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This Number contains a Full Report of the Meeting of Lumbermen held in Toronto October 6th.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

WOODWORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

VOLUME XVIII.
NUMBER II.

TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER, 1897

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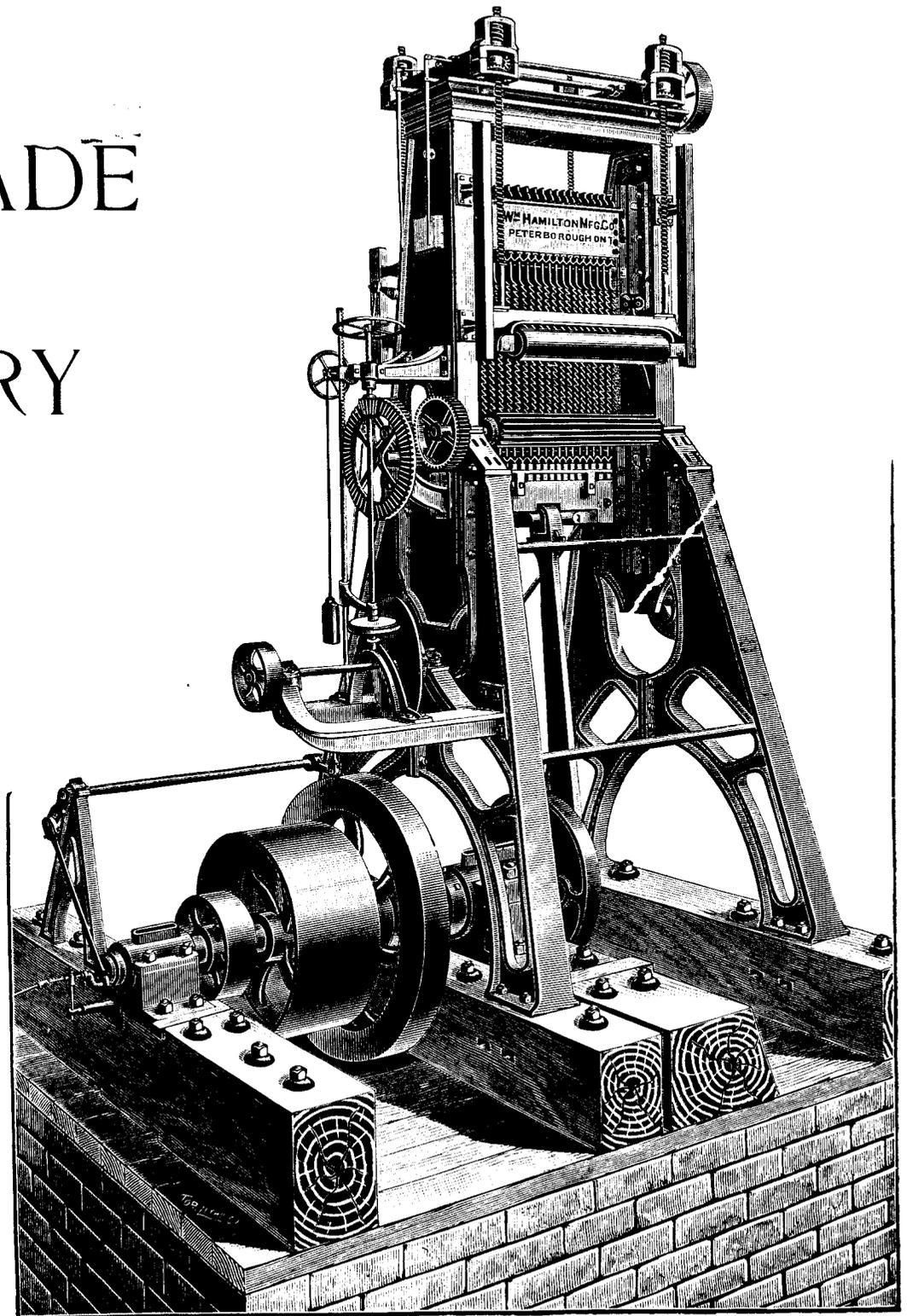
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Lumbermen Again in Session

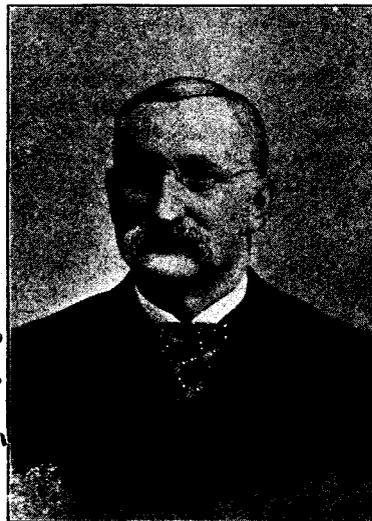
ANOTHER IMPORTANT MEETING OF ONTARIO LUMBERMEN.—THE COMMITTEE SUBMITS THE REPLY RECEIVED FROM THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT.—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN FAVOR OF IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.—MR. CHARLTON AGAIN OPPOSES RETALIATION.—CONSIDERATION FOR THE HARDWOOD TRADE.

At a meeting of lumbermen held in Toronto in August last, a committee was appointed to present to the Ontario government the resolution passed at that meeting. For the purpose of hearing the report of this committee, and also to consider what further steps should be taken in the interest of the lumber trade, invitations were issued for a meeting of lumbermen to be held in the Board of Trade Building, Toronto, on October 6th. The attendance was not as large as on the previous occasion, when the sale of government timber limits had brought to the city a large number of lumbermen from outside points. Notwithstanding, there were present nearly one hundred persons interested in the lumber industry, and the meeting proved to be of great importance, resulting in lively discussions on the different aspects of the trade. The chief opposition to the tenor of the meeting was found in Mr. John Charlton, of Lynedoch, and Mr. Levi Crannell, of the Bronsons & Weston Co., of Ottawa.

When the meeting was called to order there were present, among others, the following persons:

Levi Crannell, Bronsons & Weston Co.,	Ottawa.
J. Fleck, J. R. Booth,	"
H. K. Egan, Hawkesbury Lumber Co.,	Hawkesbury.
Jas. Scott, Georgian Bay Lumber Co.,	Toronto.
John Bertram, Collins Inlet Lumber Co.,	"
John Waldie, Victoria Harbor Lum. Co.,	"
W. H. Pratt, Conger Lumber Co.,	"
Col. Davidson, Davidson & Hay,	"
Robert Laidlaw, R. Laidlaw & Co.,	"
A. L. N. Weller, Ontario Lumber Co.,	"
Chas. D. Warren, Imperial Lumber Co.,	"
J. S. Playfair, Musk. & Geor. Bay Nav. Co.,	"
F. N. Waldie, Victoria Harbor Lum. Co.,	"
A. A. Scott,	"
Wm. Leek,	"
Geo. A. Anderson, J. G. Cane & Co.,	"
Geo. Gall, Gall Lumber Co.,	"
Thomas Southwork, Clerk of Forestry,	"
C. H. Clark,	"
T. Barnes, Muskoka Mill & Lumber Co.,	"
C. E. Ayer,	"
S. Crangle,	"
C. A. Maston,	"
H. C. Salmon,	"
Jas. Tennant,	"
Robert Fleming,	"
C. H. Mortimer,	"
A. Oakley, Davidson & Hay,	"
John Gray,	"
Joseph Oliver, Oliver Lumber Co.,	"
Hugh Munro,	"
S. C. Kanady,	"
C. E. C. Newton, Chas. Newton & Son,	Victoria Harbor.
C. W. Newton,	"
C. H. Foster,	Collingwood.
W. S. Toner, Toner & Gregory,	"
D. G. Cooper,	"
Alan McPherson,	Longford.
J. S. Pinch,	Owen Sound.
D. Hadden,	Foxmead.
John Charlton,	Lynedoch.
D. Davidson,	Penetanguishene.
C. Beck,	"
Dr. Spohn,	"
C. S. Hanes, Blind River Lumber Co.,	Blind River.
W. R. Rodd,	"
E. W. Rathbun,	Deseronto.
O. G. Anderson, Anderson Furniture Co.,	Woodstock.
Wm. Laking,	Hamilton.

Jas. Brennan, M. Brennan & Sons,	Hamilton.
H. S. Brennan,	"
Robert Watt,	Warton.
J. P. Newman,	"
Angus McLeod,	Bracebridge.
Geo. Towner,	Trout Creek.
Geo. Cormack,	Whitby.
D. C. Cameron, Rat Portage Lum. Co.,	Rat Portage.
C. M. Bowman,	Southampton.
C. G. Marlatt,	Oakville.
J. Harriman,	Niagara Falls.



MR. LEVI CRANNELL,
(Bronsons & Weston Lumber Company, Ottawa.)

P. J. Loughrin,	Sault Ste. Marie.
John Piggott,	Chatham.
Jas. Playfair,	Midland.
J. Chew, Chew Bros.,	"
Jas. Vincent, Arthur Hill Co.,	"
F. R. Weston,	"
P. Potevin,	"
D. L. White,	"
C. W. Carter,	Fesserton.
Geo. W. Stevens,	Buffalo.
Wm. Irwin,	Peterboro.

The chair was again taken by Lieut.-Col. Davidson, and Mr. A. A. Scott was appointed secretary.

The chairman then read the notice calling the meeting, and said: Gentlemen,—You have all, perhaps, followed more closely than I have the action that has been taken with regard to the lumber business since we last met. I have no doubt it has been disappointing to a number of you, but from what I have been reading in the party newspapers, I think it only a forerunner of what is likely to follow. This meeting will be better able to express its views after it has heard the report of the committee appointed to wait on the government. After this report has been received, should there be any other business, I would like to limit the speeches to fifteen minutes; I think that is necessary in order to get through the business in a reasonable time. I think everybody can say all they wish within that time. The first business, then, is the report of the gentlemen who waited upon the government.

Alderman Scott presented the report, which was as follows:

Your committee beg to report that, by appointment, they waited on the government of the province of Ontario, all the ministers being present but one, and presented the resolution. After a very extended discussion of different phases of the subject of the resolution, your committee were informed that the request would be very carefully considered. Your committee were also informed that the Lumbermen's Association had requested the government to defer their decision until that association had an opportunity of being heard in opposition to the request contained in the resolution. As that association has not held a meeting of its members for many years and is practically defunct, your committee regard the request as wholly unauthorized and an unwarranted assumption of authority. Yesterday your committee received the report of the government, which reads as follows:

"The government has had under consideration the resolution passed at the meeting of lumbermen held on 19th of August, and has had the benefit, furthermore, of the discussion which has taken place in the public press, as well as the letters which have been addressed to the Department from time to time upon the subject. A deputation of American owners of limits also waited upon the government some time ago, and urged their views.

"I understood that a meeting was to be called of the Lumbermen's Association of the province of Ontario, and was asked by a representative of that association that action should be deferred until their meeting took place. Subsequently it was intimated, for reasons that I am not aware of, that the meeting would not be held.

"It has already been announced that the government entertains the opinion that during the currency of the existing licenses such action as was proposed by the resolution of the meeting of 19th August could not well be taken. I may say, however, that the government is very carefully considering what policy should be adopted with reference to logs cut after the expiration of the existing licenses, and it is hoped that in a short time the public will be made aware of the course which may be determined upon."

(Signed) J. M. GIBSON.

From this it appears that the government has decided not to grant the request so far as existing licenses are concerned, and that the matter so far as timber cut under future issues of licenses is concerned, is still under consideration. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) { JAMES SCOTT.
JOHN WALDIE.
JOHN BERTRAM.
E. W. RATHBUN.

Ald. Scott: Mr. Chairman, it is my duty to move the reception of this report. I did feel in the earlier part of the day that I would make some comments in connection with the matter. Upon further consideration, however, I have decided to defer anything I may have to say on the subject until a little later on. I desire only to express my regret—and I think I can speak for a large number of those who are present this afternoon—that the government has not seen fit to act promptly with regard to timber cut under licenses current at the present time. I am aware that there is some difference of opinion upon that subject, but if I interpreted the meaning of the resolution, and the temper of the meeting at which the resolution was passed, I think I am justified in saying that the lumbermen of the province of Ontario, by a very large majority, felt that the government ought to have acted even with regard to the present licenses. (A voice: "That is right"). That they have not done so, as I said before, I regret exceedingly. The position that Ontario lumbermen find themselves in to-day is simply this, that there is a penalty and fine on them of two dollars per thousand feet for doing business in Canada. That condition of affairs arises through no action of theirs; it arises entirely through the action of men whose representations to the government have been accepted as a policy to be pursued in regard to this matter on behalf of the province. It does seem to me to be an anomalous position for lumbermen to occupy, that the men who brought about this condition of affairs by their representations and their actions at Washington should have their action confirmed in the province of Ontario. These men should hardly have any standing in the province of Ontario on this question, because it is

through their action, through their direct action, their special efforts at Washington, that this condition of affairs was brought about. Therefore, I say that I feel somewhat humiliated, as a lumberman, that their view of the question, so far as the present licenses are concerned, has prevailed with the government of the province of Ontario. I wish to say one word with regard to the Lumbermen's Association of the province of Ontario. (Mr. Beck: "We haven't got any.") I quite agree with Mr. Beck that we have not got any. That association, as you know, has not met for several years, some of you being members of it; it has not been called together for years, and until this crisis arose it would not have been possible, on any other question, to have got a dozen—I venture to say, half a dozen—members of that association present, and for any officer of it to presume to speak on behalf of the association to the government of the province, asking that the government should defer action



MR. C. E. C. NEWTON,
(Chas. Newton & Son, Victoria Harbor.)

until that association had been heard in opposition to the resolution of the meeting of the 19th of August, is, to characterize it very mildly, an outrageous assumption of power. I do not know who he is—I did hear a name, but I don't know whether it is correct or not—but I say he had no right to speak for me in that matter, and there are other members of the association who will say he had no right to speak for them. I wish simply to protest against the effort that was made to counteract the influence of the meeting of the 19th of August by introducing in this side-handed way an association whose members would be very glad if their subscription fees which are in the bank to-day were returned to them. (Applause). Gentlemen, I shall not enter into the merits of the case until later on. Possibly I may have an opportunity of doing so, but I take my seat by moving the reception of this report.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

Mr. John Waldie: In seconding the reception of the report, I think perhaps at this early period of the proceedings that the position of the lumbermen, especially of the western portion of Ontario, should be thoroughly presented to the meeting, and with the permission of the meeting I will try to give a short resume of the position and conditions that exist to-day.

