

of C. U. down go their high prices. In plain English this means that the duty off the price of lumber will drop and at low prices it will be profitable to ship the coarse grades to the U. S. A questionable argument. It is well known in the trade that the consumption of lumber of all grades in Canada has increased, is increasing and will continue to increase, until evidently with the constantly decreasing supply, and the greater demand both for home and foreign trade, we shall be in the condition of the Eastern and North-Western States.

In the discussion on C. U. no notice has been taken of the quality of lumber consumed at home, but of that which is sent abroad. This is an important matter, much more so than is known.

We are not compelled to look to the American market alone, nor do the Canadian lumbermen pay one cent of the duty. The truth is the Yankees must have our lumber, and it is just as important that they pay us our prices, irrespective of any duty imposed by the U. S. government. We refer the advocates of C. U. to the memorial and remonstrance of the American lumbermen presented to Congress some years ago. These same men seeing an end to their forests in the near future are investing largely in Canadian timber limits, and notwithstanding an export duty on logs, are shipping their logs to the American mills and there manufacture them into lumber.

Let us clearly and distinctly understand and keep in view when discussing C. U. this undeniable fact that the Americans must get their supply of white pine lumber from Canada, bearing in mind the above fact, and at the same time not forgetting that the home consumption is constantly increasing and in fact becoming a strong competitor with American consumption, also the demands for the British, South American, and West Indian markets, ever on the increase and the supply each year becoming less, we cannot understand how it can be maintained that we Canadians are such fools to pay \$2.00 per M. duty on lumber to one of many consumers, while the others will and do take the same class of lumber at figures equally as good, and no duty; this one customer at the same time compelled through necessity to purchase our lumber.

The Americans cannot do without lumber, and it is from Canada and Canada alone that they can obtain white pine. Duty or no duty they will buy our lumber.

The prices of the coarser grades have advanced very materially during the past few years, and have now an upward tendency. All dealers know the difficulty there has been in the spring to get any quantity of these very grades.

To sum up—the Canadian lumbermen do not pay one cent of the Yankee duty on lumber, large quantities of the coarser grades are sent to the U. S. each year, and the demand is on the increase—these grades are not a drag on the home market—the lumber industry is not, nor never was, injured by the American industry and still more, never will be.

CANADA.

### A New Kind of Tree Destroyer.

Editor Canada Lumberman.

DEAR SIR,—In company with a friend, who operates on a limit covered with spruce, hardwood, balsam, hemlock and other kinds of timber, I took a ramble over about 1000 acres some days ago. I was much surprised to find so much dead spruce where but four years ago the timber all stood green and healthy. To-day at least half of these trees are dead, and it is safe to say that fully two-thirds of the value of the whole area is worthless. On enquiring the cause I was told that a small fly, about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length, with four wings of a brownish color, had attacked the spruce in the States of Vermont and New Hampshire, and that part of the province of Quebec situated near the boundary. As it is the first time I have met with this new destroyer during my twenty years experience in lumbering, and as it seems to be something new in this province, I would like to see someone who is better posted than myself ventilate the subject through the columns of THE LUMBERMAN. It is a matter affecting many who hold limits along the 45th boundary, and it is a pest which calls for speedy action if the timber is to be saved at all. In the case I mention it came on like a thief in the night, and the owner was not aware of anything wrong with his limit until he had his attention called to it by others who were looking up localities to carry on lumbering. The pest had crept in so gently that the owner was not aware that there was more dead timber than usual.

Hoping that you will insert the above, and I hope with your assistance and that of your readers that some solution can be arrived at whereby this new enemy to the lumberman may be exterminated.

One of your Quebec subscribers.

S. BARRIE.

WICKHAM, QUE., Jan. 15th, 1889.

From the Longford Lumber Co., Longford, Ont.

The three mills of the Longford Lumber Co. have made another successful year. Our two mills at Longford have sawn in about five months, 14,500,000 feet, and our shingle mill at Orillia has cut fully 10,000,000 of shingles. The stock of logs were fully up to the average quality, and about two-thirds were taken out 13 feet in length, the balance 16 feet. Sales have been satisfactorily made to dealers in Ogdensburg and Boston of fully one-third of the stock. The balance, which comprises most of the good lumber, is on hand at the mills for sale. We have felt, as others, the unsettled state of the market, largely owing to the Presidential election, which affects the lumber interests of the country more than any other. Our stock of shingles were sold early in the season, and shipments were made from the saw and consequently our stock is completely closed out. Our operations in the woods have been progressing favorably. On account of bush fires we are cutting and expect to have on the skids by the new year fully 20,000,000 feet. At present we have 375 men in the woods beside 46 span of horses. Our experience during October and November on account of the shocking state of the roads was, that it taxed our woods manager's energies to keep our camps supplied, but now that the frost has fairly set in he seems to be able to breathe freer. The outlook for the trade we consider favorable, and we expect after the New Year to see our American neighbors anxious to make investments in Canadian pine lumber, and should they feel so inclined they cannot strike a better point than Longford.

[The above was crowded out last issue.—ED.]

From John VanNostrand, Aurora, Ont.

The season has been so unfavorable for want of snow, I think our stock of logs must be very small. We have about one million feet prepared, but are unable to draw.

