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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

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.

WHY NOT?

THE question has been asked the LUMBERMAN within the past few days, why do not Canadian lumbermen organize themselves into an association? There is nothing new in the question. We have heard it over and over again, as an oft told tale. But the fact remains the same, our lumbermen do not organize, and whilst almost every business in the country can claim its organization, the lumber business, though one of the most extensive, stands out as a remarkable exception. A great meeting under the management of the United States Lumbermen's Association was held at Denver, Colo., within the past fortnight, while in Kansas, Alabama, Wisconsin and elsewhere United States lumbermen seem, for the past month, to have done little else than meet in their annual conventions.

It is quite possible to overdo this organization business. However, we are not running in that direction in Canada just now. It is not possible for anyone to read the reports of these meetings in the country to the south of us without coming to the conclusion that it has been a good thing for lumbermen, as individuals, and for the lumber trade as a whole, to have met together in this manner.

We are not without questions in the lumber trade in this country that call for the unanimous thought and action of the cleverest heads in the trade. There are problems in connection with the trade that are coming to the front all the time and light could be thrown on these by papers or addresses, that, there can be no doubt, could be prepared with credit and ability by Canadian lumbermen.

Not least of the benefits to come of organization of men engaged in the same line of trade is the knowledge each is able to obtain of the other. It has not been said that there is any large amount of cross-pulling among the lumbermen of any particular section of the country, and yet a remark made by a local lumberman a few days ago is of itself a good reason for the trade coming together. Asked how prices for lumber prevailed in Toronto, this lumberman answered, "Everybody has his own price." Now a healthy trade cannot be done when there is not uniformity in prices for the article

sold, and in a product like lumber, with the market in a healthy condition, and the product itself one that is not on the decline, there can be no reason for prices being at sixes and sevens

There are a score and more reasons to be given favoring a lumberman's organization, but these will suggest themselves readily to each reader. We have simply named a few here and there, as they have occurred to us in writing. There is reason enough for lumbermen organizing. There is no reason why they should not organize. There might be an organization of the trade in Toronto. There ought to be. There might be a provincial organization of lumbermen. There used to be an organization in western Ontario of the hardwood men, and those who were active in the association at the time do not hesitate to tell of its benefits. Money would have been saved within the past year to members of the trade if that organization had continued in existence.

Why not organize? We would be glad to have our readers answer this question one way or the other as the reasons occur to themselves.

LOGGING THE COMING WINTER.

It is somewhat difficult to arrive at a united opinion as to the probable size of the cut in the woods the coming winter. By some it is thought that operations will be on a considerable scale, and the commencement already made by several United States firms owning limits in Canada is referred to as evidence on this point. On the other hand there are many conditions that lead to an opposite conclusion. The destruction by fire of J. R. Booth's large mill, coupled with the intimation that he will not rebuild, must of itself mean a shrinkage of some size in the cut in the Ottawa district. Besides, it is well known that owing to the depression of the past year the piling docks, both in Canada and the United States, are heavily loaded up with lumber. Information from the North Shore territory shows that large quantities of lumber are on hand there. Our Michigan correspondent states that there is fully 600,000,000 feet of lumber on the piling grounds in that state. The natural tendency is to see these stocks materially reduced before supplementing them with fresh stocks. The consensus of opinion would seem, therefore, to indicate that logging will this winter be conducted on a more restricted scale. This view is voiced by Mr. John I. Davidson and other large operators. Mr. John Scully, a large contractor for lumber supplies, confirms these views. What he has to say finds a place on the Eli page.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN OPERATIONS.

LUMBERMEN from the United States cut quite a large figure in lumbering operations in Canada. We are able to form some conception of this when, at the opening of a season like the present, note is made of some of these operations. For example, J. W. Howry & Sons, of Saginaw, are placing a large staff of men in their camps in the Georgian Bay district. They will operate, it is said, eight camps, and will cut 80,000,000 feet of logs the coming winter. This firm will saw a large quantity of logs in Canada, and to their saw mill they will add a planing mill and box factory to work up the coarse lumber. Their mill operations are in the vicinity of Peterborough.