In discussing the Ontario-Georgian Bay lumber question, we require to look back into the past as well as into the future. Prior to 1890, beginning with the time the Michigan mills began taking saw-logs in quantities from Canada, conditions were equal, there being a \$2 export duty charged on the log by the Canadian government and a \$2 import duty charged on sawn lumber by the American government, and in this way the condition of the saw mill industry of the two countries was on an equality. In 1890 the Michigan mills and those supplying logs to them from Canada agitated for a removal of the export duty on logs, which resulted in an agreement that the American government should reduce the import duty on lumber to \$1, and the Canadian government withdrew the export duty of \$2 on logs. Under the Wilson Act the American government put lumber on the free list. The Presidential election of 1896 resulted in the return to power of the Republican party, who advocated a protective policy; but this is the same party who made the agreement with Canada that if there was no export duty

charged on saw-logs, the import duty on sawn lumber should only be \$1. After the President-elect was installed and the Congress of 1897 had assembled, the Dingley tariff bill was introduced, with a \$2 import rate on sawn lumber. The Michigan mill owners, knowing this to be a violation of a national agreement made on their behalf between the government of the United States and the government of Canada, sought by legislation at Washington to prevent Canada returning to the conditions existing before the J. G. Blaine agreement. They, therefore, inserted a clause by which a \$4 rate will be charged when Canada exercises her unquestioned right and returns to former conditions of a \$2 export duty on logs against a \$2 import duty on lumber. In this way, through legislation at Washington, the Michigan mill has the advantage over the Canadian.

REMEDY PROPOSED.

What remedy do we propose whereby Canadian mills may be placed on even terms? First, should we impose an export duty on logs? This we believe is unnecessary, as there is a simpler and better method, viz., by asking our provincial government to add to the licenses to cut timber, when re-issued on the 30th of April, 1898, a clause that all saw-logs shall be manufactured into lumber at Canadian mills. This is not a new condition; it was approved of by order-in-Council, and governed in the late sale and in one previous, but has not been inserted in the license, and has been so far inoperative. What will be the effect? It will give employment at the Georgian Bay saw mills to 4,000 men and boys at the mills alone for from six to eight months in the year, besides benefitting all other industries incident to the production of the mill machinery, and supplies incident to a manufacturing plant. We have mills at present on the Georgian Bay capable of cutting 350 million feet of lumber by working only ten hours per day. If night crews were used 500 million feet could be cut. Now, the question is whether it is in the public interest that the Canadian mills should get fair play and saw 350 million, or that they should be placed at a disadvantage of \$2 per thousand as against Michigan mills, or whether they shall saw 100 million feet of Canadian logs and allow 300 million feet to be sawn in Michigan. That is the question for the government and the people of this province to decide. The log supply of the Georgian Bay is taken largely from two principal streams, viz., the Spanish and French rivers. The work of transforming the log into lumber costs the same in both countries where railway advantages exist, the Michigan mill having a considerable advantage in sale or use of refuse.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Then, the timber cut under license is the property of the people, and should be dealt with for the benefit of the people. If this principle is admitted our case is won, for no one would deny that it is in the public interest, first, to conserve our forests, and next to give employment to our citizens. Can the government of Ontario interfere with a license issued during the current year? That question I would answer by citing the additional regulations just recently issued. This new regulation being a new condition, does it attach to present licenses or not? If not, there was no need for it. The license being an annual agreement or contract, the government have always advertised that the holders must subject themselves to whatever regulations the government may consider the public interest requires, and in the past many changes have been made. An important one was the taking of the right to cut hardwoods, which was granted in old licenses and taken out without consent of the licensees. This, and many other instances which can be quoted, clearly shows that on a renewal of a license new conditions can be added. Finally, as the Georgian Bay district is the one chiefly affected, action by the Ontario government would relieve us from the oppression of a foreign law, and in no way interfere with other portions of Canada where conditions are different. All we ask is the minimum of interference, giving the maximum of relief. If the logs cannot be cut in Canada, the owners will have to follow them to Michigan, and no Canadian wants either to go there in person or to be obliged to send his son there to look after his interests. Some of the largest mill-owners have already closed down their mills and are selling logs to Michigan buyers.

This is not only a Georgian Bay saw-mill question, but saw-mill men elsewhere are interested. I hold in my hand a telegram from a leading saw-mill industry

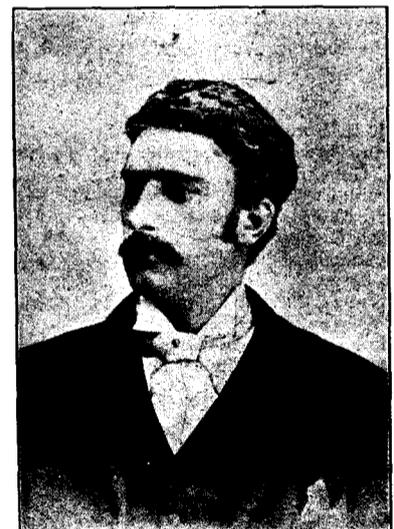
in Sarnia, which with your permission, sir, I will read:

SARNIA, ONT., Oct. 6th, 1897.

Cannot be present at meeting to-day. Give you full power to vote in our name in movement to urge the government that the crown lands timber be manufactured in Canada, or that a strong export duty be imposed, and we further say there should be a duty on American lumber coming into Canada.

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Mr. Waldie, continuing: I have also met gentlemen, even in the City of Ottawa, Messrs. Wm. Mason & Sons, who say they are heartily in sympathy with our movement. I feel that a great injustice is being perpetrated on the industry in the Georgian Bay if the government of Ontario take no action; but I fully believe the government will take action, because governments are composed of men appointed by the people, and if I judge correctly the people of Ontario desire this to be done. (A voice: "Hear, hear"). Now, where are we to-day. We have facilities for taking out 400,000,000 feet of logs in the Georgian Bay district. Out of that 400,000,000 feet, under existing circumstances, not 100,000,000 will be manufactured in the Dominion of Canada, and half the mills on the Georgian Bay will be standing idle. One of the wealthiest and oldest lumber companies in Canada, Cook Bros., who have ample wealth, ample limits, ample mills, have closed their mills and sold their logs to Michigan. Is this in the interests of Canada? Is it in the interests of the people of Ontario? I say that in the interests of the people of Ontario every pine tree on the crown lands should be utilized to give employment to the industrial inhabitants of this country. (Hear, hear.) Now, it is not fair that these Michigan mills should be subsidized from Washington by two dollars per thousand as against mills equally equipped and capable on the Georgian Bay owned by Canadians. It is not fair to the Americans who have bought limits here and constructed or leased mills, that they should be sacrificed to the interests of the Michigan mill man who has no interest here beyond getting his logs, and who claims that we are an inferior people. I am not of that opinion at all; I think we are a superior people every time. I am heartily in favor of the proposition embodied in the resolution, and will give it my undivided support until the end of the



MR. C. W. NEWTON,
(Chas. Newton & Son, Victoria Harbor.)

chapter. I don't want to see Mr. Bertram's son become an inhabitant of Michigan; I don't want to see Mr. Beck's son become an inhabitant of Michigan; I don't want to see my own son there; and the result, if no action is taken by this government, will be that our sons will have to follow the log to the Michigan mill to be manufactured. I appeal to the people of Ontario, to the lumbermen here assembled, especially those in the Ottawa district who are not under the same conditions, that they shall see that we get fair play, and that we shall not be hampered and tied down until our birthright is taken away from us and we have got a barren waste. (Applause).

Mr. Beck: Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to say much on this subject, but in the interests of the lumber business we have to come to some conclusion as to what we are going to do. As I understand it the Ontario government has already decided to allow this winter's cut to be exported free. I think that is the general understanding, is it not?

Ald. Scott: Yes.

Mr. Beck: I understood it so, but I read an article in

the Globe last Saturday to a certain extent contradicting that. I would like to get some light on that subject, as to whether it is really settled by the government.

The Chairman: First of all we have to come to the reception of this report. I think that discussion will come up a little later. This report lays out distinctly what the committee appointed by this body got from the government, and now these gentlemen have been talking to move the reception of this report. You have heard it moved by Ald. Scott, seconded by Mr. John Waldie, that this report be received; is that your pleasure?

The report was received.

Ald. Scott: There is no recommendation in the report; it is only a statement of facts, and it commits the meeting to no principle at all.

The Chairman: The notice of this meeting also gives power to take further action with regard to the lumber trade of this province. As I said before, the speeches will be confined to fifteen minutes.

THE PROPER COURSE TO TAKE.

Mr. John Bertram: I propose to follow the remarks which I may offer to the meeting with a resolution which I feel almost certain will obtain the support of ever lumberman present, without exception. I have endeavored to draw it in such a way that it will raise no questions of a controversial nature, while supporting what was really the view of the lumbermen at the last meeting, and asking that the government should take further action in this matter. It would be quite out of the way for me to offer an assembly of lumbermen here any remarks to the effect of the importance of the position which we now occupy in this controversy, which has arisen and has come upon us on account of the action taken by the American government. This meeting and the former meeting fully testifies that this is so. I will therefore confine myself to discussing what further action we may take in this matter, what further action it would be proper for us to take under the circumstances in which we find ourselves. There is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that the crisis is a very grave crisis to some of us, and although there are sections here in Ontario that may not be interested in the same way as we are—the Ottawa district, where no American logs are exported, for instance—yet in the Georgian Bay district and its tributaries and in Western Ontario circumstances have arisen that call for the joint action of every one of us. Now, I am not disposed, and do not think any of you are, to say one single word as to the rights of the position of, and the good will which we all feel towards the Americans who have invested money in Canada. I have taken occasion every time that this matter has come up to express my own desire that they should be treated not only justly, but generously; but after we have said that, there is a duty we owe to ourselves and to our country—we must look facts in the face—and they themselves have brought about the very condition of things which we have met here to discuss and on which we must take action. Now, it is quite possible for us to advocate two or three courses as to what the proper position would be for lumbermen to take up in Ontario. One of them is: We may go down to Ottawa and ask that the Ottawa government, which took power to put an export duty of lumber at the last session of Parliament, should exercise that power and place an export duty on logs equivalent to the import duty on lumber going into the United States. That would be the best way to even up the condition of things. There is no doubt, whatever, that it was entirely in the minds of the parties who had the legislation carried out in Washington that that would be done, because it existed for many years—I don't know how many years. As long, I think, as I have been connected with the lumber business there has been an export duty on logs, and this export duty was only done away with by an agreement which was made between the Government of Ontario and the Government at Ottawa. The duty on lumber was reduced from two dollars to one dollar, and they had free access to our timber. Now, it was from no course taken up by our people in Canada that this was changed; it was brought about by the American people themselves, and we are here to-day to say whether we will allow ourselves to remain in the position that our business, that of sawing lumber, must perforce be taken from Ontario and carried on in Michigan. Mr. Waldie correctly stated the case, that if we are to carry on our business under existing circumstances, those who succeed us will be obliged to carry on their business in Michigan—that is the real state of things.

LOOKS TO THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT.

Now, then, what position would it be just and right for us to take up? I don't think, all things considered, that we could go to Ottawa and ask the Ottawa government to take action, for the simple reason that American people themselves have made it impossible, because they have introduced a retaliatory clause which will cause the duty of two dollars per thousand to be raised to four dollars per thousand; therefore, if there is any other way to straighten out this matter, I think it will be better than to go to Ottawa. We might go to Ottawa and ask the Ottawa government not to put a duty on logs, but to prohibit logs altogether, allow no logs to be exported from Canada at all. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am quite prepared to take up either of these two positions. If it is thought by this meeting that it will be better for us to prohibit the export of logs from any part of the Dominion, I am prepared to join and go to Ottawa and advocate it. But I do not think it is necessary to do that. I think that we here in Ontario have an easier and a better plan than we would have by going to Ottawa, and I submit to you the method by which this should be gone about. In speaking of it, I would say that in the action which we propose to take the Ontario government have already themselves assented that it would be in the public interest that all logs should be sawn in Canada, because they introduced a new regulation at the last sale of limits declaring that the timber which was then to be sold should be sawn in the province of Ontario. Therefore they assent, and we now ask them to go one step further.



MR. D. C. CAMERON,
(Rat Portage Lumber Company, Rat Portage, Ont.)

Now, as to our rights to interfere with the license after it had been issued, I have not been able to see eye to eye with my friend, Mr. Scott, in that matter. I have not been able to join with him in the position which he takes that it would be a proper and just thing for us to interfere with current licenses. There is this to be said about it, that after an operator goes into the woods and takes in his men, teams, supplies and other things, and goes on with his operations under the license granted by the government and subject to the provisions of the license, it is reasonable to say that these operations should not be interfered with so far as the destination of the logs goes, and I am not inclined to blame the Ontario government for the action taken. That has been my own opinion from the very first; but while I go as far as that, I think, nevertheless, that we have the absolute power—you all know as well as I do that we have the power; that has never been denied by the Imperial government themselves, that we have the right to put in any regulation in those licenses that has the interests of the public at heart. That is the position, and it is not denied even by the opponents who do not want the Ontario government to take action at all. It is admitted on all hands, I think, that they have the power. The resolution which I submit is as follows:

MR. BERTRAM'S RESOLUTION.

Moved by John Bertram, seconded by James Scott, that whereas at a meeting of lumbermen held in Toronto on August 19th, it was resolved to present to the government the following declaration: "That in the opinion of this meeting, the exportation of saw logs should be restricted; and with that object in view, the government of the Province of Ontario be requested to so amend the

pine timber regulations that all pine timber cut under license in the Province of Ontario shall be manufactured in Canada;" and whereas the committee appointed to wait on the government to urge the adoption of the report have obtained from the Commissioner of Crown Lands an answer to the following effect: "That the government entertain the opinion that during the currency of the existing licenses such action as was proposed by the resolution of the meeting of August 19th could not well be taken." (I may say, however, that the government are very carefully considering what policy should be adopted with reference to the logs cut after the expiration of the existing licenses, and it is hoped that in a short time the public will be made aware of the course which may be determined upon). Be it therefore resolved, that without expressing an opinion on that part of the government policy relating to current licenses, we declare it to be in the public interest that when new licenses are issued after 30th April, 1898, a regulation be embodied in every license that all timber on the Crown Lands of Ontario shall be sawn, made into square timber, or otherwise manufactured in Canada; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the members of the Government of Ontario and to every member of the Legislative Assembly, and that all who approve of this policy use every legitimate effort to have it carried into effect.

ENTITLED TO JUSTICE.

