

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME XI. }
NUMBER 7

TORONTO, ONT., JULY, 1890.

{ TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR
{ SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

ARTHUR G. MORTIMER.

OFFICE:

RICHMOND CHAMBERS, 11 AND 13 RICHMOND STREET W.
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy one Year, in Advance, \$1.00
One Copy six months, in Advance, 50

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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 15 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.

A NUMEROUSLY signed petition has been presented to the city council of Ottawa asking that measures be at once taken to prevent the erection of planing mills or the establishment of lumber yards in the thickly inhabited portion of the city, where they are likely to prove a standing menace to life and property; as it is claimed the piling of lumber in a neighborhood not only increases the danger of fire, but it reduces the value of residential property, and increases the insurance charges upon property.

A BILL to regulate the management of lumber rafts upon the great lakes and connecting waters has been introduced into the House at Washington. It provides that lumber rafts shall be limited in length to 350 feet, and that not less than two tugs shall be employed in handling each. The buoys that have been dragged from their places are to be restored and proper lights are to be carried. Heavy penalties are prescribed for violating the provisions of the bill.

A REPRESENTATIVE of THE LUMBERMAN paid a brief visit to the R. H. Smith Saw Co., of St. Catharines recently, and found that well-known establishment full of work and experiencing some little difficulty in keeping up with orders. A ramble through their important works was made particularly agreeable through the practical and courteous manner by which the junior Mr. Smith explained the various appliances and modes adopted in the manufacture of saws. Suffice it to say that our representative left in the best "temper" possible, and "saw" enough to satisfy himself that the Smith Co. were doing a prosperous trade.

IN support of the statement that the season in the lumber trade is very quiet this year, and promises to remain so, the Ottawa Journal quotes Mr. E. H. Bronson as saying that "the contracts for the season's cut made this year are not nearly as heavy as usual, nor up to last year. The output at the mills will not be as heavy either. Neither Perley's, Pearce's, nor ourselves will run the June night gangs, or work as late in the season. Taking it altogether, the cut will be some seventy millions less than last year."

IT IS by no means certain that the McKinley Tariff Bill will become a law, as the Republicans are not united on the measure, and with the determined opposition manifested to it by the Democrats the indications are that the measure will be defeated. Mr. Blain is reported as having denounced it as the most dangerous, if not the most infamous, measure that was ever concocted by any party, and in doing so he only expresses the President's views as well as his own. Mr. Vincent's resolution in the British House of Commons, to the effect that it is not deemed expedient to admit manufactured goods into the country free of duty, when a foreign nation imposes a prohibitive tariff to keep out the goods from another country, may have had something to do with bringing about this change of front. The imposing of a high tariff in Britain on American productions would be a terrific blow to the manufacturers of many kinds of goods in the United States. The Republicans may ultimately find out that their little tariff game is a game which more than one country can play at, and that there is such a thing as carrying this tariff question a little too far.

A REPORT of Consul E. L. Baker from Buenos Ayres, South America, has recently been made public by the state department at Washington, in which the consul gives figures showing the precise condition of the lumber market, &c. In regard to the lumber trade at that point he says: "Arrivals of lumber at Buenos Ayres from Brunswick, Pensacola, Montreal, Portland, Boston, Quebec, Fernandina, Halifax, St. Mary, Calais, Wilmington, Canada, &c.: in 1888, 108,112,311 feet; in 1889, 136,750,600 feet. Part of these arrivals went up the river. The stock of lumber at present lying in the "barracas" of the Riachuelo is considerable. The cargoes recently sold are as follows, and show the actual state of the market:

White Pine.	Per 100 meters.
No. 2	\$165 to \$175
No. 5	145 to 147
No. 7	115 to 120
No. 8	100 to 102
Salado	90 to 92
Spruce	92 to 94
Pitch-pine	41 to 42

The price of white pine in gold will be found by multiplying the above quotations by 4½ cents, the present value of the Argentine paper dollar.

THERE are good indications of much business activity in Western Canada, and there are signs that the present year will be one of great progress. Lumbering, mining, railway building, and many industries dependent upon them appear to be in a flourishing condition. The prospects for good crops are excellent, and unless signs fail, the season will be a remunerative one for the agriculturist. It is stated on good authority that between five hundred and a thousand miles of rail, and perhaps more, will be laid in the country from Lake Superior to the Pacific, and it is probable that the line to Hudson Bay will be built in the near future. The greater part of the railway building will be through set-

led districts, connecting with roads which are extending their lines, all of which are stretching out for the great Saskatchewan country, which has long been awaiting such improved facilities. The advancement of a country causes a great increase in the timber industry, and it is especially noticeable in the Lake of the Woods district, where immense areas of fine timber have recently been added to the already large supply, and the indications are that the output of the saw mills in the district will be larger than ever before known.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the general manager, Mr. B. E. Walker, in reviewing the business of the past year made the following remarks in regard to the condition of the timber and lumber trade. "The winter operations in connection with the timber and lumber trade have been carried on without undue cost, but under the disadvantage of unsteady weather and considerable illness among the men in the woods from the prevailing epidemic. As a whole, logs must have cost somewhat more than in ordinary years. There has been no difficulty in driving, and the mills will be plentifully supplied. In fact, notwithstanding the curtailment in production last winter, we must hope there will also be a reduction next winter, as it is clear that in many respects the market is not what it has been the past few years. The market in the United States is fairly satisfactory, but the fears expressed a year ago regarding the South American market have been realized, and, what with strikes and a smaller volume of building operations at home, prices are barely sustained and sales are not so easily made as could be desired. In this connection it is a satisfaction to notice that the production of pine saw logs in the Ottawa district for 1889-90 (including a smaller stock carried over than usual) is slightly below the average of nine years past. The cut in other localities is also considerably reduced as compared with that of two years ago, so that the trade in lumber is still in a healthy condition, if not so positively prosperous as heretofore. We are not interested to any extent in the square timber trade and have no special knowledge concerning it, but it seems clear, that tempted by the high prices of late years, manufacturers have overproduced, the output in the Ottawa district being 60 to 70 per cent. higher than the average of the last nine years."

THE way the timber goes is a caution. The question of forestry is one of wide interest to those who have given the subject thoughtful consideration; but the uninitiated have but little idea of the great destruction of forests on this continent which has been going on for years by lumbermen, and by fires which frequently follow in their wake. Mr. William Little recently addressed a printed letter to the President and Council of the Montreal Board of Trade on the forestry interests of Canada, which is an elaborate and forcible plea against the rapid destruction of our timber which has been going on for many years. The facts presented by the writer of the letter in question, bearing upon the reckless cutting of timber in the United States, are positively astounding. A few of the statistics presented will be sufficient to give the general reader an idea as to the extent which this destruction has been carried on. Land covered with wood growth in the United States, 450,000,000 acres; extent cut over annually, 25,000,000 acres; wood and timber cut of all kinds annually, 24,000,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$1,000,000,000; timber lands owned by the government, 70,000,000 acres; value of timber stolen within seven years, \$36,719,935; saw mill capacity of the United States,