THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

TOURNE XX.

TORONTO, GANADA, APRIL, 1899

TERMS,\$1.00 PER YEAR.

REGULATIONS OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Canadian Commission for the Paris Exposition of 1900 have issued a booklet giving regulations, classification of exhibits, and general information for intending exhibitors. The accompanying plan, which is herewith reproduced, shows the arrangement of the Exhibition grounds and buildings, and will no doubt be found of interest. The Exhibition will open on the 15th of April and close on the 5th of November. The Colonial building will be situated on the Trocadero grounds overlooking the Champs de Mars, not far from the Great Eiffel tower, and will cover 36,000 square feet, of which 27,100 feet has been allotted to Canada.

Forms of application for space must be returned to the Canadian Commission, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, not later than June 1st, 1899. It is the desire of the Commission to

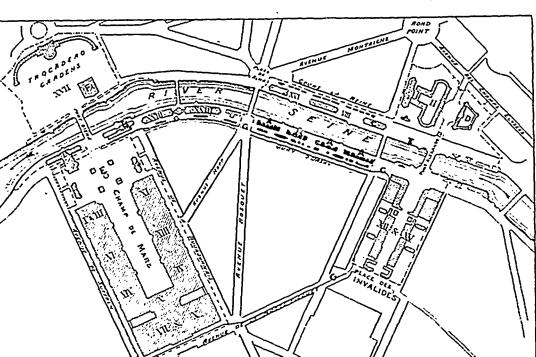
secure the best possible exhibit of Canadian goods, and there will be no charge to exhibitors for space. Accepted exhibits from Quebec, Ontario and the west must be delivered at the exhibitor's expense at Montreal or Quebec not later than November 1st, 1899, and exhibits from the Maritime provinces at Halifax, N. S., not later than November 15th. These will be shipped to Paris by the Commission free of charge. Exhibitors are expected to dispose, in Paris, of their exhibits when these have a commercial value, as only valuable collections of objects of special character will be granted free

return transportation. The exhibits are divided into eighteen groups, which are again subdivided into numerous classes. The Forestry exhibit is placed in Group nine, which includes forest, sport, fishing and gathering wild crops. There are two sub-divisions relating to forestry, and numbered classes 49 and 50. Class 49 includes appliances and processes used in forestry, asfollows: Collection of seeds; specimens of indigenous or exotic forest products; special implements for gathering, preparing, testing and preserving seeds; drying-houses; implements fornurseries; appliances for tree cultivation and forestry; processes of nursery culture; processes of the cultivation and management of forests; forest topography; forest works, keepers' houses, saw mills, means of removing cut timber, drainage, re-planting; terracing; planting with trees, turling, etc.; planting for arresting the shifting of dunes.

Class 50 includes products of the cultivation of forests and of forest industries, namely: Specimen of all kinds of forest products; wood for cabinet work and for construction purposes; wrought wood; staves and cask wood; lath wood, wood for dyeing purposes; cork trees; bark for textile purposes; tanning, fragrant, resinous substances, etc.; products of forest industries; turnery, basket work, esparto manufacture; wooden shoes, wood woel, corks, dried woods, charcoal, raw potash, etc.

Group 14 and class 88 includes materials, plant and processes for the manufacture of paper. In this class are placed apparatus and processes for making pulp; mechanical wood pulp, grinding, purifying and drying; chemical wood pulp, semi-chemical pulp, etc.

Group 4 and class 22 includes wood-working plant, such as saws for cutting trees, for cutting



PLAN OF EXHIBITION GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS- PARIS EXPOSITION.

up timber with the bark on, for shaping, etc; machines for squaring timber, planing machines, lathes, drilling and slotting machines; machines for making tongues and grooves, tenons and mortices; shaping and copying machines, machine fittings; machine and hand tools specially used in wood-working; machine tools which do not come under any special classification.

A curious instance of dwarfism in pines is recorded by C. E. Bessey, of the University of Nebraska, who states that on Green Mountain, near Boulder, Col., he found in a crevice of the rock at the summit a pine tree less than 3 inches high and 1/5 inch in diameter. It had no branches, and bore a single tuft of needles at the top. Nevertheless, it showed 25 distinct annual rings, making it presumably 25 years of age.

THE NOVA SCOTIA LUMBER COMPANY.

The Nova Scotia Lumber Company, whose office and mills are at Sherbrooke, N.S., is about the largest operator east of Halifax. Over one year ago their saw mill was burned, and during last winter they rebuilt, and have now a very finely equipped plant for the manufacture of lumber, everything except the boilers (which were good and not injured by the fire) being new and up-todate, thus enabling them to manufacture a greater quantity of lumber at less cost than under the conditions previously existing. The engine is a 350 h.p. Brown automatic cut-off, supplied from four large boilers about 50 feet long. The mill contains one live gang, i.e., for sawing the log in the round without first slabbing, a circular saw rig, patent edger, and the necessary trimmers, picket and lath machines and planer and matcher. The sawdust, bark and mill refuse are taken by a chain about 400 feet away from mill, where it is burned. This chain is arranged and carried through the mill so that the refuse from any part of the mill can be delivered to it directly from the different machines, in this way saving labor and keeping all parts of the mill clean. The capacity of the gang is above the average mill. On August

4th it cut 105,640 superficial feet in nine hours, and on September 13th 58,025 feet was sawn in the afternoon. The circular has a capacity of 30,000 superficial feet per day, and lath machine from 50,000 to 60,000 pieces.

The company had some 5,000,000 feet of logs held over from last year, and their output in the winter of 1807 was about 10,000,000 feet, which gave thema fine stock, but owing to the depressed markets for spruce lumber they only sawed last season about 121oon, ooofcet, preferring to hold some stock for early spring sawing. They employ in the neighborhood of 100 men in their mill and yards. Equipped as they are with gang and circular, they can saw deals, timber, planks and boards to any specification. This year they have sawn principally English deals.

The company own extensive limits of the very best

spruce on the St. Mary's river and its tributaries. They also own some fine hardwood timber, which eventually, if not in the near future, will be very valuable. In addition to the limits referred to, the company own a large limit at Economy and have large interests in Cumberland county, near Shulee, which they are not operating at present.

The company is composed of financially strong men, and some of them are the most practical and successful lumbermen in the eastern provinces. John W. Seaman is the manager and G. K. Prescott assistant. Hon. W. T. Pipes and Dr. Hewson, of Amherst, John Gillespie, manager of Prescott, Gillespie & Co, Shulee, and Job Seaman, Barronsfield, are members of the company.

Sherbrooke is about 140 miles east of Halifax, and very prettily situated, 6 miles up the St. Mary's river. The nearest railway station is Antigonish, 40 miles distant.

IT IS GOOD VALUE.

Mr. John Stanford, of Chester, Nova Scotia, writes regarding the CANADA LUMBERMAN: "The weekly number is worth the amount to any one in the business."