After reading the resolution, Mr. Bertram said: Now, it is a reasonable thing for us, I think, to give the Ontario government sufficient time—they have had a month in which to make up their minds—but we are absolutely determined in this matter that we are going to have right and justice done no matter who may suffer. This is a matter so vital to many of us that we are determined to push the action as far as we can. We will give the government all fair and reasonable time and terms in which to state their opinion, but we are entitled to an opinion, I think, within a reasonable time.

Regarding the government policy relating to current licenses, Mr. Bertram added: There may be reasonable difference of opinion—you are entitled in voting to hold your own opinion on that matter. The mischief, if any, has been done, because they are into the woods now just as far, I think, as they can go. I know this, that after the Michigan gentlemen were here, with my friend Mr. Charlton (I don't know what special influence they had with the government, I don't know what answer they got), but I can say this of my own knowledge, that they met there on the 7th of September, and that there were individuals in my own district who were waiting during that time; they were waiting and not putting their men into the bush; and within six days after the men were here they were in with their appliances and men. We don't know what answer they got, it was not published, but we know by the effects that took place.

Ald. Scott: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution, which I may support with some remarks later on.

Mr. Beck: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I do not think the resolution goes quite far enough. As far as it goes, I think it is all right. If the Ontario government has committed itself for this year to allow the Americans to take the logs over free, I would not be in favor of it—I do not think they are entitled to have an advantage over the Canadian lumbermen. I propose, in addition to the resolution, that while they are getting the logs without export duty, any logs that are exported should pay double dues and any logs manufactured in Canada should be reduced one-half. I think that would remedy matters for this year, and I fail to see why the government have not a right to do so, as they have formerly raised the dues on all pine timber on Crown lands without giving any notice. All I want is for our government to put us on an equal footing with the Michigan lumbermen, and if what I suggest was done, it would to a large extent place us in that position. The Dominion government could amend the Act so that, instead of two or three dollars duty, the export duty on our logs going to the United States would be equal to the duty charged on our lumber. That would throw the burden on the Americans, and then it would be in the interests of the Michigan people to try and get the duty lowered. Now, they would rather work it the other way. I think the first clause I mentioned might be added to this resolution; the other might be put into a separate resolution later on. These are propositions that it struck me should be considered.

The Chairman: Do I understand you want to move an amendment to the resolution?

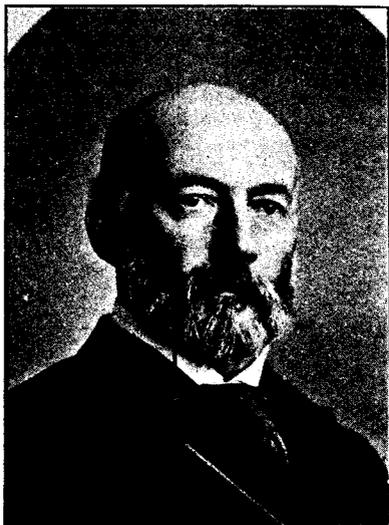
Mr. Beck: I would like to move that.

Dr. Spohn: I think we had better discuss this resolu-

tion, and then if Mr. Beck wishes to bring in another resolution, discuss it separately.

AN OTTAWA VALLEY VIEW.

The next speaker was Mr. Levi Crannell, representing the Bronsons & Weston Lumber Co., of Ottawa. He said: I had a telegram from Mr. Edwards, who expected to be here, and, personally, I regret his absence very much, because I remember that at the meeting in August he coincided with my views very nicely. Owing to fires in the bush, running towards his mill, Mr. Edwards was un-



DR. SPOHN, Penetanguishene.

able to leave last night, as intended. He sent the following telegram:

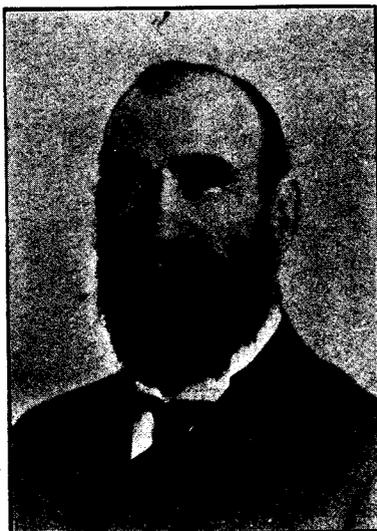
TELEGRAM FROM MR. EDWARDS.

"I sincerely regret at the last moment to find it impossible for me to go to Toronto, earnestly as I desired to do so because of the importance of the occasion. You know my views fully, and I request you to speak and vote for me, as well as for Mr. Whitney, whom I was to represent. I am unalterably opposed to anything of the nature of export duties, or any interference by the Ontario government with license conditions, considering such both wrong and dangerous. If true that the Ontario government indicated to American holders that under their licenses they could not be restricted for this year's cut, while I would prefer from a selfish standpoint that such should not have been done, at the same time American holders of Canadian licenses are tenants of the Crown equal with Canadian holders, and are entitled to the same rights, and I see no impropriety or wrong in the government interpreting to American holders their rights under their licenses, and do not consider the government at all censurable if they did so. I sincerely hope that wise counsel will prevail, and that a few men will not be permitted to seriously injure or perhaps destroy the whole lumber trade of Canada."

W. C. EDWARDS.

Mr. Crannell: Mr. Edwards expressed himself very fully, as I remarked, when he was here before, and the resolution is practically the same thing that was discussed at that time, with the exception that it is changed until another year instead of for the current year, which the original resolution provided for. I think there is no doubt in the minds of the majority of those present that the government has no right to change the conditions of current licenses; they have the right to change the licenses for another year, though. It is very questionable to my mind as to the extent to which they can change. I am no lawyer, but I have heard good lawyers, lawyers of experience, lawyers who have taken a good deal of interest in the Crown Lands regulations, say that while the Ontario government has the right to make changes in their licenses, those changes are only to the extent of a minor degree—they can change for their protection, they can change ground rent and dues, but they cannot make such changes as would destroy the rights which the license holders now have under their license. For instance, I think we all will agree that the Ontario government could not put such a rate of duty on the logs as would practically confiscate the territory. Now, I have no doubt that the lumbermen of the Georgian Bay section feel the present conditions of things very severely. I regret it exceedingly. I am a member of the Bronsons & Weston Lumber Company, one of the largest timber holders in this province, and as such have material interest in the trade. Now, it seems to me an effort should be made some way or other to get the duty taken off of our lumber. We can't stand it, and you can't stand it. You said at the last meeting that you could not stand two dollars, and that

you might just as well stand four. I don't think that is a correct statement. While two dollars is a hardship, four dollars is absolute prohibition; I think everyone will admit that. I also agree with everything you said as to the desirability of having as much as possible of the lumber manufactured in Canada. I feel we should manufacture all raw material here as far as possible—it cannot all be done. Such steps as are proposed must be taken gradually; you cannot all at once pass new laws, turn over new regulations, reaping the benefit of these things. Now, as regards the duty on logs that has been spoken of, it has perhaps no direct connection with this, but it has in a way. We all know the retaliatory clause. I feel that the same condition will exist if there is any discriminatory duty on logs in any way. To be sure, as the case now stands, until December it would not have any effect, but the very minute Congress meets in December the resolutions would be changed over there to cover this particular point. Then we are face to face with the retaliatory clause in force. A great deal was said at the last meeting with regard to the unfair attitude of the United States in putting this two dollar duty on and framing the retaliatory clause. I feel it was not right, but I feel that Canada makes its tariff law, and has a right to make it according to its own idea of its requirement; so with the United States, France and Germany. The United States tariff does not suit our ideas. Surely if we want to have any charge made, it is right and proper, and our duty, to endeavor to see if reciprocal arrangements cannot be entered into. Very well to say we cannot do it; we don't know, we have not tried, and we could not



MR. C. BECK, Penetanguishene.

try until after the act was in force. It seems to me that all of these matters are appertaining particularly to the Dominion of Canada rather than to the local parliament. You all know, perhaps, as well as I do, that the United States have not cut all their timber; they have cut a large amount, but they have not cut within the last few years the annual growth, and they would like an export duty placed on logs here which would bring it under the retaliatory clause. Nothing would please them in Wisconsin better than to have a duty on logs, and it seems to me that we can only make a bad matter worse by taking the action which is proposed to be taken now. I am not in the confidence of the government, but from what I am given to understand, there is no doubt that arrangements have been made and will be carried out whereby a conference of some kind will be entered into and some reciprocity arrangement made. Congress meets in a few months, the Ontario House meets in a few months, and all of this is before the time that the new licenses will be issued, and we will know before then without doubt whether there is any probability of any re-adjustment of trade arrangements being made. If so, surely we are better off to get what we desire amicably; if we can't do it, then it is in order and the proper course to decide what is best to do for the interests of Canada, not for the United States. I hope, gentlemen, that this resolution will be withdrawn. I hope it will be left over until a later time in the season, when it can be discussed with better knowledge and better likelihood of something being arranged, and it may not be necessary at all.

Ald. Scott: I would like to ask Mr. Crannell a question. In what way would the order compelling the manufacture of saw-logs in Canada affect the Ottawa district?

Mr. Crannell: In this way, as I intended to explain: I believe that any order of that kind will be considered by our neighbors to the south of us as another way of getting around the export duty on logs, and as a result their provision will be changed so that it will read to include just such things—and in fact, if I remember right, the earlier provision of the Dingley bill did provide for that, provided for pulp wood and timber and logs all together; then it was changed and the retaliatory clause was broken in two, and that particular discriminating duty was left out. Whether it was more particularly intended for pulp wood or logs I don't know.

Ald. Scott: I would like just to follow out the question so as to get the whole view of the gentleman. Is it only by further retaliatory action on the part of Congress that Ottawa would be affected by this proposed order?

Mr. Crannell: Yes, because I believe that that would do away forever almost with the possibility of getting any reciprocity arrangements, and we want reciprocity.

Ald. Scott: That is no answer.

Mr. Crannell: Perhaps we won't get it that way, but we have not tried. I don't believe in knocking a man down and—

Ald. Scott: You believe in laying down yourself.

Mr. Crannell: I feel we have not been knocked down. Every country has a right to make its own tariff; then, if any particular clause interferes with another country, that country is justified and has a perfect right to endeavor to secure a change in that clause, and that can be done without any humiliation, without admitting you have been knocked down.

Ald. Scott: I would like to get that clear. Suppose the United States did not enact any further retaliation, would this order that we have asked for affect the Ottawa district in the least?

Mr. Crannell: I thought I said only inasmuch as it would prevent our acquiring any reciprocity treaty in any way. I thought I put it that way.

Mr. Leak: If the American government allow our stuff to go in free, what do you think about it then?

Mr. Crannell: I think we are neighbors and it is desirable to have some amicable arrangement.

A voice: You have employed American citizens.

Mr. Crannell: The alien labor question doesn't trouble us at all. We have never had a man in the third of a century I have been in business.

A voice: That is pretty bad law.

Mr. Crannell: I think it is bad law, certainly.

THINKS IT A DOMINION QUESTION.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P.: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I presume I shall take a stand upon this question



MR. D. DAVIDSON, Penetanguishene.

which will convince all the gentlemen present that I am not fishing for popularity, as I feel that I shall be going against the tide and taking a course which is as much as a man's political life is worth to advocate. I do not claim to be the head of the Michigan delegation; it was headed by my brother, W. A. Charlton; I was a spectator. The government made no statement whatever further than to tell them that they would take their representations into serious consideration.

Ald. Scott: Evidently they did.

Mr. Charlton: Yes, evidently they did; the outcome is in the hands of Mr. Scott, I presume. Mr. Scott adverted rather severely to the Ontario government. This govern-

ment have done everything that lay in their power to meet popular demand upon this question—they issued an order requiring lumbermen to employ Canadian labor and to purchase Canadian supplies; beyond that they were unable to go. The officers of the crown have decided not to change the condition of licenses until the 30th day of April next. I contend that they will be unable, when the 30th day of April next comes, to make any provision with regard to the export of saw logs, because in doing so they will be usurping the functions of the Dominion government, which, under the British North America Act, has exclusive control in all matters relative to trade and commerce; consequently they can do nothing in this at all. It would be an act ultra vires if the Ontario government should issue the order, and would be disallowed by the Dominion government.

Mr. Bertram: Is it possible for the Dominion government to stop an order-in-council?

Mr. Charlton: It is possible for the Dominion government to make an order that any province interfering with its functions is ultra vires. If the Ontario government were to take this step, and the result was that the Americans would prohibit the export of lumber from any country prohibiting the export of logs, that would apply to the whole Dominion; and the Dominion government could not permit an action to be taken by a province that would imperil the action of other provinces as well as that province. Consequently, I say, Ontario has done everything that lay in her power—they have made the order with regard to the employment of labor and purchase of supplies; they have informed you that they cannot change the conditions of the licenses until the expiry of the term, and they have promised to take into consideration what other action will be taken. Now, Mr. Bertram said in the course of his remarks that the action of the American government has rendered it impossible for us to impose an export duty, and why? Because, under the retaliatory clause the export duty would be added to the import duty on lumber. Now, it is proposed to prohibit the export of logs. If we prohibit the export of logs, I give it as my opinion that I would infinitely rather face the condition of an export duty than face the condition of the action now proposed. We want to take some action that will secure a mitigation of the lumber duties. Now it is proposed to reach this result in an indirect way, and I say that is not an advisable step to take, and I would rather face an export duty, because I believe that, in all human probability, the American Congress would prohibit the importation of lumber entirely. I don't want to face such a contingency. We have a reputation in Canada for fair play and justice. The position is that we have permitted certain men to invest money in timber limits, to acquire 4,000 square miles; they have acquired them at very high prices with an avowed purpose; they were permitted to make the best use of the property their money bought, and for a number of years have been permitted to export their logs. I hold it would be an act of bad faith on the part of the Ontario government to change radically and completely the conditions under which these men purchased their properties, and practically confiscate them. These men cannot manufacture lumber here facing the consequences of adding import to export duty, or having the lumber prohibited from entering the United States if logs are prohibited from going out of this country. They would not dare to do it, and consequently this act would be practical confiscation. We do not want to sell our record for fair dealing by action of that kind. It might be desirable to restrict the output from Canada—it is a great source of wealth that ought to be conserved. If the government wants to do that, let them refrain from putting timber on the market; but having sold this timber, don't then attempt to keep it, and keep bad faith with the purchaser. If it is sold it is beyond government control—it is the property of the purchaser; and that is a view of the case which I think every fair-minded man here, when he considers the matter fully and definitely, will arrive at. The chances that we possess of exercising influence in this matter by retaliatory regulations or legislation are not very good, unfortunately. I am sorry that this is the case. I wish we were masters of the situation; it would be a very simple matter if we were. We furnish the United States with less than 3 per cent. of the lumber consumed in that country. The United States have in the south an inexhaustible supply of pine—some of which is actually sold in our own market, contracts having been taken in our Canadian cities, under our own

noses, from the forests of Alabama. We have to face the facts as they are—that is the condition of things, and if we are wise men we will make our influence felt in arranging our commercial policy with the United States in some other way, and we can do it in a scientific and legitimate way that will tell. But it is no use going on a quixotic crusade of this kind and attempting to bring the United States to terms upon the lumber duty—it can't be done.

