

would seem, could best be accomplished by the formation of lumber associations throughout the Dominion, one covering British Columbia and Manitoba, another for Ontario and the Ottawa pine district, another for Quebec, and a fourth for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It may be said that none of these provinces are now represented by a proper organization, as even in the case of Ontario the existing Lumbermen's Association is almost solely a western Ontario organization.

There is urgent need of greater unity among the lumbermen of this country, one of the main advantages of which would be the preparation of statistics bearing upon the trade. This would doubtless result in a proper recognition of our importance as a lumber producing and exporting country, and benefit would certainly accrue to the trade in general. The matter might well be considered at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The use of metal and other varieties of shingles has evidently not lessened the de-

even these seem to have a promising future. Since the prohibition of the export of Ontario logs, the market for Canadian pine has broadened, and it is now sold in sections of the United States where previously it was almost unknown. A remarkable instance was the recent shipment of pine lumber to Chicago by Mr. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa.

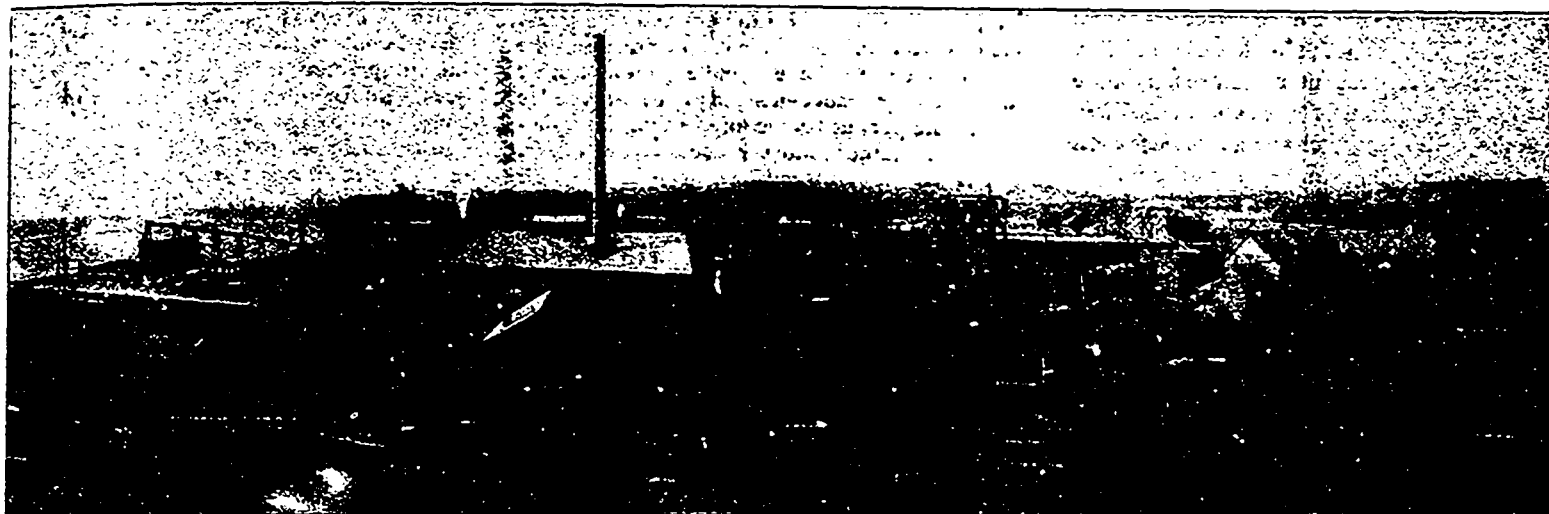
During the last month the lumber trade of the United States have been much interested in the exposures which have been made concerning the doings of the Chequassett Lumber Company. The transactions were apparently of a most questionable character, and finally terminated in the winding up of the company by the banks. An interesting feature of the case is the explanation of how a large sum of money was lost by the piling of lumber. The yard at Asheville, North Carolina, was originally used in connection with a large band saw mill. The tramways were very high, in some places as much as twenty feet above the surface of the ground. At one time the company had 3,000,000 feet of lumber in the yard, and to economize room the piles, instead of being topped

A MODERN SHINGLE MILL.

