the McKinley duty is taken off much of the pulp would be manufactured in Canada for export. The condition of the trade will be made known to the committee of the Cabinet engaged

on the tariff inquiry with a view to securing a modification of the law.

THE log problem gives rise to various suggestions. Mr. R. A. Johnson, of Bay City, Mich., says: "The great problem now is where to obtain the 250,000,000 feet of logs needed to keep the mills stocked. The Georgian Bay and East Algoma district of Canada is the region to which the mills must look for supply. The present arrangement is a very comfortable one for the American lumbermen and manufacturer, and if the Canadian government does not disturb it, there is no reason why the American lumbermen should want it changed." The Toronto Star, makes this contention, in urging the imposition of an export duty on logs: "The way in which Ontario's lumber business has been moved across the lakes is shown by the immense concern opening out at East Tawas, Mich., where a company has purchased 100 acres on the shore of a bay, giving it nearly a mile of water front. The plant is to be the most extensive in the state and comprises two large saw mills with a capacity of 300,000 feet a day, a mill that can turn out 150,000 shingles a day, two salt blocks and wells, a dry kiln, and a general store that will do a business of \$75,000 a year. There will be six enormous docks, three booms capable of holding 7,000,000 feet of logs and room for 100,000,000 in sight if needed. The company is logging 70,000,000 feet of logs in Georgian bay. Its payroll will be \$15,000 a month—on the Michigan side, of course—and 350 men will be employed."

WORD comes from Minneapolis of the consummation of the biggest deal in Minnesota pine lands of recent years. The negotiations, which have been pending for the transfer of vast stumpage in the northern part of the state held by C. A. Pillsbury & Co., and T. B. Walker, to a syndicate of Minneapolis lumbermen, and which include practically all the lumber manufacturing firms of the city, have been brought to a successful close. This is said to be the largest body of standing pine in the world. Most of it is near Leech lake. The practical effect of the deal is to unite the Minneapolis lumber interests in one organization, so far as the purchase of logs is concerned. The tract covers thirty townships and is estimated to contain 225,000 acres of pine. The amount of pine is estimated at 1,500,000 feet and a deal involves a matter of \$10,000,000. None of the parties will disclose the price per thousand, but it plain that it is a low figure and that the effect of the deal will be to unify Minneapolis prices. The firm composing the syndicate are Nelson, Tenny & Co., E. W. Backus & Co., Shevely, Carpenter & Co., Carpenter, Bros. & Co., Leavitt, Horr & Co., and J. W. Day & Co., of Minneapolis, and Wells Bros., of Clinton, Ia. The sale includes the Brainerd and Minnesota logging road and saw mills, and the planing mill and entire plant of the Northern Mill Co. at Drayton.

LUMBERMEN from the Ottawa say that the shortage of the annual cut of logs on the timber limits this winter will not affect the cut of lumber in the mills at the Chaudiere this year, but may possibly affect it more or less seriously in 1895. From twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the cut of logs of last winter in the woods will not come out this season, owing to the unusual depth of snow in the bush which practically paralysed the drawing. As the lumbermen at the Chaudiere get out between them some 950,000 standards of logs, and each standard furnishes some 235 feet of sawn lumber, it can be readily seen that the reduction of 25 per cent. of the forest winter cut will mean a curtailment in the output of sawn lumber in the mills in 1895, although not this year. Not only has the log cut suffered by the deep snow, but the square timber cut is claimed to be worse, as it is asserted it will be fully forty per cent. less than last year. This is greatly owing to the more unwieldy length of this class of lumber, which is much harder to be hauled in deep snow than the comparatively short log. The shortage of square timber is not looked upon as very serious, however, as the prices last year were small, and a shortage in the supply this year may help to lift up the price for the market of 1896. At the Chaudiere this coming summer, Mr. J. R. Booth will, it is expected, cut one hundred million feet of lumber; Benson & Weston, five million feet; and Buell & Hurdman, forty-five million feet.