Ald. Scott: How are we going to bring our influences to bear on the government?

Mr. Charlton: When the Dingley Bill became law there was not a member of the Ways and Means Committee, not a member of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, the two committees which dealt with this bill, who would say that that bill embodied his views. The members of the sub-committee of the Finance Committee of the Senate were in favor of free lumber. They simply said, "We have to have the votes of the men in favor of a two dollar duty, and in order to get those votes we have to forego our own convictions and allow lumber to be taxed two dollars." I was assured in Washington that the time to place this before Congress was when the tariff was out of the way and when the question could be considered upon its own naked merits, and not mixed up with other business interests, the support of each of which was necessary to the passage of the entire bill. The time to secure a reduction of the bill is before us; the time is when Congress meets again.

MR. RATHBUN FAVORS AN EXPORT DUTY.

Mr. E. W. Rathbun: There are two or three points referred to by Mr. Charlton that I would like to review with you, and with your permission I will give you the way they appear to me. In the first place, as to the remark that the Ontario government could do nothing further than what they have done, it appears to me that if the Ontario government can legally sell limits with the condition that the logs shall be manufactured in this country, and the Dominion authorities do not interfere with that as an infringement upon their rights, then it is quite within the province of Ontario to say upon the renewal of licenses what the other conditions shall be. ("Hear, hear.") Now, it appears to me quite out of reason to suppose that the licenses that have been issued year after year, with the conditions of change vested in the power of the Ontario government, and which have been recognized and applied and new licenses sold with the very conditions that we ask for, it seems to me quite out of reason that the Dominion government should in any way interfere with these rights—they honored them all through the past. Then, again, about the Alien Bill—I don't think the action of the Ontario government amounts to anything at the present time. We have suffered in very many parts of the province from the labor coming in from the United States, but it was under abnormal conditions. To-day, with the normal conditions of trade existing in the United States and here, there is no danger, I think, of any amount of labor coming from the United States into Canada. The difficulty we have to consider, though, is this: The government, in their reply to the resolution that was presented, speak of a future action, but, under some understanding, the American lumbermen are into the woods to a greater extent than ever before, and we are confronted with the fact that not less than four or five hundred million feet of pine will be taken out and towed to Michigan. The effect of this simply adds to the cost of every log the Canadian takes out, and increases the handicap we are laboring under. They take these logs to the United States, and, having an advantage of not less than three dollars a thousand feet over what we can produce lumber from the logs from the same territory at, compete with the Canadians, with Canadian timber, in Canadian markets and in the markets of the world. That is a most unfortunate position for the trade to be in. What is the remedy? I do not think Mr. Bertram's resolution will prevent the injury that will be done from the avalanche of logs that will be taken off this year and put into the American mills—not only one year's supply, but almost two years. Consequently, while I support heartily the resolution as being the earliest application that the Ontario government can consistently apply—that is, when the present licences are renewed to stipulate that the timber cut shall be manufactured in this province, I contend that the injury that will take place this year will be of the severest character, not only during

the coming season, but the season to follow. What can we do to counteract that influence except by the application at once of an export duty? I would not put that export duty in force at the present time, for, when the lumbermen at Ottawa met and considered this question, we finally came to an unanimous conclusion (and the Ottawa gentlemen here were parties to it and even seconded the resolution) that the Dominion government should take power to apply this export duty, and we asked that it should not be on the logs taken out during the current winter, but it should be on the logs taken out during the winter of 1897-8. It appears to me that if we can get the Dominion to at once give notice according to their power that the logs taken out during the winter of 1897-8 would go into the United States market subject to this export duty, that would prevent the imposition of the retaliatory clause on any of the stock that would go over this year or next winter until the new logs went over. Then Mr. Charlton in the meantime would have full scope and opportunity at Washington to go ahead with his negotiations. (Great applause.)

MANUFACTURE OUR TIMBER AT HOME.

Now, said Mr. Rathbun, I hold that Mr. Charlton makes one serious mistake in connection with this whole matter. I believe I speak the sentiments of the people of Ontario when I say that we want these logs kept in Canada to be manufactured. We are not trying to get this to induce better terms from the United States, but we are fully convinced that we have no more logs than we can properly manufacture in this province, and our undivided opinion is that they should be kept here for manufacture. It is a duty we owe to our labor, our banks, our loaning societies, our railways. Every one of these great interests demand that the timber shall be kept in this province to be manufactured. It is not retaliation. Further, supposing we put on the export duty; it is not retaliation. Mr. Charlton talks about adopting a conciliatory policy. I ask you, gentlemen, who broke the bargain? There was a bargain made in 1890. There are gentlemen here who know that the United States authorities, this same Republican government which has been referred to by former speakers, made a bargain by which for a one-dollar duty on Canadian lumber there would be free logs. Now, representatives of our new government went there and they received a very cold reception, and returned hopeless of accomplishing anything. We have stuck to the bargain, and the people of Canada would continue to honor it, but the people of the United States have broken it without consideration of Canadian interests, and have coupled with it a threat which is humiliating to every Canadian. (Applause.) The interest of the two-dollar people at Washington is to have free logs, and if we do nothing they will do nothing. This resolution is good and should be accepted, and I don't want to interfere with it, but follow it up with a resolution that the lumber trade of Canada want this export duty applied in the way I said, on the logs that are cut this winter when they go in next year. I contend that is ample notice, and it is in accordance with the resolution of the House; there is no retaliation about it; it is in accordance with the united opinion of the representatives of both parties in parliament assembled. You speak of injurious effects. I want to ask Mr. Charlton if he advocates the policy which his leader, Laurier, advocates—twenty-five per cent. discrimination against the American. Are the Americans going to take any stronger measures to do injury to Canadians because we protect our own interests in the sawing of logs and support it by the whole country. There is nothing that would inspire the United States to make a stronger effort to have a more solid arrangement with Canada than that twenty-five per cent. clause. We are determining to-day whether we shall simply employ men to take out logs and drive them to Michigan and give them the benefit of our skilled labor and manipulation, or whether we shall develop the lumber industry in our own borders.

Mr. Bertram then introduced Mr. George W. Stevens, of Buffalo, as a gentleman who had an intimate knowledge with what took place at Washington last winter.

EXPECTS CANADA TO TAKE ACTION.

Mr. George W. Stevens: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—I spent about three months in Washington, or perhaps a little more, representing the Arthur Hill Company, in the interests of a little tariff or no tariff on lumber. I had access to the homes of half at least of the United States senators, where I had the privilege of going evenings and conversing with them on this matter of a tariff on lumber.

THE PULP INDUSTRY.

Since the tariff became law, I have devoted a great deal of time in trying to ascertain, if possible, in what way, or if there was any way, that we might get a repeal of the law, that we might get the duty reduced to one dollar a thousand. I returned yesterday from the east, where I went to see one of the most prominent men of the National House of Representatives. I am not at liberty to mention the name, but I put the question to him in this way. I said: "The conditions are not equalized, one class of Americans are towing their logs to Michigan and sawing them, and piling up the lumber in the United States market; another class of Americans is sawing their lumber in Canada and employing very largely American tonnage to carry the lumber to the distributing yards, sash, door and blind factories, etc., and have a two dollar duty against it. Now, I said, how can those Americans who are sawing lumber in Canada get any relief?" He said: "Oh, we don't care anything about you at all, we call you Canucks." Well, I said, I don't know that I seriously object to the term, I was born in the country, and I have a warm place in my heart for the country which gave me birth. I said: your two dollar duty has practically prohibited the lumber from coming in. He replied that that was just what they wanted it to do. Well, I said, can you think of any way out of it, when he remarked: "There is no way out of it only for Canada to do something; if the Canadians can do something and make it hot for the Michigan men who are getting free logs, then we can do something for them." He said: "Why, Stevens, we expect it; we are looking for it to come every day, we believe it will come, we don't believe that those fellows over there are a class of men who have no backbone." Why, gentlemen, continued Mr. Stevens, you can't afford to be the laughing stock of a lot of political demagogues. Who was it that put the retaliatory clause in your bill? Michigan men, who are cutting your logs, nobody else. Why did they put it in there? Because they wanted free logs and two dollars on lumber. Then, who fought us the hardest at Washington to get the two dollar duty? Michigan men, headed by the Hon. Walter S. Eddy. Only about 5½% of the lumber consumed in the United States comes from Canada, and it has had nothing to do whatever with regulating the price on the other 94½%. The Americans are cutting their timber off so fast that they need the supply from this country and I told them so. As a revenue measure the lumber duty was entirely out of order. I said they would never get any money out of it and they admitted it, but I want to say to you that the Michigan men wanted two dollars on lumber and free logs, and headed by Senator Burrows, they got it. John Blodgett and some others in Michigan understood well enough how to fix that thing, and they did it. I hope John Blodgett will hear that. I don't care for John Blodgett. (Applause and laughter.) Now, the gentleman from Ottawa, Mr. Crannell, seems to think that if you take any action whatever that Uncle Sam will get offended at you and jump on you again. Uncle Sam expects you are going to do something, especially New York State, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island—all the New England states expect you are going to do something. Senator Morley, of Vermont, told me that if there was any way of digging into this thing he would do it. I said: If you were in favor of a one dollar duty, what is the reason you can't bore a hole into that bill and pull out this lumber schedule next winter? He said: "If we pull out the lumber schedule we will pull out hundreds of other schedules that men are just as dissatisfied over as they are over the lumber schedule, and we will spend our entire time at Congress next session hashing over the entire tariff." He said: "They won't let you get it out, Stevens, it is going to stay there, and you can't bring any power to bear upon the American Congress to get it out; the only way to get it out is for Canada to do something." So, gentlemen, you people belong to the wrong part of the Anglo-Saxon race to have a cotton string up your back. There are too many Irish and Scotch men in this country to be pulled round in that sort of way. You will be like the old German who had a band, and one of his musicians was rather slow about getting round, and the old German did not like it, so he remonstrated with him. At last the musician began to do better, and he thought he would compliment him on it, and he said: "Mr. Miles, I am very much pleased to notice you are quite early of late, you used to be behind before, but I now see you are first at last." You, gentlemen, will be actually first at last. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. E. J. Loughrin, Sault Ste Marie: In substantiation of the last gentleman's remarks with regard to Canucks, we have a very substantial example here in Canada. The gentleman who refused the Trade Ministership in the McKinley Cabinet is to-day president of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company. This gentleman, with others, paid \$265,000 for water power at Sault Ste. Marie to the town, increased the population of that town by 1,200 people in about eighteen months, employed nearly 1,800 men in the woods around, and expended more money than was expended in the building of the Sault canal, or nearly two millions of dollars. Mr. Dingley in his bill puts an import duty on manufactured pulp of three dollars per ton, and we ask to get two dollars of an export duty put on spruce logs so as to counteract this action. You have to protect the men engaged in Canada. We have to pay three dollars a ton, and that means at 100 tons a day, \$300 a day. That mill has got to compete with the Niagara Falls Pulp & Paper Company—why? Because the condition is this: The Niagara Falls Pulp & Paper Co., seeing a scarcity of spruce wood on the the other side—over 239 idle pulp mills in the United States—go to work and build a gigantic plant at Niagara Falls, employ 275 men west of Sault Ste Marie, 90 per cent. of whom are Americans. They take our raw material and we only get 12½ cents stumpage (and it does not pay the bush rangers to look after it), and they tow that across to the other side. There is nearly 200,000 cords of wood taken out of Ontario annually, or 600,000 cords taken out of the Dominion.

Mr. Charlton: Not at all.

Mr. Loughrin: This I take from the American journal.

Mr. Charlton: Our trade and navigation returns say 180,000 cords.

Mr. Loughrin: Your steamboat didn't tow all the lumber out of the country. All we ask for is an export duty, so as to get into the American market, or let them take their duty off—but if they don't take their duty off, let us get what we ask. Why, we have over sixteen rivers from Penetang to Sault Ste Marie and not less than 150 good water powers that would run any pulp mill. As I am the only representative of the pulp business, I would ask you to consider this matter, and I think that resolution will cover the ground. If there is anything that is going to populate and be a benefit to the country, to the wage-earners of the country, the mills, minerals, etc., anything that is going to develop the north shores of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, it is this.

AN ONTARIO QUESTION.

Mr. C. E. C. Newton, Victoria Harbor: I feel that I am rather out of place perhaps in addressing you, as my interests in the lumber trade are small, still they say that out of the mouths of babes and sucklings there may come a word of truth. I will try to reflect the remarks of a gentleman who addressed you last August, but who, owing to an accident, is not here to-day. I refer to Mr. H. L. Lovering. He spoke for the lumber industry, for the lumbermen, and also for the men themselves. I am in this position at the present time, being reeve of the small township of Tay; but unfortunately, that township has two of the largest industries almost that we have in the Georgian Bay district, the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. and the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., as well as other smaller mills. When I returned from the last meeting, some of my friends asked me as to the result of the meeting, and I told them what Mr. Edwards and other Quebec people had said, and the answer they gave me was: "They are Quebec lumbermen; what has Quebec to do in Ontario—we are Ontario people, we can direct and carry out our own matters. These men may have interests in Ontario, but do they bring a log down to the Georgian Bay?" Again they said "What was the motive?" and when I had told him, one of the gentlemen stated that in 25 years the probabilities were that there would be no logs left in the Georgian Bay district. Then all that section would have to go to Quebec for their timber, and instead of buying it for six or seven dollars a thousand, they would have to pay ten or twelve dollars; that was the scheme. I may say that I represent the workmen of my district who are dependent upon the lumber industry, and I protest against any interference from the Quebec men.

Mr. Crannell: I wish to tell the gentleman that there was not a man from the province of Quebec here at the last meeting.

Mr. Newton: Do you draw your supplies from Ontario or Quebec?

Mr. Crannell: Very largely from Ontario. We own 1,100 miles of timber limits in Ontario.

Mr. Newton: That is the opinion and feeling, anyway. We feel in Ontario we can look after our own affairs. I have the courage to say that if the government won't give us the answer which we want as lumbermen, they will get the answer in a shape and form before very long that they will not particularly care about.

FAVORS AN IMPORT DUTY.

