

# THE Canada Lumberman

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

PUBLISHED BY

The C.H. Mortimer Publishing Company  
of Toronto, Limited

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

BRANCH OFFICE:  
IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL

The LUMBERMAN Weekly Edition is published every Wednesday, and the Monthly Edition on the 1st day of every month.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, Weekly and Monthly, One Year, in advance..... \$1.00  
One Copy, Weekly and Monthly, Six Months, in advance..... .50  
Foreign Subscriptions, \$2.00 a Year.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED 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.

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.

## SPRUCE TIMBER AND PULP.

The enhanced value of spruce timber lands has been clearly demonstrated by recent public sales held by the Governments of New Brunswick and Quebec. In New Brunswick \$150 per mile is frequently obtained, while at the late Quebec sale a total of \$400,000 was realized, the largest sum ever obtained by that Government on a like occasion. The competition at this latter sale would seem to foreshadow a rapid development of the lumber and pulp industries of the province. A timber berth on the Quitchouaniche River, in the Lake St. John district, commanded \$377 per mile, while the upset price was only \$100. This same berth, if it had been placed on the market a few years ago, would probably not have realized \$25 per acre, for until recently the highest figure reached was in the neighborhood of \$75. Mr. R. Lemieux, of Pembroke, purchased 1,150 miles. He is understood to be acting for an American syndicate which has in view the development on an extensive scale of the spruce thereon.

There has been a wonderful expansion of the pulp industry in the Lake St. John district, in Quebec, within recent years. The immense mills at Chicoutimi promise to be outrivalled by projects about to be commenced, and we may expect that the value of spruce limits will continue to enhance for some time to come.

It is a question how far the market will be able to absorb the product of the many new pulp mills now projected, and for this reason

capitalists should be most careful in the selection of sites, as, of course, the mills most favorably situated will meet with the greatest measure of success. It is not unlikely that the price of pulp will decline in the near future; hence also the necessity of giving careful consideration to the adoption of such methods as will cheapen the cost of production.

A report has been current that the large mills of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company have lately been closed down on account of an insufficient demand. These reports, we are officially advised, have been without foundation in fact, the cessation of operations being caused by necessary dredging at the intake of the canal, which interfered with the operation of the mill.

## THE CANADIAN TIMBER POLICY.

The caption of this article might be regarded as inappropriate, for it is well known that most of the timber lands of the Dominion are owned and controlled by the Provincial Governments; yet the tendency of the regulations that are being made from time to time by the different provinces are so in accord one with the other, that a policy common to the entire Dominion may eventually be looked for. Several steps in this direction have been taken within the past two months.

The Dominion Government has decided to apply the policy of home manufacture to the pine and other timber on Indian reserves and Indian lands. Hitherto timber cut on Indian lands was not subject to the export regulations and could be shipped to the United States without restriction. The result of the Ontario law requiring timber to be manufactured within the province has been the removal of several saw mills from Michigan to Ontario. The application of a like law to Indian reserve lands will cause the removal of other mills to Ontario, all of which is in the direction of benefitting the Canadian lumber industry.

The Legislature of British Columbia has followed the example of Ontario and Quebec in restricting the exportation of timber, an amendment to the Land Act designed to accomplish this object having been passed at the last session. Some of the loggers of British Columbia felt that the legislation was a hardship to them, and found that they were unable to dispose of their logs cut for United States mills at a reasonable profit. They pointed out that large expense had been incurred in some cases in opening up roads, etc., to enable the timber to be got out, and that due notice should have been given them of the proposed law before it became effective. Representations to this end were made to the Commissioner of Lands and Works, and it is understood that arrangements have been made which will protect the loggers from financial loss.

This legislation is generally approved by the public and lumbermen of British Columbia, and if it should result, as it probably will, in bettering the position of the lumbermen of the Pacific coast province, it is to be very strongly commended. Up to the present time, we understand, no great quantity of timber has been exported from British Columbia to the United

States. The principal export has been in cedar, and there are two features of that trade which make the new law very desirable; first, that first-class cedar is becoming scarce, and secondly, that cedar shingles and lumber manufactured on the Sound have been shipped to the Canadian North-West free of duty, competing against the Canadian product, while Canadian manufacturers have been kept out of the United States market by a duty.

In late years cedar in Washington has become scarce, and the Washington mills have commenced to look to British Columbia for their future supply. Two or three firms have acquired licenses and put in camps to get cedar logs. It might be pointed out that logging operations have been conducted on much more extensive scale in Washington than in British Columbia, many of the large camps being run by log contractors who do not operate mills. Practically all the timber lands in Washington are in the hands of private parties.

The conditions in British Columbia corresponded exactly with those existing in Ontario before the passing of the manufacturing clause—the timber was taken across the line to build up foreign industries. At Blaine, across the boarder in Washington, three mills have recently been built, the source of supply for which was intended to be British Columbia. Other mills on points on Bellingham Bay, Washington, are in the same condition. The recent legislation will doubtless be a hardship to the owners of these mills. It will also prevent the removal of other Canadian mills to Washington, or at least will prevent them from drawing their supply from British Columbia, and thus lessen the prospect of removal from the province.

One of the objects which the British Columbia Government had in view was to forestall depletion of the timber supply. While a change may inconvenience certain mills, the effect should be beneficial to the British Columbia trade, as it will, before many years, have a tendency to increase the value of timber.

The Quebec Government has adopted a new schedule of Crown timber dues, one of the most important changes being in respect of the duty on pulp wood. A little more than a year ago the Government raised the stumpage dues on pulp wood from 40 cents to \$1.00 per cord, providing at the same time for a rebate of \$1.50 a cord upon all the pulp wood manufactured in the province, which was equivalent to an export tax of \$1.50 per cord. By the new order the stumpage tax is reduced to 25 cents per cord, a rebate of 25 cents per cord being allowed on all pulp wood manufactured at home. It is further provided, however, that a cord shall be considered as equal to 600 feet board measure, whereas heretofore 1,000 feet board measure had been regarded as a cord. While the new regulation would seem to be much more favorable to the export of wood than the previous one, it may be a disadvantage to Canadians to be relieved of paying such a high stumpage fee into the hands of the Government until the rebate is made.

The above amendments to the timber laws of Canada indicate that the trend of those