

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

VOLUME IX. }
NUMBER 7. }

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., JULY, 1889.

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

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

ARTHUR G. MORTIMER.

OFFICE: SIMCOE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, 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 reports 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 ten 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.

THE recent rains have been the means of making the lumbermen feel happy. Our advices from every district in Ontario are to the effect that there are very few logs, if any, but what will find their way to the mills. In the province of Quebec thousands of logs that had been abandoned have been started, and are now on their way with good prospects of getting to their destination. As far east as St. John the reports are very flattering as numerous drives that had been hung up have been released and are now on their way down stream. This much cannot be said of Wisconsin and Minnesota as millions of logs are still out in the woods with every prospect of not reaching the saw this season. The outlook in those states is not very assuring.

We send a liberal number of specimen copies of this issue to persons who are not subscribers to the LUMBERMAN, but to whose advantage it would seem to be to have this journal as a regular monthly visitor. We believe that no person engaged in the lumber business and woodworking industries can peruse its pages without receiving some satisfaction, if not being materially benefited. Many of our subscribers tell us they cannot do without it. Every business man should take his trade paper and read it, and he who takes it and neglects to read it misses many a good thing by which he might be benefited. We are business men, publishing a paper in the interest of business men, and the object of this paragraph is to swell our subscription list, so send your name and your dollar right along, we will visit you once a month and you may rest assured that you will not only find us right good company but a very desirable companion.

THE conditions of the drives in eastern Michigan are anything but satisfactory to lumbermen as millions upon millions of logs are immovable on the numerous tributaries of the Saginaw, and unless the rafting of logs to the river be much more largely engaged in than it is at present, it is said there will be a shortage of over 200,000,000 feet on that stream. The situation becomes more serious when it is understood that the Tittabawassee boom, which is the principal feeder to the Saginaw river mills, supplied up to June 1st, only about 70,000,000 feet of logs, or less than one-fifth of its output in 1888. There are an abundance of logs to be had in the Spanish river and Georgian Bay country, which could be obtained to make up the deficiency were it not for the \$3 export duty, and the high price at which they are held by the owners. To say the least, the outlook for the lumbermen in eastern Michigan is not very flattering, while in Ontario the trade is good and the indications are that the season will be a profitable one.

AN American contemporary who has had a great deal to say about the Canadian export duty on logs says, "it has arrived at a point where the Canadian lumbermen and newspapers are working harder for a decreased or abolished export log duty than are the few Americans who want Canadian logs. The fact is this country can stand the pressure from the effects of the duty much better than the Dominion can." This smacks a great deal of yankee bounce, as the statement is made in the face of the fact that American lumbermen are piteously pleading to secretary Windom "to put a plenary duty on sawed lumber, or some other impediment to its importation, while the export duty is continued." When it comes to "standing," probably one country can "stand it" as well as the other, as both countries have been standing on their own bottom for a long time and are likely to do so for some time to come. For our part we do not think it is a question of being able to "stand it" so much as it is a question as to whether it is just to retain the export duty on logs. When we became thoroughly conversant with all the facts relating to the log question, and saw that the duty was unfair, we were honorable enough to admit it and declare in favor of its reduction.

ONE of the best means of cementing our Dominion more firmly together in a national feeling and breaking down the Provincial walls, lies in a more extended personal intercourse between the people of the different sections. With this object in view St. John, N. B., is taking advantage of the opening of their "Short Line" connection with the west to offer some special inducements for the western people to pay them a visit, during the hot weather. It is proposed to hold a Summer Carnival at St. John which will be inaugurated on Monday, July 22, by the opening of the electric exhibition. This exhibition it is said will be the most novel, and in many respects the most attractive display ever seen in Canada; the wonderful development of the uses of electricity in art, science and the requirements of daily life, will be fully exemplified by a complete system of the most improved apparatus, manipulated by some of the leading electricians of America. In addition to the Electric Exhibition, which will be a permanent attraction throughout the ten days, other features in the holiday term will be introduced suited to the tastes of all classes. The climate of St. John at this season of the year is a most delightful one, as it has all the advantages of summer, without the oppressiveness of heat which is found further south and in the interior. Persons desirous of enjoying a short

vacation from business might do a great deal worse than spending a week in St. John during the Carnival. All lines of transportation, by land and water, will offer low excursion rates before and during the Carnival.

AN important arbitration case between the government of the United States and Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Ottawa, was recently concluded. It appears that for a long time the box manufacturers of Michigan and New England have been complaining that box shooks were being imported into the United States at a very low valuation, and recently an inquiry into the matter was ordered by the government. Mr. Eddy is the principal exporter of merchant box shooks from Canada to the United States and after considerable evidence had been collected, it was agreed between Mr. Eddy and the United States, that the question of the value of box shooks manufactured at Ottawa should be left to arbitration. The re-appraisal was made by the appraiser of customs and another gentleman was appointed by the collector. Mr. Eddy, who was present, disputed the contention of the Michigan men that he was sending in at \$9 per thousand shooks which were sold for \$22 per thousand. The appraisers could only grant an increase of seventy per cent as that was all the government claimed, and there will be no advance on that valuation for the present season at least. No account will be taken of past importations and no duty upon former consignments will be asked for. The old valuation of \$9 per thousand is increased to \$15.30 per thousand. Mr. Eddy has stated that the increase of seventy per cent in the valuation of box boards going into the States is sufficient to paralyze the business of making them here. It is said the raise in the valuation was owing to false statements made by Michigan lumbermen. The American duty on box shooks is thirty per cent ad valorem.

THE Senatorial committee, while at Tacoma, W.T., gained some valuable information in regard to the lumber trade of the North Pacific coast in particular, and of the relations with Canada and British Columbia. Mr. E. G. Ames, assistant general manager of the Port Gamble mills informed the committee that his mills were interested only in shipping lumber by water. He thought the fir of British Columbia was of a softer and finer grain than Puget Sound timber and found a quicker sale in the Australian market. To compete with the British Columbia mills they had to pick it out in grades. The Australian market demanded a higher grade of lumber than the Puget Sound mills could supply, but their second and third grades found a ready sale in California. The tariff on British Columbia lumber kept it out of their market, and enabled them to compete with it. Lumber going from British Columbia to Australia and the South Sea Isles paid the same duty as from Washington Territory, as Australia looked upon British Columbia as a foreign market. On the question of labor he said, "wages in the manufacture of lumber were a great deal lower in British Columbia as a great many Indians and Chinamen were employed at low rates. There is no place in the world where the wages were so high as in the Pacific Northwest. If the capital in the business is transferred to British Columbia where they have cheaper land, cheaper labor etc., he thought the Sound country would soon be a very dry place as lumber was the largest producing industry in the country." Captain J. H. Libbey, who has been on the Sound for thirty years and who is general manager of the large Tacoma mill, with 240 employes and a daily capacity of 240,000 feet, testified that the output of British Columbia mills