Mr. D. C. Cameron (Rat Portage): I did not have the opportunity of meeting you at your previous meeting, but I assure you it affords me much pleasure to be here to-day to listen to the discussion that has taken place. I come from Rat Portage, where we have a little timber and a few mills, and where we manufacture the logs we cut for the western trade. Our interests are not as large as those on the Georgian Bay, and I will therefore not ask for any personal consideration, but would just submit the position and conditions as they prevail in that district and ask you to consider the whole question on the broadest possible ground as you present your case to the government or governments of Canada. I believe this is a matter that should be taken before the Dominion government. I do not think it possible for the people of Ontario to pass legislation that will not have a similar effect, so far as Canada is concerned, as the legislation or regulations that will be made at Ottawa. Therefore, as the Dominion government have absolute control and power to deal with the matter, I think it rests with them. In the Lake of the Woods district we produce annually some sixty millions of pine lumber, which is distributed throughout the Northwest. We bring in a portion of our logs from Minnesota, and in that respect are at the mercy of the regulations that may go into force in the United States. One matter, however, which I think should be placed before the government, is the fact that we have free lumber coming into the market. Probably you are not as much affected by that as we are. To the extent that that lumber comes into Canada you are, as lumbermen, injured by it. The point which I wish to ask you to take up is the question of an import duty on lumber. Why should the people of this country, or any portion of them, be submitted to the unfair competition to which they are being submitted? The lumbermen who are affected by the present tariff have to contribute in the way of high tariff duties on all the commodities which they require for the production of their article. We are so situated in the west that we have no means of competing with our American neighbors; therefore while there is a difference of opinion as to the manner in which the export duty on logs should be dealt with, there should be no difference as to whether we should have an import duty on lumber or not. Lumber is admitted free into Canada notwithstanding the fact that there is a duty on lumber going into the United States. That is the point I would have you take up and impress upon the Ottawa government. While I support the resolution and sentiments expressed by Mr. Bertram and Mr. Rathbun, I would move that the matter of import duties be taken up, and that both be taken up with the government at Ottawa.

DR. SPOHN SPEAKS.

Dr. Spohn (Penetanguishene): It has been questioned whether the Ontario government has the power or not to compel the manufacture of logs in Ontario. That question has been settled without doubt. The Ontario government some years ago passed an order-in-council that the logs should be manufactured in the country. They also connected this resolution with the last sale. This has not been questioned by the Dominion government, so that so far as their powers are concerned on this particular question, there is no doubt they have the power to do so. Then, in reference to their changing the conditions of the licenses: The Ontario government at one time only charged 71 cents stumpage; they changed that to \$1.25, showing that they have the power, and have exercised it, of changing the conditions of the licenses from one year to another. Although I regret that the Ontario government did not see fit in their wisdom to change it this year, we must not forget that in the dealings of governments they are bound by certain trade and commercial lines just the same as anybody else. I think they have not the power to make the change in the middle of the license year. Now, I take exception to some of the remarks

made that our motive in advocating this solution of the question was retaliation. This is a mistake. There is no retaliation about it. We are simply looking after our own affairs in a business sort of way. We have on one side the United States government offering a bonus of \$2 per thousand for every board that is manufactured in the United States from Canadian logs; in other words, depriving the Canadian workmen of their natural birthright, the manufacture of logs in our country; and they have actually done a little legislating right here in our own country, for they have added a clause to the Dingley Bill that enacts (in reference to New Brunswick) that if the logs were manufactured into lumber by American labor, the lumber would pass into the United States free of duty. In other words, they put a tax of \$2.00 per thousand on Canadian labor on Canadian soil. In view of all this, surely it is time for the government to say that our workmen as well as the lumbermen shall have some protection from this kind of legislation. Surely the government won't stand idly by and allow our logs to be taken to Saginaw, cut into lumber by American labor and then brought back to Canada free of duty, while our mills are shut down and our workmen deprived of a livelihood. They must be told that after this license year expires not one log can be cut for exportation. In reference to the telegram that came from Ottawa expressing the hope that we would take this into our consideration and would not be led away by a few persons. Who, I would like to know, do they mean by a "few persons." We want them to understand that the "few persons" in this case means the province of Ontario and the people of Ontario, except, perhaps a very few interested the other way. The only persons that object are a few Ottawa lumbermen who are not affected in the slightest degree. Their logs cannot be exported to the United States; they must be cut in Ottawa, and it makes no difference to them whether the mills at Georgian Bay are closed or not, or whether the towns and villages of the Georgian Bay are depleted of their population or not. It strikes me as a little selfish that they should wish to control this whole country in reference to a question that concerns them not one bit. My friend here admitted that all logs cut in the Ottawa river must be manufactured there—they cannot be exported to the United States.

Mr. Charlton: I beg your pardon, I did not.

Dr. Spohn: I so understood him, but anyway it is a fact that the Ottawa logs cannot be exported—they must be manufactured in the country and consequently the dire effect resulting from the exportation of logs does not apply to their district. With a difference of more than \$2 per thousand on freight, with the opportunity of selling 60 per cent. of their product to Great Britain, they care little what becomes of the rest, and with these advantages in their favor they can afford to look with indifference on the wrecking of the lumber interests on Georgian Bay. They can afford to take a lower price for their coarser grades when they sell their higher grades at a better price. Everyone in the lumber trade knows that the great profit to the country is not in getting logs out of the woods, but in manufacturing the logs into lumber, and while the Georgian Bay men may be patriotic, dollars tell; and when they can get a better price for their lumber in logs to sell to the United States, they cannot withstand the temptation, and the result is they are sent to Michigan to be manufactured, and our workmen are deprived of that right. (Applause.)

Mr. Robert Watt (Warton): I quite agree with the last gentleman as far as he has gone, but I think he ought to go a little further and apply it to the licenses now existing, and compel the manufacture of the timber in Canada. There is another matter that has been referred to, viz., the import duty on lumber coming into Canada. There is a great deal of coarse lumber coming in here at the present time, and I think it very important that the Canadian government should put an import duty on American lumber. They take our logs and manufacture them, put the good lumber on the market, and the coarse lumber they dump back onto Canada, sending their good lumber to England. They get their coarse lumber in here free, and we have to pay two dollars to get ours in there. It is very unfair, and should be dealt with immediately. If there was an export duty on logs it would interfere with our hardwood trade, because it would shut out our hardwood lumber entirely. As it is, we can put our lumber in there notwithstanding the duty. I know a large quantity of lumber has gone in there even since the duty was imposed.

VIEWS OF A DEALER.

Mr. John Piggott, Chatham: I am engaged in the lumber business, but my business pertains more to the lumber yard and planing mills. I have a lumber yard and planing factory at both Windsor and Chatham, and I can speak from an entirely different standpoint than any here to-day have. I would say that the interests of our lumbermen are identical, and it behooves us all to work together for the true interests of Canada. Personally, I am interested in the trade as it is at present. Living on the borders of the United States, I find it very convenient to make purchases there. Within the last year I purchased over three million feet of lumber in the United States, and brought it into Canada. At the same time I don't like to do that. I know the Americans as a class do not consider us at all, and I was very sorry to hear the views of some to-day. It is for us to take what they give us; it is not for us to retaliate. Now, I do not call equalizing matters retaliation. They believe in self protection; we have to follow. I believe it is really in the interests of all lumbermen and all industries connected with the lumber trade to support the resolution. I would very much like to see what Mr. Rathbun proposed, that is, that notice be given that an export duty shall be placed on the logs for next season; I think that is very necessary and proper. As soon as we learn that we can live without the good graces of Uncle Sam the better. If Uncle Sam thinks it is impossible for us to live or transact trade without receiving his good graces, I say it is time for us to give up business. What we want to do is to stand on our merits as lumbermen, and on our rights—I am a free trader—but, as I stated before, they lead and



MR. JOHN CHARLTON, M.P., Lynedoch, Ont.

we have to follow. A great many years ago I met a gentleman on a train, and I asked him what effect would the placing of a duty of 5c. a doz. on eggs have on him, and he said: "It would drive me out of business, I would have no chance whatever, our trade is entirely with the United States." I said: Nothing like having two strings to your bow; I have been to England several times, and I have noticed the large exportation from Denmark and France. Go to the Old Country and you will do better than in the United States. He said: "No, that is impossible, so many of my friends have tried it and it ends in disaster; no use trying it, their ways are so different, and so many charges and obstructions in the way." However, this spring I met the same gentleman and asked him what effect the Dingley Bill was going to have on his business, and he said: "It does not matter to us at all; why, I deal altogether now with the English market." Now, fall back on your resources, follow up Uncle Sam; he exports a large amount of lumber—where does he send it to? Find out, hunt up their markets, go to Africa; there will be very soon a large market in Cuba, cut them out at their own game. We have as good business men as there is on the other side, as good mills as they have, and why shouldn't we be able to hold our own with them? I believe in taking a broad view of the matter. I see the working of the alien labor law. I see a mechanic going over there; a friend has written to him to come and assist him at a certain job; they have men on the railway ferries crossing the river whose business it is to watch parties going over. They say: "Where are you going, what are you going to do?" "I am going to so and so." "What are you going to do there?" "Going to work."

"Well, go back, you are a Canadian, we don't want you." Now, I think that is a blot on the liberty of the nineteenth century. However, I think it is right, as I said before—they lead and we have to follow. How long will our stock of timber last at the present rate of cutting. In a few years you will find we have nothing. It is for us to work for the interests of the many rather than for those of the few; it is for us to reverse the action of Uncle Sam who legislates in the interests of the few at the expense of the many—in the interests of monopoly and combines. It is not the will of the people on the other side that this import duty is placed on Canadian lumber; it is a few of the wealthy people; they don't consider the country, they are not true patriots, they are men of selfish interests. If we don't look after our own country Uncle Sam will. As soon as we have self reliance the more we will be thought of by Uncle Sam and other countries.

A WORD FOR THE HARDWOOD TRADE.

Mr. J. P. Newman (Warton): I have no intention of making a speech at this late hour of the meeting. As a representative of the hardwood business of the Bruce Peninsula, I wish simply to relate a few facts in regard to that industry. Under the McKinley Act we used to send our hardwood lumber to the United States; after the act was replaced by free lumber under the Wilson Act we did not receive one dollar more for it. Now, how has the Dingley Act affected the hardwood trade. As an illustration, I sent a cargo to the United States just before the Dingley Bill became law; I also sent one to the same destination since it came into force at a reduction of 25 cents per M feet, and further, I have been offered a contract of two million feet of hardwood at the same price as I received before the duty was imposed. Now, an export duty on logs means an extra two dollar duty on lumber, which would debar us from the American market entirely. So far as sentiment goes I am in entire sympathy with the action taken in connection with the resolution, but I think so far as the hardwood trade of the peninsula is concerned, it would be a very serious injury to it. We, of course, may find another market, but we are so far from the British market that we cannot hope to compete with the eastern part of the province. I simply relate these facts in the interests of the hardwood trade of my section. While it may benefit pine dealers it will be a very great detriment to the hardwood trade.

FAVORS THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. D. Davidson (Penetanguishene): I think there has been sufficient said against our logs going out of the country to satisfy the most scrupulous gentlemen that are here to-day. Those who have been raised in Ontario and who have the interests of Canada at heart, especially Ontario, cannot feel that they are doing justice to allow our resources to go out of the country in the manner they are going, and getting no return for them. We should without a doubt have all our logs manufactured within our province, which would place us as lumbermen on an equal footing with the lumbermen on the other side. They have more than two dollars of an advantage over us, as the towing of the logs, with the facilities for so doing, does not cost them anything like what it costs us for freight. As far as the Province of Ontario is concerned this question has only one side, and that is the right side, and the people are on that side. To me it seems the utmost folly to allow our logs to be taken to Michigan to be manufactured into lumber there, and then allow this lumber, together with all other lumber from the United States, to come back into Canada free of duty, while Canadians who manufacture lumber in this country are charged \$2 duty to take it into the United States. I am not in the secrets of the government, but it is well known what Ontario wants, and as I believe the present government is an up-to-date government, I feel satisfied that before these licenses expire the limit owners who have mills in Michigan will be notified that under the new license all logs must be manufactured in the province. I am in perfect sympathy with the resolution and will do all in my power to assist in having it carried out.

Ald. Scott: I wish to read a telegram just received from two gentlemen. This is from Hepworth, signed by two who were with us last time, but who could not be here to-day:

HEPWORTH, Ont., Oct. 6th, 1897.

Sorry we cannot be at meeting to-day. We strongly favor the manufacture of all pine saw logs in Canada, otherwise an export duty of \$3 per thousand feet, unless

American government admit our lumber free. Lumbermen of Owen Sound are with us.

J. E. MURPHY and C. H. WITTHUN & CO.

Ald. Scott, continuing: I think, in view of the necessity of getting a vote on this subject at an early moment, it would be unnecessary that I should say anything more, although I wished to reply to some of my friend Charlton's statements and arguments, as well as Mr. Crannell's. I had taken some notes to reply to them, but I think the whole subject has been pretty well threshed out, and even if they are not met by argument I don't think the meeting will lose anything by taking a vote at the present time.

Mr. Bertram: I intend also to forego any argument which I would make in reply to Mr. Charlton. I think we are ready for the vote. I would only say this, that when Mr. Charlton makes statements that the Ontario government should not take this action, the Ontario government does not agree with Mr. Charlton, because they have already taken action, at the last sale of timber limits here, in preventing the taking of the logs out of Canada. The two cases are exactly parallel.

Mr. Charlton: The condition was not made in respect to the licenses that are in question.

THE VOTE TAKEN.

The Chairman: As an outsider, gentlemen, it seems to me that this matter would stand a great deal of threshing out, and I think it is a pity that I have found it necessary to close the debate before everybody has had an opportunity of saying something on the subject if they wished to. I think every man interested in the lumber business should take a personal interest in this question, not only by his presence, but by speaking either in favor of or against the resolution. As a chairman, I have to be decidedly unbiased one way or the other. The matter of the Federal government's duty with regard to the export of logs has been brought into the discussion by two or three of the gentlemen; also an import duty on American lumber—that I understand also is a Federal question altogether. Therefore, to discuss these subjects I feel would require a much longer time than we here are evidently prepared to give it, as it is a matter that requires prompt attention, prompt action, and the enthusiasm of every lumberman who is interested in the business. It is none of my business to say so, but I think these meetings should be held frequently and the matter gone thoroughly into, because it is quite evident by what the



MR. ROBERT WATT, Wiarton.

provincial government say themselves that they are prepared to take some action.

A vote was then taken on the resolution, the result being 42 for and 4 against.

AN EXPORT DUTY ASKED FOR.