Contracts for lumber, 20,000,000 feet, on the Moon River, have been let by Arthur Hill & Co., of Saginaw, to Canadian jobbers. This firm has also sold an interest in their limits to Chas. Moore, formerly of Bay City, who will move to Canada and superintend operations. It is expected that these logs will be sawed in Canada, instead of being towed to Bay City to be manufactured, as was intended.

The new mill of Cutler & Savage, of Michigan, located near the mouth of the Spanish River, is at present in active operation and they have about 10,000,000ft. now in the booms to work on. Another Bay City operator is Mr. William Peters, who will cut his logs at French River, where he has purchased a mill, instead of towing to Bay City as formerly.

The Saginaw Lumber and Salt Company, of Saginaw, will harvest 30,000,000 feet; Thomas H. Hurst, of Wyandotte, 80,000,000 feet; C. K. Eddy & Son, of Saginaw, 20,000,000 feet; A. T. Bliss, of Saginaw, 15,000,000 feet; Turner & Fisher, of Bay City, 50,000,000, feet

and several other firms from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet, each of which, says the Michigan correspondent of the New York Lumber Trades Journal, will be raised from Canada to the Saginaw River mills next season. The new mill to be erected in the Ottawa district by E. M. Fowler, of Chicago, Arthur Hill, of Saginaw, and E. C. Whitney, of Minneapolis, will have 60,000,000 night and day capacity and will be worked likely to its full capacity.

It is stated that Merrill & Ring, of Saginaw, are negotiating for 100,000,000 feet of Canadian timber held by Michigan parties.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AN object lesson for the advocates of better protection to Canadian forests is found in the fact that one of the leading saw mills in Essex county, owned by Mr. Haines and operated at Woodslee, will be removed to Blind River in the Algoma regions, for the one reason that there is not sufficient timber in Essex county to keep the saw mills stocked. It may be said, if Essex county has not plenty of timber there are abundant supplies of the product in other parts of the province, as well as elsewhere in the Dominion. It is worth remembering, however, that it is within the lifetime of the present generation, when the same thing was said of the timber of Essex and other counties in Western Ontario, which are to-day, with few exceptions, entirely depleted of their timber. We are not alarmists, and yet it is, we believe, the case, that no one can with any measure of care study the question of protection to our forests without satisfying himself that there is a tremendous amount of prodigality in the handling of forest products, and the time is none too early to consider seriously plans, not alone pointing to the preservation of the standing forests, but of replacing the timbers that have already been destroyed.

Is the consumption of lumber in the future likely to be lessened because other building materials are already taking its place? We have all heard this question raised many times, and the answers have been of a various character. The statement has been given currency to on the authority of a prominent contractor that the Grand Trunk Railway had very much curtailed the quantity of lumber it was in the habit of using. It is well-known what a large customer the railways have been to lumbermen. Metal, it is said, will be the building material of the future, and under the observation of everyone this material is to be seen occupying a large space in the erection of many buildings in the present day. But it has been remarked by an architectural journal that metal has fewer aptitudes for building and artistic effect than is the case with lumber and other materials in use to-day. With the ingenious and inventive spirit of the age it may be that metal can be made more useful in the future, than at present seems to be the case. It need not, however, be feared that lumber can at any time take an inferior position in building operations of almost any kind. There is an adaptation about lumber that must always give it a place of supremacy in a large amount of work.

LUMBER circles were somewhat agitated the early part of the month through a press dispatch, which was very generally published everywhere, stating that a cargo of Canadian lumber assigned to Georgetown D. C., which is a part of Washington, a little further up on the Potomac, had been refused free admission under the new law. The Secretary of the Treasury withheld permission until he could ascertain officially whether the Dominion government still imposed an export duty on lumber. There could, of course, be only one answer to this question, as our tariff regulations on the point are perfectly clear and so soon as these were explained to Secretary Carlisle the cargo was released and an official statement issued that Canadian lumber should be admitted free. Nor is there any ground, as some had supposed, for a revision of the free lumber regulations, through the exercise of a discrimination of stumpage dues by Canada, or its provinces, against United States holders of limits. Perhaps the only exception was that of the Ontario Government in the case of a few limits sold here four years ago, in which the conditions were quite local, and which would have no bearing on matters at present.