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ADVERTISING RATES 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 free discussion by others.

Especial 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 in which it can rely in its operations.

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.

RETALIATION AGAINST DIFFERENTIAL STUMPAGE TAX.

About one year ago the Quebec Government passed a law allowing a rebate of 25 cents a cord on pulp wood taken from Crown lands and manufactured into pulp in Canada. According to report, the Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury has decided to increase the duty on Canadian pulp to the amount of this rebate. The increased duty is 25 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds of ground wood pulp and 40 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds of sulphite pulp. The above amounts are equal to 25 cents per cord of wood, as a cord of wood will make about a ton of ground wood pulp or 1,400 pounds of sulphite pulp. This countervailing duty went into force on July 25th, since which time Canadian manufacturers have been obliged to pay the extra charge upon shipments to the United States.

Section 393 of the Dingley tariff provides as follows: "That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty on wood pulp exported to the United States, the amount of such export duty shall be added as an additional duty to the duties herein imposed upon wood pulp, when imported from such country or dependency."

We fail to see how the differential stumpage tax can be construed as an export duty; indeed, it is not within the power of the Provincial Governments to impose an export duty. Such power rests with the Dominion Government alone. But even if the provincial bounty on home manufacture called for the retaliation provided for by the Dingley bill, the increased duty should not apply to pulp shipped from other provinces of the Dominion.

It is understood that the question is receiving consideration at Washington, and we feel certain that the authorities will decide to abolish the duty and refund the amounts collected. Should the duty be allowed to stand, however, it will not seriously affect the export of pulp from Canada to the United States.

The circumstances above referred to prove one point very clearly, namely, that the Quebec Government, instead of imposing differential dues, should have followed the example of Ontario and British Columbia and absolutely prohibited the export of all kinds of timber and pulp wood from the Province. This would have settled the matter at once and for all time.

EMBARGO ON HEMLOCK.

THE Ontario Government is gradually perfecting its timber policy. At a meeting of the Cabinet on July 29th, an Order-in-Council was passed prohibiting the export of hemlock logs from the province after April 30th next, the end of the license year. Thus hemlock is placed in the same category as pine, spruce and pulp wood.

Owing to the greater value of hemlock the export has greatly increased within the past year or two. According to the figures given in the Statistical Year Book, the quantity exported from Canada last year was over 20,000,000 feet, as compared with less than 2,000,000 feet in the previous year. The figures in detail for the last five years are as follows:

1897	1,956,000 feet.
1898	1,121,000 feet.
1899	961,000 feet.
1900	1,824,000 feet.
1901	20,217,000 feet.

This remarkable expansion in the export of hemlock timber is doubtless largely the result of the law prohibiting the export of pine. The value of hemlock has gradually increased of late, until to-day its selling price is within a few dollars of that of pine. The Ontario Government has wisely recognized the changed conditions and taken measures to confine the manufacture of the timber to the province.

It is a question what effect the legislation will have upon the tanning industry. It may result in curtailing the cut of hemlock timber and consequently the supply of hemlock bark for export. On the other hand, it may stimulate the hemlock trade, as was the case when the legislation affecting white pine was put into force.

Statistics show that while there was a large increase in the export of hemlock timber last year, a corresponding increase was not made in the export of tan-bark, as will be seen by the figures for the past five years as given below:

1897	25,888 cords.
1898	26,493 cords.
1899	13,879 cords.
1900	16,124 cords.
1901	17,037 cords.

For the past ten years there has been a gradual decline in the export of tan-bark. It might be supposed that the use of tan-bark is on the decrease owing to the various substitutes that are now employed to some extent for tanning purposes. Notwithstanding these discoveries, however, hemlock and oak bark still furnish the great bulk of the material upon which the manufacturers of leather rely for their tannin. In the United States there were used for tanning purposes in the year 1900, 1,170,131 cords of hemlock bark, of a value of $7,347,242, and 445,934 cords of oak bark, of a value of $3,174,995. This was in addition to other extracts. For sole leather hemlock bark is used very largely.

THE TIMBER SITUATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A GREAT deal has been heard of late regarding the lumber industry of British Columbia, the reason being the putting into effect of legislation prohibiting the export of the timber from the province. It is quite evident, however, from the number of questions propounded and the statements—or rather misstatements—which appear in the press, that the exact situation is not understood even by the inhabitants of British Columbia. On another page we publish extracts from the British Columbia Land Act as amended to the end of last year, and shall endeavor to make an explanation which, in conjunction with this act, will assist to a better understanding of the law.

The first misapprehension in the minds of some, and one which we ourselves must confess, was that the law passed last year prohibiting the export of timber applied to cedar only. This was not the case, as it included all varieties of timber.

It was supposed that the law in the first instance covered all the lands in the province over which the Government has supervision. This was doubtless the intention of the Government, but it was found that timber taken from certain Crown lands could still be exported legally. Three methods for the disposal of timber are adopted in British Columbia, namely, first, by lease; second, special license; and third, hand-loggers' license. It is claimed that nearly one-half of the logging operations are carried on under lease, and one-half under special permit, the operations of hand-loggers being of small account and chiefly by Indians. The law as first passed prohibited the exportation of timber taken off lands held under lease, not making any reference to timber cut from licensed lands. The clause reads as follows:

"All timber cut from Provincial lands must be manufactured within the confines of the Province of British Columbia, otherwise the timber so cut may be seized and forfeited to the Crown and the lease cancelled."

Therefore, parties cutting under authority on special licenses could, according to law, export their timber. When the Government saw this omission it was considered necessary to pass an Order-in-Council prohibiting the export of logs cut under license. This was done in July last and is intended to cover what the previous law did not provide for.

This recent Order-in-Council seems to have confused not only the public but the lumbermen also, as it was understood that the law in the first instance covered all the lands in the province.

The order, we understand, has no reference to land-loggers' licenses, presumably for the reason that the Government considered it too primitive a method of taking out logs to demand any consideration.

The statement has frequently been made