Mr. Rathbun then moved the following resolution:

Moved by E. W. Rathbun, seconded by James Playfair, that the Dominion government be urged to give notice at the earliest practicable moment, by order-in-council, of the application of an export duty of \$2.00 per thousand feet of lumber in log or timber form, and an equivalent duty on spruce pulpwood, cut during the season of 1897-8 and exported to the United States, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Secretary of this meeting to the Honorable the Premier of Canada, with the names of those supporting the resolution.

Mr. Rathbun: When we met the Ontario House we were confronted with the fact that the majority of the

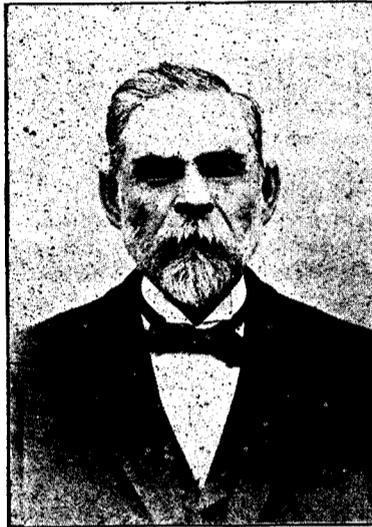
license-holders were against the last resolution, and for that reason it seems to me that we have reached a point where every man should be willing to declare where he stands upon this subject, and then the government can compute the interests that are for and against it, and draw their conclusions. This is only fair to the government.

The Chairman: Then you pass this resolution, that the names of those supporting the resolution be taken.

The resolution was declared carried unanimously.

Ald. Scott: I would like to move a resolution giving effect in another direction, if found advisable, a little later on:

Moved by James Scott, seconded by John Bertram, and resolved: That a committee consisting of Messrs. Rathbun, Waldie, Bertram and the mover be appointed to consider the advisability of petitioning the government of Ontario to grant the request contained in the resolu-



MR. J. P. NEWMAN, Wiarton.

tion just adopted by this meeting, and that this committee is hereby authorized to obtain signatures to such petition if deemed advisable, and to present the same to the government.

Ald. Scott: The idea I have in connection with it is simply this—it is just possible that an effort may be made by some who are interested to the contrary to belittle the importance of this meeting, and of the former meeting that we held on the subject. Efforts I know have been made to do that, and we were told that the men who were here were chiefly men who were not interested in the subject, or if so were interested only to a very small extent, and therefore that their views on the subject could hardly have any weight with the government in determining the course to be pursued as to the request made by the meeting. Now, in order to show that this is a live interest, that the people of Ontario take a deep interest in it, that not only the lumber interests, but other interests are deeply concerned, I propose that if the government shows any very great delay or hesitancy in dealing with the subject, that this committee should be empowered to obtain signatures to a petition asking the government to act and act promptly, and thereby carry out the views of the country at large on this subject. I ask that this committee shall have power in the name of this meeting to do that.

Mr. Rathbun: I ask, in the public interest, that this same committee deal with this export question. They can get information on that phase of the question just as readily as they can get it on the other; they can keep it separate. They can press the Dominion House, they can get others to work it. I hope you will secure the other members of the committee to go on with the work with the Dominion House as well as the Ontario.

Ald. Scott: I have no objection to doing it.

Upon a vote being taken this resolution was also carried unanimously.

Mr. Robert Watt: I want to read this resolution now: "Moved by Robert Watt, seconded by John P. Newman, that the Dominion government be urged to impose an import duty of two dollars on all sawn lumber imported into Canada."

The motion was carried unanimously.

The following letter was received by the Chairman:

GRAVENHURST, ONT., Oct. 4th, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to a circular announcing a meeting to take place on October 6th, I regret my inability to be present. At the meeting held on August

19th my views were those of the minority, so far as the time to act is concerned. I think the Governor-General should declare a policy now, but not to take effect until September, 1898: That if the Americans did not amend the Dingley Bill in regard to the duty on Canadian lumber, that there would be an export duty imposed on Canadian logs; further, I am in favor of placing an import duty of \$2 on American lumber at once.

Yours respectfully,

J. J. MCNEIL.

Votes of thanks were tendered to Lieut-Col. Davidson and Mr. A. A. Scott for their services respectively as chairman and secretary, and to the Board of Trade. At 5 p. m. the meeting adjourned.

MR. JOHN P. NEWMAN.

Mr. John P. Newman, who spoke on behalf of the hardwood industry at the recent lumbermen's meeting, and whose portrait we publish, was born in Norfolk, England, in the year 1842, and came to Canada with his parents ten years later. Having learned the trade of a shoemaker in Halton County, he removed to Listowel in 1865, and started in business for himself, continuing for 22 years. He then went on the road for the North American Life Assurance Company, and in 1889 removed to Wiarton and entered into the lumber business with Mr. A. G. Seaman as partner. In November of last year Mr. Newman bought out his partner's interest in the business. He has a good saw mill equipped with modern machinery, and having a capacity of from 20 to 25 M feet per day, according to the kind of timber sawn. He employs 25 men. The output for this season will be 4,000,000 feet, besides about 1,000,000 cedar shingles. Since going to Wiarton he has handled large quantities of hemlock timber for the Soo canal and other government works, and is now making preparation to handle a large quantity the coming season.

Mr. Newman believes in free trade, but is opposed to giving the Americans any privileges they refuse us.

Numerous testimonials continue to reach us of the value of THE LUMBERMAN as an advertising medium. The "Wanted and For Sale" department is especially recognized as a means of securing quick returns at small cost.

The screens and wet presses furnished by the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, are now arriving at the Morgan Falls mills of the Acadia Pulp & Paper Co., and the whole plant is expected to be in operation within a short time.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Co. have decided to extend their mill, and are adding another 40" Crocker turbine, arranged to work under 70 foot head, which is being supplied by the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, making the fourth of these wheels supplied.

Water was turned into the flume at the factory of the Boston Rubber Co., at St. Jerome, Que., on the 25th ult. The steel flume, which is 350 ft. long and 6 ft. in diameter, was furnished complete, including a 55" Crocker wheel, by the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que.

The Manitoba & Winnipeg Lumber Co., a new organization, will build extensive saw-mills in Winnipeg next month. They have purchased an extensive pine timber limit south of Lake of the Woods, and will construct a canal some fourteen miles to connect with the water-courses leading to Winnipeg.

The Old Ironsides Mine, at Greenwood, B. C., have got their new plant, which was furnished by the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., into position, and are now about ready to ship ore. This property is expected to enter the list of dividend payers within the next few months.

The Dominion Paper Co., extending and enlarging their mills at Kingsey Falls, have placed an order with the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, for two of their 30" Crocker special turbine wheels. These wheels are mounted on one shaft, set horizontally in a steel case, thus doing away with gearing and attendant evils.



A TRAVELLER for one of our typefounders told me of an experience in a western town. Calling at the local newspaper office, he was advised that a certain merchant wished to see him. Locating the merchant, he made himself known. "Oh, yes, I wish to buy some type; I want to get something different from anybody else," was the greeting. The merchant gave his order for several fonts of Jenson type to be used in his advertisement in the local paper, remarking that the publisher had agreed to confine the use of this type to his announcements. Feeling interested in this unusual transaction, the traveller enquired of the merchant as to his methods of advertising, in reply to which he said: "When times are dull I double my space, but when business is rushing I never think about my advertisement. That is the policy I work on." In this there may be some food for reflection.

* * *

HAVING had occasion recently to visit the lumbering towns of Penetang and Midland, on the south-east corner of the Georgian Bay, I was impressed with the small number of men out of employment, and remarked that it must be an indication of better times. At Penetang the mills were closed down, and the town was what we might say "dead." I was told that this condition of things was brought about in this way: For some years past there has been very little doing in the woods in the winter, and many workmen who relied upon this source of employment were disappointed. This fall the outlook was not promising, and, fearing another winter of idleness, they sought new fields for their labors. Some went to the mining regions and others to the farms in the Northwest. As the season advanced, the lumber firms resolved to go into the woods somewhat extensively, and every man in the town found employment, and at wages higher than was paid last year. I hear that from \$18 to \$22 is being paid to woodsmen, while last year from \$14 to \$18 was the scale.

* * *

SINCE I last penned my few casual observations, it has been my pleasure to meet two worthy lumbermen of the Algoma district, Messrs. C. S. Hanes and W. R. Rodd, of the Blind River Lumber Company. These gentlemen, with Messrs. R. Wigle and R. Fader, have an extensive plant at the mouth of the Blind River, in which about \$100,000 has been invested. The company manufacture pine and hardwood lumber, shingles and lath, making a specialty of black birch. In connection with their mill property there is a very valuable water power, surrounded by abundance of spruce timber. Hence the location is regarded as a very desirable one for the manufacture of pulp. The construction of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway has been the means of establishing a very low freight rate to Montreal, in fact, lower than is given from Bay City and other Michigan points. Mr. Rodd tells me that the rate from Blind River by water to

Parry Sound, and thence by rail to Montreal, is only 13½ cents, while the Bay City rate is about four cents higher. The opening of this new route, he says, compelled the C. P. R. to give the same terms. Messrs. Rodd and Hanes are strong advocates of the preservation of our forest wealth. They would not be satisfied with an export duty, but think the government should refuse to allow one stick of timber to go out of the country in its raw state. They came to Toronto on private business, with the object of investigating the prospects for some special trade, but, learning of the lumbermen's meeting announced for the 6th ultimo, decided to remain over. That they were well pleased with the meeting was clearly evident.

* * *

LITTLE over one year ago the removal of Messrs. Donogh & Oliver from Toronto to Tona-wanda was chronicled in THE LUMBERMAN. A few weeks ago I met Mr. Donogh in Toronto, and was apprised that an important change had been made in his company. Mr. Lewis H. Swan has bought out Mr. Joseph Oliver's interest, and the business of Messrs. Swan Bros. has been consolidated with that of the Donogh & Oliver Company. Mr. L. H. Swan becomes president, and Mr. Donogh retains his position as secretary and treasurer. Thus a strong combination is formed, which will undoubtedly result to the interests of all concerned. Of Mr. Donogh nothing need be said. His long connection with the eastern trade has placed him in the front rank of business men. Mr. L. H. Swan is a younger member of the trade, yet his experience has been somewhat varied. His early education in lumber matters was obtained, I think, in Indiana, but later he removed to Michigan and became associated with the firm of J. W. Howry & Sons, who operated at Fenelon Falls, Ont. On their suspension he managed the business for a short time for the Bank of Toronto. Recently he joined with his brother in the wholesale trade at Buffalo. Now, as to Mr. Oliver. I have frequently heard the remark that he never felt at home under the American flag, and no doubt he seized about the first opportunity to return to his native land. Hence we have the Oliver Lumber Company of Toronto, who have established themselves in neat and comfortable offices in the Canada Life Building. The company are incorporated under an Ontario charter, and will conduct a general wholesale business. Joseph's many friends in Toronto welcome him back again.

* * *

THE invincible newspaper man captured Mr. D. Davidson, of Penetang, when in Toronto the other evening, and he expressed himself strongly on the lumber situation. "The people of the province of Ontario," said Mr. Davidson, "hardly realize what a benefit they would derive from the manufacture of timber on the Georgian Bay, instead of allowing the logs to be floated across to Michigan, as we are doing at present. Let us take the town of Parry Sound as an example, and this is only one lumber manufacturing centre out of a dozen on the Georgian Bay. The capacity of the Parry Sound mills, running full time, would be probably in the neighborhood of between forty and fifty million for the season. This would give employment to about 150 men; it would mean that 75 families, at least, would

require dwellings. The trade of the town would be nearly double what it is to-day. This body of people would create a cash market for the farmers throughout the district. They would require beef, pork, mutton, butter, eggs, milk and vegetables. The farmers in turn would be enabled to pay cash to the local storekeeper for what they would require. The men employed around the mills would also create a great source of trade in the town. Besides local retail trade, the wholesale trade would quickly feel the effects; in fact, everybody would derive some benefit from this industry.

"It is hard to calculate the number of mills that would be set in motion, or the number of men that would be employed, for, besides Parry Sound, there are Midland, Penetang, Byng Inlet, French River, Cutler, Spanish River, Thessalon, Blind River, and half a dozen important mill points on Manitoulin and St. Joseph's Islands. All would be benefitted by the manufacture of Canadian logs on the Georgian Bay, instead of in Michigan. As things are at present, the mill men on the Georgian Bay are decidedly at a disadvantage as compared with Michigan lumbermen.

"Then, again, suppose the 150 men we spoke of were employed in Parry Sound. They would probably put in circulation every month between \$3,500 and \$4,000, and at many other places a similar amount. The Ontario manufacturers, the wholesale trade and workingmen throughout the province would be greatly benefitted, as we have said before.

"I think, however, the question is too big and too important to be settled off-hand by an order-in-council. No doubt the government will give this matter their careful consideration at an early date."

Mr. Davidson has a quiet vein of humor, and a little story from him is always worth listening to. The other evening he told a story of a prominent and enthusiastic member of the Methodist church in a northern saw-mill town. A Michigan lumberman was staying at the hotel over the Sabbath. The resident called upon the visitor Sunday evening.

"I shall be glad to have you come to church. You will be made more than welcome. You will here a good sermon, and I am sure you will feel better. Come, my dear friend, come."

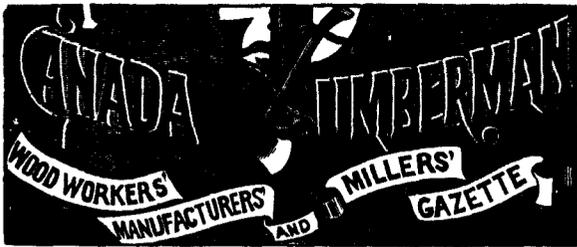
The visitor from Michigan responded: "I'm greatly obliged to you, neighbor, for the kind invitation; indeed, I am. But my wife and daughters 'to hum' over in Michigan look after the church-going and spiritual end of the business. I came over to Canada after logs. Yes, it's logs I'm after, neighbor—logs!"

The Foley Mines, of Seine River, Ont., are now installing two 100 h.p. steel boilers, built by the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke.

Mr. McDougall, president of the Montreal Quarry Co., has bought the pulp mill at Pont Rouge, Que., for a syndicate. It is proposed to expend some \$50,000 on the property.

The Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, shipped last week one of their heavy 50 h.p. slide valve engines, with standard steel tubular boiler, to Desire Thibault, Esq., of East Hereford, Que.

The Monte Cristo Mining Co., of Rossland, have made a fresh strike, and have ordered a complete new hoisting and pumping plant from the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, which has been supplied from their Rossland stock.



MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

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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.

