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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber, wood-working and allied industries, being the only representative in Canada of these important interests. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special pains are taken to secure for publication in the WEEKLY LUMBERMAN the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations. 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.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, wood-working factories, pulp mills, etc., the CANADA LUMBERMAN is undoubtedly the cheapest and most profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which are inserted in a conspicuous position on front page of the Weekly Edition.

EXPORT OF NEW BRUNSWICK LOGS.

The Legislature of New Brunswick has just disposed of a resolution introduced by Mr. Flemming designed to prohibit the export of logs from the Province in the round or unmanufactured state. In support of his resolution Mr. Flemming argued that he was endeavoring to legislate for the future of the Province more than for the present, as the Restigouche and Western Railway, upon completion, would tap the St. John river at St. Leonards opposite Van Buren, Maine, and bring that town within forty miles of the best timber region in New Brunswick. He pointed out that the result would be that the timber cut above Grand Falls would go to the mills in Maine to be manufactured. The shingle business would also be seriously affected, as by manufacturing in the United States the duty would be escaped, which would be an advantage of \$2.40 on each one thousand feet of timber, this estimate being based on the assumption that a thousand feet of cedar will make about eight thousand shingles.

After a preliminary discussion in the House, the bill was referred to a special committee. A large amount of evidence was given by prominent lumbermen, many of whom, it is noticed, were interested in lumbering operations in the United States. Mr. Todd, of St. Stephen, presented some interesting figures. He said that there are in New Brunswick about 7,000,000 acres of Crown lands, generally recognized as timber lands, and that timber is at present being cut on about 2,000,000 acres, the total cut of logs on Crown lands being about 150,000,000 feet annually. In his opinion, with proper observance of the regulations, the Province might cut 300,000,000 feet a year off its Crown lands for twenty-five years, and barring forest fires, have more standing timber then than now.

The opponents of the resolution argued that

such legislation might disturb the present trade relations with the United States, that the lands above Grand Falls were mostly owned by private individuals and the New Brunswick Railway Company and hence would not come under the provisions of the law, and that as conditions now exist the balance of trade is largely in favor of New Brunswick, inasmuch as about 60,000,000 feet of Maine logs are manufactured by St. John mills annually.

The committee reported against the bill, on the ground that up to the present time the quantity of logs cut on Crown lands and exported to the United States had been very small, that considerable advantage was now accruing to New Brunswick through the manufacture of Maine logs at St. John, and finally that such legislation would result in very little advantage to the people of the Province, while it would work to the disadvantage of the operators and others engaged in getting out timber upon Crown lands.

The question of prohibiting the export of unmanufactured timber from the Province of New Brunswick is therefore deferred for another year. While such action probably best conserves the interests of the Province for the present, the time will no doubt come when the proper protection of home industries will demand that the raw material of the forest shall not be exported except in a manufactured condition. When that time is reached, the Government should not hesitate to act promptly and decisively. No consideration should be given to the argument that such a law might be regarded as irritating legislation which could be made an excuse for the adoption of retaliatory measures by the United States. The Ontario Government prohibited the export of both saw-logs and pulp wood without incurring any penalties from the United States, and this notwithstanding that the quantity of logs exported from Ontario to the United States was many times greater than that which is sent from New Brunswick. The Courts also upheld the Government in the contention that the right was reserved to impose new regulations affecting the cutting of timber on lands already under license, even to the extent of prohibiting the export of the timber.

TIMBER LIMIT OWNERS EXONERATED.

The oft-repeated cry that the lumberman is the foe of colonization meets a sweeping denial in the report of the Quebec Colonization Commission which was recently presented to the Legislature now in session, and which is referred to at some length elsewhere in this issue. One of the duties of this Commission was to inquire into the number and causes of the difficulties between timber owners and licensees and to advise upon methods for their prevention and removal. The Commissioners have spoken in a fearless, impartial manner. They have not hesitated to condemn the officials of the Government and even the Government itself where they consider censure justifiable. The report is, as a whole, a commendable document owing to its thoroughness, definiteness and impartiality.

The Commission found no grounds of com-

plaint on the part of bona fide settlers, who neither complain of the law nor of the regulations; neither do they complain of those who hold licenses for cutting timber, while the latter, far from complaining of the bona fide settlers, want them and even look upon them as valuable helpers and protectors of their domain against the ravages of fire. There is stated to be no antagonism between the owners of timber licenses and real settlers or those who honestly take up public lands with the view of clearing them and not of speculating on the timber. Only one case of cutting timber on lots under location tickets and taken out of the timber licenses was found by the Commission, and in this instance it appears that the lots were taken and held for the benefit of the owner of a saw mill in the vicinity rather than for settlement purposes. This, however, did not justify the license-holder in cutting the timber after the lots had been taken out of his license. Many cases of alleged cutting of timber on settlers' lots were reported to the Commission, but beyond the one exception stated they were found not to be genuine, the persons making such claims being unable to produce any reliable evidence, which showed that they had taken for granted statements made without foundation.

In striking contrast to the above are the many cases of theft and fraud on the part of bogus settlers that came to the knowledge of the Commission. Forgery has been frequently resorted to in order to obtain possession of lands which were heavily timbered, in one instance an area of 1,500 acres or over two square miles being obtained in this manner.

The contention that no timber remains on the lots when they are handed over to the settlers is disproved by figures showing the quantity of timber cut by settlers in different localities. One or two examples will suffice. In twenty-two townships of Labelle region upwards of 28,000,000 feet were cut on settlers' lands during the season of 1902-03. In the St. Maurice region the license holders obtained from settlers over 12,000,000 feet of logs. Instead of the settler being deprived of his timber, he realizes a considerable sum by its sale, on account of the liberal settlement policy of the Quebec Government. The report states: "We are unable to obtain proof of a single case where a settler locating on a lot taken out of a license has failed to find wood enough on it to erect suitable buildings." The dissemination of false reports along this line is calculated to retard the progress of colonization, for the settler requires timber for his buildings and to enable him to earn a little money during the first year of his settlement.

The profits realized from speculation in lots fraudulently obtained are stated to be very large. One settler mentioned had as many as eighteen lots in his possession and resold not one of them for less than \$200. This illicit speculation has reached such a stage that it actually imperils the existence of the industries of the country. The proprietors of pulp mills have found it difficult to raise capital for the extension of their plants solely because of the way their limits have been depleted within a few years under the pretext of colonization, and