From the ruins of the shingle mill of the Spicer Shingle Mill Company, of Vancouver, B.C., has risen a mill of larger capacity and better equipment than that which was destroyed by fire on May 26th last. The new mill has now been in operation for over four months and is giving excellent satisfaction and turning out shingles in large quantities. The mill proper is a two storey frame structure 35 x 110 feet, with a boiler house 35 x 60 feet. The power is furnished by three 60 inch x 14 foot boilers, and a slide valve engine 18 x 36. The power is distributed by a four inch shaft 100 feet long.

The equipment of the mill consists of seven latest improved type of Dunbar machines, designed by Mr. F. Johnson and built by the Schaake Machine Works, both of New Westminster, B.C., also automatic saw filing and automatic regrinding machines and all other machinery required in an up-to-date shingle mill.

The boiler house is detached from the mill and is constructed of iron on a light wood frame. Both buildings are whitewashed on the inside from a receipt furnished by the Board of Fire Underwriters. The mill building, boiler



SHINGLE MILL OF THE SPICER SHINGLE MILL COMPANY, VANCOUVER, B. C.

mand for wood shingles to any extent. Throughout the past year they have been in strong demand. It would seem that either the consumption has increased or the production decreased. We do not think that the latter is the case except, perhaps, as regards white pine shingles. There is no shingle more in favor to-day than the white pine, but the scarcity of them, doubtless due to the enhanced price of pine stumpage, has caused some dealers to turn their attention to other qualities. The white and red cedar shingle has been used very largely, and spruce and hemlock to a smaller extent.

There can be no disputing the fact that white pine lumber is steadily becoming more valuable. It is doubtful if ever before in its history the position of white pine has been as strong as it is to-day—not excepting the prosperous year of 1899. The upper grades are annually becoming less plentiful, and the low prices of a few years ago are not likely to be ever reached again. As to the lower grades there is more uncertainty, owing to the larger supply, but

off level with the tramways, were carried up from 75 to 100 courses higher. The lumber, which was largely oak, remained on sticks for some time, and when taken down practically every board up to about the level of the tramways was split at each crossing of the piling sticks. It is said to have been caused by the superimposed weight on the lower boards, preventing any lateral movement or slip at the piling stick as the board contracted in drying. This is probably true, as every lumberman will have noticed the greater width of a board, which has been long in a large pile, at the point where the piling sticks cross it. This is a matter to which lumbermen should give attention, so that the quality of their lumber may not be impaired.

Pine and hemlock stumps and old logs that were supposed to have become worthless years ago, are being gathered in Northern Michigan to be manufactured into lath.

Timber should be cut down when the sap is at rest, that is, in the middle of summer or in the middle of winter. The latter is by far the more preferable. The ancients knew this as well as we do.

house, dry kiln, blacksmith's shop, dwelling house and office are painted with a fire-proof paint, reducing the fire hazard to the minimum. Three lines of iron rails extend from the mill through the dry kiln to railway siding, thus necessitating no handling of shingles until they are ready for loading on the cars. The capacity of the mill is 100,000,000 shingles a year; dry kiln, 2,500,000 shingles; storage sheds, 7,000,000 shingles.

Mr. H. H. Spicer, the head of the company, has been connected with the shingle business for many years and is thoroughly conversant with the wants of customers. The company, besides a good local trade, are making large shipments of shingles to Manitoba, Ontario and other Eastern points, and report a steadily increasing business.

The Phoenix Oil Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers and dealers in lubricating oils, graphite greases, etc., have opened Canadian offices at Room 25 Jones Building, corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto. This firm make a specialty of Murphy's famous Green Seal belt dressing. Mr. P. R. Hood is manager and Canadian representative.