CONSIDERATION OF OUR TIMBER POLICY.

MUCH space in this number is given to a verbatim report of the meeting of lumbermen held in Toronto on October 6th, at which the future timber policy of the country was discussed at length, and resolutions passed memorializing both the Ontario and Dominion governments to take action looking to the removal of the discrimination that now exists against Canadian lumbermen. The interest in the question is by no means confined to Ontario; the influence of the meeting will be felt from the Pacific to the Atlantic; hence we believe the complete report of the proceedings which we give will be especially appreciated by lumbermen who were not able to be present at the meeting.

The outcome of the meeting was the passing of resolutions declaring it to be in the public interest that all timber cut from crown lands be manufactured in Canada; requesting the Dominion government to give notice, by order-in-council, of an export duty on saw-logs and pulpwood; and favoring the immediate imposition of an import duty on lumber.

Regarding the former, the Ontario government had already announced that no interference would be made with existing licenses, which expire on the 30th of April, 1898, and since the meeting a reply has been received from the Premier that the question of entirely prohibiting the export of saw-logs from the province was too grave a question to be dealt with by an order-in-council, and that the timber policy would be fully gone into at the next session of the Legislature.

Dropping consideration of current licenses out of the question, we cannot see that any serious objection can be raised to deferring action until an opportunity is given of having the matter discussed in the Legislature. Just when the Legislature will meet has not yet been decided, but it will very probably be early in the new year, when the first question to be considered should be the policy of the government with respect to timber licenses. To our own lumbermen is due some measure of relief from the present unenviable position in which they are placed by the United States tariff law.

As to an export duty, it seems only reasonable that the Dominion cabinet should be asked to exercise that power which was given to it by special act of parliament. The agreement between the United States and Canada in respect to the lumber trade was broken by the former country. Why, then, should we hesitate to enforce a law that was only removed from our statutes upon the granting of terms that are now not honored. Our wisest policy would seem to be to legislate for our own country, independent of the United States, and the sooner this is done the sooner will our rights be recognized.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the wisdom of applying export duties, the lumber trade is almost a unit in demanding that an import duty be imposed on lumber coming into Canada. This is a matter which affects western Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest very seriously, and other sections of the Dominion to a less extent. An evidence of this is found in the remarks of Mr. John Piggott, of Chatham, Ont., who stated that last year he had purchased three million feet of lumber in the United States. This lumber was distributed throughout the planing mills and retail yards of western Ontario, to the displacement of so much Canadian stock. Further, much of this lumber was probably purchased in Michigan, and was no doubt manufactured at the Michigan mills from Canadian logs, exported from the Georgian Bay district free of duty and shipped as lumber back into Canada. This is only one instance. In the last year United States lumber has been sold in Toronto, London, Hamilton, Montreal, and even Quebec, in considerable quantities. In Manitoba and the Northwest this competition is keenly felt. By means of the wide market afforded American manufacturers, they are enabled to sell the low grade stock in Canada at a very low figure, and the Canadian manufacturer, being debarred from the United States market by a two-dollar duty, is obliged to close his mill and sell his logs to be manufactured in a foreign country. If we cannot have the United States market, let us at least keep our own.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.

THE lumber trade is to a large extent dependent upon agriculture. This is forcibly illustrated in Manitoba and the Northwest, where the abundant crops of this year, accompanied by fair prices, have created such a demand for lumber that the mills are taxed to their utmost capacity to furnish the supply. Farmers in that country are gradually becoming more prosperous, and as funds become available are making improvements in the way of new buildings and repairs. The lumber for this market is now obtained from British Columbia, the Lake of the

Woods district, and the states to the south of the border line. It has always been held that the lumber consumers of the Northwest would strongly oppose the imposition of an import duty on American lumber, as likely to raise the price and give the manufacturers of British Columbia and the Lake of the Woods, particularly the latter, a monopoly of the trade, there being few local mills of any importance.

It is the purpose of this article to point out to manufacturers in Northwestern Ontario the possibility of supplying this market, which promises to grow in importance from year to year. The distance from Duluth to Winnipeg is some 500 miles, and we can see no reason why lumber from the Georgian Bay and Algoma districts could not be placed on the Winnipeg market at the same price as that from Duluth. There is one essential, however, necessary to this end, namely, cheaper freight rates over the C. P. R. For some unaccountable reason the management of this railway have rather discouraged this trade by charging a rate out of all proportion to that charged in other sections. For instance, we are informed that the rate from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, where there is no competition, is from 18 to 20 cents, while for the same distance in eastern Ontario the charge would be only seven or eight cents. Where the railway meets competition the rate is reduced to meet that of its American competitor.

Should an import duty be placed on American lumber our Ontario lumbermen should take immediate steps to capture the market, which to them justly belongs. An outlet would thus be secured for some of the common grades which are now so difficult of sale, as the requirements of the market are chiefly confined to this stock. The people of the Northwest have little to fear from an import duty on lumber.

NORTH-WEST TIMBER RESERVES.

THE Dominion government has announced a change of policy regarding the timber regulations of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, which indicates a growing recognition of the importance of protecting our forest wealth. That portion of the Dominion is, unfortunately, very meagrely timbered, and it is the intention of the government to maintain permanent timber reserves. With that object in view the heaviest timber belts will be withdrawn from settlement, and a systematic policy of preservation adopted. The young trees will be preserved by an efficient staff of rangers, who will patrol the limits. It is the purpose to expend considerable amount of money to lay out a proper fire guard, a sum having been appropriated at the last session for this purpose.

Above the timber reserves at Moose Lake and White Turtle Mountains, where the chief limits are to be found, there are numerous lakelets. These will be connected with wide roads, which will form a complete barrier to the progress of a fire. The open space and the lakes should effectually prevent any further ravages and act as a reliable fire break.

The settlers will be allowed to cut the matured trees only, and by this means a permanent supply will be secured, which will mean a great deal to the country. The officers of the Dominion government having charge of this work are to be congratulated on the steps taken.

THE LATE MR. F. B. ROBB.

The particulars of the sad death of Mr. F. B. Robb, of Amherst, N. S., are already known to readers of this journal. Deceased was secretary-treasurer and manager of the Robb Engineering Co., Limited, and was drowned while bathing at Fox Harbor, N. S., on July 20th. He was born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, on the 8th of November, 1857. His father, the late Alexander Robb, was one of the pioneer manufacturers of Nova Scotia, having established in 1848 the business which has since developed into the Robb Engineering Company.

The subject of our sketch received his education at Cumberland County Academy and Dalhousie College, Halifax, afterwards being especially fitted for his work by a short experience in banking and commercial college course at St. John. In 1876, when only 19 years of age, he, with his brother, D. W. Robb, now president and engineer of the company, took the full management of the extensive business in which he labored up to the time of his death.

Mr. Robb's strongest characteristic was unceasing industry both of body and mind. Having a love of work, and being gifted with quick



THE LATE MR. F. B. ROBB.

perception and methodical habits, he was able rapidly to master every detail of his work, and has been largely instrumental in building up the Robb Engineering Company's business, which has during the past few years extended to all parts of Canada.

The late Mr. Robb had a very sympathetic nature, and early in life was impressed by deep religious feeling, which prompted him to take a prominent part in the work of every religious and charitable organization that came in his way. There are probably few men who have done more personal work in the way of assisting others, especially boys and young men, and by acts of kindness and good council leading them to a higher plane of living both morally and physically. Mr. Robb was an elder and active member of the Presbyterian church of his native town. He was especially interested in the Y. M. C. A. work among boys and railway men, being chairman of the Y. M. C. A. Railway Branch. At the time of his death he was assisting in the management of the Y. M. C. A. Boy's Camp, which every year gathers the boys for an outing at some one of the lovely spots on the sea coast of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. Through his intense desire to do good he was able to wield a large influence, not only in his own town,

but in many districts all over the maritime provinces.

In 1883 Mr. Robb married Miss Jessie MacFarlane, neice of Senator MacFarlane, of Wallace, who, being also devoted to the work of religious organization, has been a congenial companion and helper in this department of his labor. She with her three children have the sympathy of many who mourn the loss of one who was ever a true friend.

CANADIAN WEST INDIA TRADE.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet from Mr. J. A. Chipman, Halifax, N. S., entitled "Canadian West India Trade," which gives valuable information regarding the prospects for extending our trade with the West Indies. Mr. Chipman points out that although some ten years ago the government of Canada granted a subsidy of \$95,000 to steamers engaged in the West India trade, with the chief object of developing the interprovincial and western Canadian business, the province of Nova Scotia still continues to furnish the great bulk of the exports.

During 1895 the value of the exports from Canada to the British West Indies alone was \$1,855,017. Turning to the returns for 1896, we find Nova Scotia exported forest products to the West Indies to the value of \$86,053, while the figures for Ontario are given as \$204. With British Guiana, St. Domingo, Honduras, and the Danish, French and Dutch West Indies, the contrast is equally as great. Nova Scotia shipped to the Spanish Islands forest products valued at \$98,000.

Referring to the Quebec trade, Mr. Chipman says:

"There is one branch of this Quebec trade upon which I wish to give more than a passing notice. It is the manufactures of wood. There are over one and a quarter million dollars worth sold to the British West Indies alone, of which the United States do between \$700,000 and \$800,000 annually, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the balance. What is to hinder the Ottawa district, and the different manufacturers of their wood, to not only capture this trade of \$800,000 from the United States, in the British possessions, but to follow that competition not only into the foreign West Indies, but into South America as well? Quebec supplies the United States with this wood or lumber, and they manufacture and ship it out to southern countries. You say "This looks well, but how is this trade to be secured? The few orders which we have had from the West Indies have been too small and troublesome to warrant us in changing our mode of manufacturing." True; and so it will ever remain, unless you make up your minds that the trade is worth having, and that you will have it, and the whole of it at that. The late Senator Macdonald, of Toronto, told you that it would be yours for the having. You must send men out there, if you cannot obtain all the information and specifications in New York,—men who are capable of taking specifications and all particulars and details necessary to intelligently undertake this work. You naturally say, "this manufactured goods is bulky stuff; how are we going to ship it even if we had the orders?" I have already shown that this present steamship subsidy belongs to you; that Ontario

and Quebec can be exporting a million dollars' worth of the natural and manufactured productions of the two provinces, chiefly the products of the farm, within a year of getting actively into the West India market taking orders. These shipments, augmented by your shipments of manufactures of wood, are more than sufficient to guarantee full loads for a fortnightly line of steamers from the port of Montreal direct to the ports of the West Indies, calling each way at Quebec City, Summerside and Charlottetown, in P. E. Island, and Halifax or St. John, N. B. P. E. Island exports \$93,000, which would be increased to \$150,000 if she had direct steamers. Nova Scotia alone exported to the British West Indies, including British Guiana, nearly two million dollars' worth in 1895. The Blue Book's figures are \$1,672,712, and to all the West India Islands, \$3,449,585, so that you can readily see that steamers loading at Montreal during open navigation may expect that any space unfilled at Montreal will be filled at the lower ports. In point of fact any available space at Montreal could be filled with a cargo for the lower ports, which would be replaced at those ports by cargo for the West Indies and coal for the round voyage."

The C. P. R. have shown their desire of cultivating this trade by sending their commercial agent throughout the West Indies. This agent has recently visited Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara, and reports that Canada is in a position to greatly increase her exports. To encourage the trade the C. P. R. state that they are giving the same export rates to the port of St. John as are current from the same shipping points to New York, and the steamship rates from St. John to the Islands are the same as from New York. As far as freight rates are concerned, therefore, the Canadian manufacturer has an equal advantage with his rival in the United States.

Mr. Chipman is devoting his time and energies to the development of the West India trade, and would be pleased to receive the co-operation of lumber manufacturers. He will probably leave for the West Indies about the 15th of November.

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

We beg to call attention to the advertisement on another page of this issue, of the A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited, Toronto, with branch offices at 193 Colborne st., Brantford; 345 St. James st., Montreal, and the London Machine Tool Co. at London, Ont. This firm carries the largest stock of wood-working machinery, both new and second-hand, of any house in the Dominion, including planers, matchers and moulders, band sawing machines, re-sawing machines, shapers, tenoners, etc., making it possible for them to fully equip furniture factories, planing mills, etc., on the shortest notice, and on easy terms of payment. They also have a large stock of saw mills on hand for prompt delivery, as well as several mill sites, including land, buildings and machinery, all in place ready for operation.

They are also Canadian agents for the B. F. Sturtevant Co.'s celebrated dry kilns, heaters, fans and blowers; S. J. Shimer, Sons & Co.'s matcher heads, and E. Harrington, Sons & Co.'s well-known hoists. Parties requiring additional machinery will do well to write this firm for their newly-issued stock-taking list, No. 41, giving specifications of their requirements, which will have prompt and careful attention.

Persons writing to advertisers in THE LUMBERMAN are requested to mention the source of their information.

LUMBERING OPERATIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

THE lumbering industry has been very quiet during the past month in Nova Scotia, owing to a fall in prices in the English markets and an advance in freight rates, together with extreme drought. The latter part of the season was so dry that reserve logs could not be got to a good many of the mills, which was probably fortunate now that the difference in value in the English market since spring is so great. Taking the season for sawing as a whole, it has been considerably above the average so far as water mills are concerned. The wet spring was very favorable for getting the logs to the mills early, so that sawing began in good time, and the continuance of wet weather enabled most of them to get their cut through by July or August, which is a very unusual occurrence, as they generally have to finish up the sawing season with fall rains.

The general feeling for the coming winter's operations is that about the average stock of logs will be cut throughout the province. The English deal operations will probably be somewhat under those of last year's, and the average kept up by the hope of a revival in the United States, South American and West Indian markets.

The Gold River Lumber Co., Gold River, N.S., have finished sawing for the season. They had a very good year's business; the winter was favorable for logging and the spring very favorable for driving, resulting in all their logs reaching their pond with good water. Their fine steam gang mill being in good order, ran without interruption until the stock of logs was sawn, thus enabling them to clean up their operations earlier in the season than usual. Their cut was about two and a half million feet, nearly all of which was deals for the English market. Formerly they sawed for the South American and Boston markets, and deal sawing was an experiment with them, but it has been satisfactory. They expect to operate the coming winter to about the same extent as last season.