From J. Hadden & Sons, Foxmead, Ont.

We find sales brighter this month than usual. Snow is very scarce, and as a result the cut this season will in all probability be much lighter than usual. Our output of bill stuff will be about 2,000,000 feet, somewhat short of previous seasons.

From A. Caldwell & Son, Almonte, Ont.

Replying to your circular of the 15th inst. we may say that the lumber operations in this part, which is principally confined to small mills, is about the same as last year as far as the manufacturing is concerned, but a slight falling off in the demand for the goods, particularly in the local demand.

From W. R. Thistle & Co., Pembroke, Ont.

Our own operations this winter are somewhat limited as we stuck 40,000 logs in the Indian river last season. We have two shanties on the Indian river which will take out about 30,000 logs this season. The timber mill near Chalk river is running full blast, although having to shut down for some time for want of snow. The want of snow so far this season has made it very expensive for lumbermen. So far we have not drawn any logs on the Indian river.

From Chas. Ashby, Pontypool, Ont.

We have eight mills usually in operation in this vicinity, consisting of six saw and two shingle mills. Some of these mills have undergone considerable improvements during the past year, and as a rule are in good working order. Trade has been fairly good with us, the demand being fully up to the production. We ship our lumber principally to the Toronto market. This has been a good logging country in the past, but the lumbermen are fast encroaching on all available timber.

From B. F. Kean, Parry Sound, Ont.

The Parry Sound Lumber Co. shut down their mill here on Dec. 11th. At the present time we have but little snow. The recent cold snap has frozen over the small bays and the south channel. On Parry Island, over which I have charge for Mr. R. Power, of Barrie, we are taking out 1,500,000 feet of pine and 500,000 spruce logs for Peters & Cain, of Midland. In the summer season we take out a large quantity of hemlock logs, off which we peel the bark.

From Platt & Bradley, Hamilton, Ont.

We have cut and skidded at our Casselman limits about our usual quantity of logs, being in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 feet, and as we have only a short haul do not anticipate any difficulty in getting our logs to the river. Although we have had no snow at present, we anticipate fair prices and a good season's work.

From J. M. Green & Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

In reply to your enquiry we can only say that our local trade in lumber is good, and the prospects for a large trade with the opening of spring are favorable. Building operations are being pushed forward, and as a result both the retail lumber dealer and the planing mill operator look forward to a busy season.

From W. Sutton, Walkerton, Ont.

My mill at Cowichan Bay B.C. has not done much sawing for some months back. My timber limit is at Cowichan lake, but owing to obstructions in the Cowichan river, logs cannot at present be safely run down same to the mill. I expect the obstructions will be sufficiently removed next summer to admit this being done. The mill will then be employed sawing lumber for foreign markets. The shipping and harbour facilities for a business of this kind are first-class. The present capacity of the mill is 40 to 50 thousand—will be increased to cut 75 to 100,000 feet per day.

From McKillop & Sons, West Lorne, Ont.

Stocks of logs are very light so far in this section, and mill-men generally expect to have light stocks of lumber for the coming trade. At present all the mills are idle for want of stock to cut. Holders of timber are ready to sell, and if sleighing should come it will not take mill-men long to fill up their usual supply. The outlook seems to shape at present as follows: Limited supply, though good demand for chestnut, white oak, hickory, white and brown ash. In other classes demand quiet, with fair supply of stocks in various yards.

From Arthur Jones, Winton, Ont.

Although the mills are small in this vicinity they are numerous, and a large trade in lumber is being done. For my own part I confine my business to cutting cedar, having cut upwards of 1,000,000 feet of square timber for railway purposes last season, together with about 15,000 ties and 2,000,000 shingles. My cut for next season is intended to be in excess of last season. The demand for cedar shingles seems to be increasing as they become better known. I find a large demand for them in Western Ontario at remunerative figures. You will hear from me again at greater length in the near future.

From R. Bryan, Lindsay, Ont.

I am taking out this year a large stock for my Kinmount mills, where I manufacture different varieties of shingles for the American market, as well as all kinds of pine and hardwood lumber. I have been so far successful in getting my logs drawn to the ice, and if the present snow remains firm I do not anticipate any trouble. My manufacture during last year amounted to 12,000,000 shingles, together with an average output of lumber. The coming year's operations will probably far exceed the above estimate. The prospects are that prices will rule high the coming season. I have already sold at a good figure 10,000,000 shingles to be manufactured this year to go to the Eastern markets. My lumber yard at Lindsay is doing well.

From W. R. Thistle & Co., Pembroke, Ont.

This business is making some 30,000 pieces of white and red pine logs, about one-half of which is dimension timber. With some 3,000 pieces which were stuck on Indian river last year, it will give them about the usual complement required for the Pembroke mill supply of a cut of about 8,000,000 feet. In the timber mill at Chalk river in connection with this business the want of snow till within the last few days has been a serious drawback, the soft weather preventing the making of ice roads by sprinkling. As the operations of this mill are confined solely to the production of dimension timber for all purposes, as well as building and decking woods, the winter yet to come, with the ordinary snow fall for the next two months, will enable them to fill their orders for one and a-half to two million feet, which is their usual cut.