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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 25 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.

#### TO VISITING LUMBERMEN.

Lumbermen visiting Toronto are invited to use the office of the CANADA LUMBERMAN as their own. We shall take pleasure in supplying them with every convenience for receiving and answering their correspondence, and hold ourselves at their service in any other way they may desire.

#### SANITARY CONDITION OF LUMBER CAMPS.

COMPLAINTS of the unsanitary condition of lumber camps, and the prevalence of typhoid fever and other infectious diseases among men employed in the woods, have lately been received by the Provincial Board of Health at Toronto. The town of Sault Ste. Marie reported that a number of typhoid fever patients had been brought in from the neighboring lumber camps, and that the municipal authorities were obliged to look after them, and the authorities requested that the expenses thus incurred be paid by the Provincial Health Department. An investigation proved that there was sufficient ground for some of these reports, while others were more or less exaggerated. At the suggestion of Messrs. Gilmour & Co., of Trenton, an inspection of their camps in Algonquin park was made by Dr. Robertson, whose report, a synopsis of which was given in our January number, showed that, on the whole, the camps and surroundings were kept in good

condition and very little sickness prevailed. Lack of proper ventilation in a few instances was reported.

With a view of ascertaining the precautions taken to prevent the spread of contagious diseases from the camps, the secretary of the Board of Health caused circular letters to be sent to a number of lumber firms throughout the province. From the replies to these letters it is learned that the men are generally in a healthy condition. To the question "What provisions exist or what arrangements are made for the sanitary supervision of the camps and for the medical attendance of the sick or injured?" some of the answers were as follows: "Keep a medicine box in each camp, and keep camps clean." "Doctor visits mills once a week, or oftener, if required, and have telegraph communication to get doctor at short notice." "Doctor within few miles of camp, and hospital at Sudbury; shanties well ventilated and have good water." "Camps kept clean and wholesome; insist on men taking out hospital tickets; health excellent." "Camps well drained and ventilated, and very little sickness; careful about getting good water." "Doctor engaged to visit camps three times a week." "Keep small stock medicine in camp and at mills, and doctor easily obtainable; never had any trouble with infectious diseases." "Always have medicine on hand." "Nearly all men have tickets for hospital; camps cleaned regularly and white-washed once a year." "Men have to change clothes once a week; sick or injured are taken home, and some have hospital tickets." "Proper w. c., and camps inspected by village sanitary officer; get medicine regularly." "Fumigate camps with lime stone; foreman instructed to blow sulphur in men's throats when sore." "Doctor resides adjacent; proper ventilation and systematic cleaning." "Insist on having our camps kept clean; men have season tickets for hospital; good health and no contagious diseases."

It was shown that at some camps a special building was set apart for use as a hospital, but this was considered unnecessary in most cases owing to close proximity to the general hospitals. The reports show, however, that the amount of air space allotted to each man is below that which is regarded as necessary by the Provincial Board of Health, and it is intended to seek amendments to the present Health Act with a view to improving the general sanitary condition of lumber camps. It is proposed to allow each man 500 cubic feet of air space in the camps, and to have the water supply inspected by a physician. Isolated persons are to be placed in isolated houses built for the purpose, and the local health officer is to procure a physician and a nurse at the expense of the lumber company.

Lumbermen, in common with the general public, are interested in the health of the community in which their camps are located, and realize the benefits to be derived from proper sanitary arrangements. With respect to providing ample air space we believe that no opposition will be offered, but where hospitals exist at present it should not be necessary to provide a separate isolated building and to procure a special physician and nurse at the expense of the company.

#### NEARING THE CRISIS.

As the date of the meeting of the United States congress approaches, a portion of the lumber manufacturers of the United States are vigorously pushing forward their claims for the re-imposition of a duty on foreign lumber. And as the matter becomes more widely discussed more apparent are the conflicting interests. The proposed duty of \$2 per thousand feet of white pine is meeting with strong opposition from the Eastern Michigan lumbermen who have large timber holdings on the Georgian Bay, and by others who are obliged to look to Canada for the supply of logs to keep their mills running. A committee representing these gentlemen appeared at Washington recently to oppose the duty.

The statement was made recently that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives had completed the lumber schedule, and adopted the McKinley rates except in respect to white pine, which was raised to \$2. This report, however, is not generally believed.

On another page is printed an abstract of pamphlet letter from Mr. Hill, of Saginaw, which are advanced very weighty arguments against any interference with present tariff arrangements. Certainly if the duty is imposed the consumers in the Eastern States will be obliged to pay a higher price for their lumber whether they use the Canadian product or that of the white pine forests of Minnesota. The argument so often used that the cost of stumpage in Canada is much below that in the United States, Mr. Hill points out, is incorrect. What it may have been the case ten years ago, it is not so to-day. Furthermore, the cheap lumber which has been placed upon the United States markets has been largely of home production, and will be shown by a visit to the Canadian mills where large quantities of lumber will be found which has been held for higher prices.

To our mind there is no probability of United States government imposing a \$2 duty upon white pine. The point of decision seems to be between any change from present conditions and the adoption of the McKinley tariff. The members of the New York Lumber Trade Association and the Buffalo dealers have already placed themselves on record as opposed to anything higher than \$1 on rough lumber and dressed, while in the face of the present agitation for a duty we find American lumbermen, such as William H. Parsons & Co., of New York General Alger, of Detroit, who has a large mill at Alpena, investing heavily in Canadian lumber limits. These purchases would seem to indicate that they have little fear of the enactment of such legislation as would be certain to result in retaliatory measures being adopted by the United States government which in turn would prevent the exportation of Canadian logs and pulp. The lumbermen of the Southern States who are for increased trade with the north as the result of the shutting out of Canadian lumber, object to a duty being imposed on lumber while logs are admitted free. Singularly enough, they are in favor of both logs and lumber be taxed.

A special session of congress will probably be held before the 15th of March, and it is probable that the tariff bill will be one of the first to be considered. We may expect, therefore, to hear at an early date just where we stand.