Messrs. E. D. Davison & Sons, Limited, Bridgewater, have done a very large business this season. Their logging operations last winter resulted in the neighborhood of twenty million feet of logs being got into the water and practically safely to their large mills at Bridgewater. The water kept up well through the summer, so the mills ran a good part of the time day and night. Their mills, yards, stores and houses are all lighted by electricity, by a complete plant of their own. Their cut this year has been largely deals, but they do not confine themselves to any particular market. Net financial results is their prime object, and being in touch with all markets, they manufacture and ship to those giving the best financial results. Mr. Frank Davison is president and manager, and Mr. Archie F. Davison secretary-treasurer of the company. The high business standing attained by the late E. D. Davison, the founder of the company, and continued and increased by his son, the late C. Henry Davison, will not suffer under the present management. Owing to the extensive drought, their mills are not being operated fully at present. The outlook for lumber for next season does not point to quite their usual output this winter.

W. & G. Colp purchased a timber property

between Mill Village and Brooklyn, N. S., and have engaged Mr. Isaac Harnish, of Greywood, to put his large portable saw mill on it to saw during the winter. They expect to cut about one million feet of deals, and also intend getting out a large quantity of pulp-wood to ship to the best paying market.

J. & J. Coop, Milton, with mills at Brooklyn, will get out about the usual quantity of logs— one million feet. They also intend going into the pulp-wood industry and fitting up their mill for the purpose by putting cutting-off saws and barkers into a building adjoining their saw mill.

Harlow & Kempton, Milton, are taking advantage of the low water in the river to put another water wheel in their saw mill, and to give it all necessary repairs for a good season's cut next year. Their output this season was about two and a half million feet, and they intend operating on about the same scale the coming season. Their cut this year was principally for South American, West Indian and Boston markets.

Eldred Minard, Milton, has a gang mill, water power, in which he cuts about three-quarters of a million feet, custom work. He expects to cut about the same quantity next season.

Allen & Henry Tupper, Milton Cove, put a new live gang into their mill and made other changes and improvements while the water was low in the river. They saw boards, pine, spruce and hemlock, shipping to American and southern ports. They also manufacture boxes for all purposes.

John Millard, Liverpool, has a saw mill at Milton with rotary saw, stock gang and patent edger. He has not run his mill fully this season, but expects to saw four to five million feet next year. Mr. Millard and Ira P. Freeman have a gang mill at Milton in which they cut about one million feet this season, and intend sawing about the same quantity next year.

H. W. Freeman, Jordan River, has had a very good season for operating his water power gang mill, having cut about three million feet. He is putting in two of the famous Buchanan water wheels in place of Leffel turbines, a new rotary saw mill, made by Burrill-Johnson Iron Co., Yarmouth, a patent three saw edger, made by the Lloyd Mfg. Co., Kentville, N. S., and besides is overhauling his gang mill, shafting and all other machinery in the mill. His intention is to saw six million feet next season. Mr. Freeman has added largely to his timber limits by the purchase of the Doull property adjoining his limits on Jordan River. This property has not been operated for some fifteen years, and is reputed to have a large quantity of good timber.

Young Bros. & Co., Limited, St. Margarets Bay, have about completed their cut for this season, which is nearly six million feet. One million of this was hemlock and the balance spruce. Their operations will be about on the same scale this winter at the head of St. Margarets Bay, while at Ingram River, five miles west, they intend to get out a large quantity of piling and pulp wood. This company owns an immense tract of timber land along the coast, reaching from the head of St. Margarets Bay to East river, a distance of twenty miles, and extending back fifteen to twenty-five miles. There are four large streams through the property and

entering the Atlantic ocean at different points along the coast. The value of the stumpage of one river is said to be one hundred thousand dollars.

W. J. P.

SAWDUST IN THE OTTAWA RIVER.

SIR Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has notified all lumbermen on the Ottawa river that there will be no further postponement of the law which was enacted to prevent the dumping of sawdust into the river. The law will be allowed to come into force on the 1st of July next.

The act prohibiting the dumping of sawdust into the Ottawa river was passed three or four years ago, when Sir Hibbert Tupper was minister of marine and fisheries, but the lumbermen petitioned for delay to enable them to get the necessary re-arrangements in the mills. Year after year since that time a bill has been introduced every session postponing the operation of the act, but the fear that the law will now be enforced is causing some of the lumbermen much anxiety.

Of the six big lumber firms in Ottawa two already burn their sawdust, namely, W. C. Edwards and Gilmour & Hughson. One other mill, that of the Hull Lumber Company, was burned recently, and will doubtless be reconstructed with a view to disposing of its sawdust otherwise than by the river. Wm. Mason & Sons utilize their sawdust to make ground around their mill. There are, therefore, at present, only two mills discharging sawdust into the river, namely, those of J. R. Booth and the Bronsons & Weston Company. But these are two of the largest saw mills in the world.

Mr. Booth states that he has given the question of the disposal of sawdust some serious consideration, but could not arrive at any solution of the problem. The difficulty was owing to the construction of the mill. This is also the case with the Bronsons & Weston Company. Asked if the sawdust could not be burned, Mr. Crannell replied that the question was how to re-arrange the mills and put in machinery to carry the sawdust to the incinerator. He explained that the large mills that have been in operation for from 20 to 40 years were built very close to the water level. Under the mills was a network of beams and girders, which it was impossible to remove. The mills could not possibly be altered to provide for the disposal of sawdust in any other way than at present. The question was one, he said, which had caused much discussion among the members of the firm, and none had been able to work out a satisfactory solution. Mr. Crannell thought it would be a great mistake to enforce the law in the case of old mills. A law might be passed forbidding all new mills that should be erected from depositing the sawdust in the river, and compelling the owners of the old mills, whenever their mills were being reconstructed, to provide other means of disposing of the sawdust.

The mill hands, fearing that the law may effect their interests, called a meeting to discuss the question, at which it was resolved to form an association. It is probable that this association will memorialize the government to exempt the two firms above mentioned.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER INDUSTRY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to THE LUMBERMAN as follows regarding the condition of the lumber trade on the Pacific coast :

"The lumbermen out here are to a man indignant at the Dominion government having left them in the present helpless state as regards the tariff. It would almost appear as if, beyond our own members and a few who have honored our province with a visit, British Columbia is hardly regarded as a part of the Dominion, and our conditions and requirements are either practically unknown or largely disregarded. Business this year will show a marked improvement on previous years, both in lumber and shingles. For some unaccountable reason the price of shingles has not as yet advanced with the demand, as has been the case across the line to the south of us, where their No. 1 shingles, cut 6 butts to 2 inches scant, are now netting them \$1.35 at the mills, while ours, cut heavier and much more carefully made and sorted, are only bringing from 5 to 10 cents less. Some steps have been made to advance prices, but the possibility of American competition has discouraged anything being done in this line. The mill men are experiencing very great difficulty in procuring timber for shingles, as the prices they are able to pay the loggers and come out on the right side has been so low that many of the loggers have abandoned the work for more profitable employment, and the mills have only been able to run when timber was procurable. This state of affairs will assert itself more strongly in the future."

A representative of the Pacific Lumber Trade Journal made a trip through British Columbia in September last, and writes as follows of his observations :

There are six lumber concerns at Victoria that manufacture lumber. The first one visited was that of the Taylor Mill Co. This concern has a capacity of 25,000 feet daily, and in addition has a planing mill and sash and door factory. Besides carrying a large stock of sash and doors, this company has on hand about 1,500,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Taylor tells me that while the lumber business with them is much better this year than it was last season, yet it is not good, and that they only run about half time, with no improvement in prices.

The next mill I visited was Lemon, Gonnason & Co., Capital Planing Mills. This concern saws no lumber from the log, but does a large business in sash and doors and salmon boxes. They also do quite a business in boat building, and are at present building several to ply on the Yukon river between Dawson City and St. Michaels.

The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co.'s mills are located at Shawnigan Lake, about 20 miles from Victoria. This concern has yards both at Victoria and Wellington, and do quite a large business. Capacity of mill is 40,000 feet, and they employ about 60 men. Lumber from the mill at this lake is carried to Victoria and Wellington on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad, which runs between Victoria and Nanaimo, a distance of 100 miles. This concern has on hand about 3,000,000 feet.

James Leigh & Sons have a saw mill in Vic-

toria, with a capacity of 40,000 feet, also a large planing mill, and are well equipped to do a large business.

Joseph A. Sayward has the largest saw mill plant in Victoria. The mill proper has a capacity of 50,000 feet daily and employs about 75 men. This concern manufactures lath, shingles, and all kinds of mouldings, and does the largest business of any lumber concern in Victoria. Mr. Sayward is one of the oldest saw mill men in British Columbia, and is well known to the trade. This concern, while doing quite an export trade, is preparing to capture a share of the eastern rail trade, and are now building a large dry kiln for drying lumber, and are also building a lumber barge, with a carrying capacity of 250,000 feet. At present the mill is running about three-quarter time.

The largest sash and door factory in Victoria, and also the oldest, is that of Muirhead & Mann. This mill concern is known as the Victoria Planing Mills, established in 1875, and during flush times in Victoria did a good paying business, and is now one of the largest and richest sash and door concerns in British Columbia. At the present time the company has a \$300,000 contract for furnishing all material in lumber and inside finishings for the new parliament buildings, which will cost \$1,500,000, and also a contract to furnish the inside furnishing for the Bank of Montreal.

From Victoria you take the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad and go north about twenty miles to Chemainus. Here you find the largest saw mill on Vancouver Island, and one of the most prominent on the Pacific coast, being 84 feet in width and 453 feet in length, with a capacity of 110,000 feet daily. This is the capacity of only one side, as the other side is not equipped, but will be by the first of the year, as the management is now negotiating with the different machinery houses and saw concerns for the necessary equipment to make the mill second to none on the coast. The company employs in the mill 75 men, and in six logging camps 120 men. The mill is run day and night, and has been for the last eight months. Perhaps no mill on the Pacific coast is as well equipped for sawing long timber as this mill, and perhaps no other mill on the coast has as fine timber to cut from, for I believe that at no other place on the coast does the timber grow so tall as on this island. Timber on the main land in British Columbia and in many places in Washington and Oregon grows to be much larger in diameter, but not nearly so high. This concern has, in addition to their saw mill plant, one of the finest bodies of timber in British North America. It was purchased from the Canadian government several years ago. The survey was made under the supervision of E. J. Palmer, the present manager, and was surveyed in such a manner that the company got the cream of the timber on Vancouver Island. The company owns all to 90,000 acres of timber, estimated at 6,500,000,000 feet, mostly fir. This company has very little lumber in stock, as they only cut for orders on hand. Mr. Palmer tells me that his trade is increasing every year, and that he has no trouble in getting a fair price for his lumber. I must say right here that at no mill that I have visited on this coast—and I believe I have paid a visit to all the big lumber

mills—have I found a mill crew better paid or better fed than at this mill. All the employees of this company seem to be perfectly satisfied, and have no word of complaint to offer. I have heard so much kicking from the mill men of Puget Sound about the cheap Chinese labor of British Columbia, but let me say right here that while in British Columbia I visited all the mills in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Chemainus and Nanaimo, and all the time I was looking out for that Chinaman that the Puget Sound saw mill man told me I would find as sawyer, filer, engineer, planing mill foreman, and holding all the jobs in the British Columbia mills; but as a matter of fact, after visiting all the mills, I only found working in the mills 10 Chinamen, and they were unloading slabs at the Royal City mills in Vancouver, and they were employed, so the foreman told me, because they could not get white men, as so many were salmon fishing on the Fraser river. No, this cheap labor of British Columbia is all a fake. Now, let me give you the wages paid to the men employed in the Chemainus mill :

Head filer, per day.....	\$ 6 00
Assistant, per day.....	4 50
Sawyer, per day.....	4 50
Gang edgerman, per day.....	2 75
Gang sawyer, per day.....	2 75
Engineer, per month.....	75 00
Mill foreman, per month.....	125 00
Talleymen, per day.....	2 50
Common mill hands, per day....	1 75

This is the wages paid to employees at this mill, and it is no fake either. The smallest wages paid at this plant is \$1.75 per day.

From Chemainus I took the train for Nanaimo, about 20 miles north, the terminus of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railroad. At this place there is only one saw mill, and it is owned by Andrew Haslam. This little mill is very nicely arranged and has a capacity of 40,000 per day. The mill is well equipped with good, new machinery, and turns out a very fine class of lumber.

From Nanaimo I took the railroad company's boat and went across to Vancouver, a ride of only about three and one-half hours. I found all the mills running full blast. The Hastings Mill Co. I found cutting on an order of 8,000,000 feet for the Crows Nest railroad, and loading a schooner with 1,500,000 feet of lumber for South America. Mr. Alexander tells me that while the cargo trade is quite dull, the rail trade is first-class and prices picking up. The Royal City mills are running full blast and the sash and door factory of the plant was never so busy as now. Charles Burns, foreman, tells me that they have turned out more sash and doors and lumber at better prices in the three months past than in all the year of 1896. The company is building a cedar mill at present, and it is almost finished; capacity of mill will be about 20,000 per day. It will be used to cut cedar only.

Spicer & Co. are not making as many shingles as they were a year ago. They have cut down their capacity from 350,000 to 160,000. Prices, Mr. Spicer tells me, are much better now than one year ago, but his market has been shut off to some extent by the American tariff.

The Vancouver Cooperage & Jute Co. is running full capacity and doing a much larger business this year than last.

The Vancouver Sash & Door Co. are doing a

big business, having orders on file for all they can manufacture.

Robertson & Hackett have orders for more sash and doors than they can fill, and are preparing to move to another location, so they may be able to build or give them more capacity. This concern has a sawmill in connection, with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day.

The Moodyville Lands & Saw Mill Co., at Moodyville, are running full time, and are sawing on cargo orders for two schooners. Mr. Wood, the manager, says the cargo business with them is picking up, with prices better than last year.

At New Westminster the mills are running full time on orders for rail shipment. The Royal City Mills branch at this place is doing a big business in sash, doors, salmon boxes and mouldings.

The Pacific Coast Lumber Co.'s saw mill is not running at present, having shut down for the want of proper help, the men having gone off salmon fishing. The shingle mill is running, however, full time, and is making as fine a shingle as I ever looked at. The shingle saws at this mill are upright instead of flat, as our shingle saws are on the Sound, and while the saw will not saw as many shingles in the same time as the American shingle saw, they make by far a more perfect shingle and are more satisfactory to the trade. This concern has on hand the finest stock of vertical grain cedar lumber on the Pacific coast, all nicely piled and housed in sheds.

The Brunette Saw Mill Co. are doing by far the largest business of any mill in New Westminster. This concern is obliged to run overtime in order to supply the demand. This concern has a new manager in the person of Mr. L. A. Lewis, who was, until elected manager, cashier for the company. The company has on hand about 5,000,000 feet of lumber, with orders on hand for a large portion of it.

The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Co.'s mill is located at Hastings, about four miles from Vancouver, and has a capacity of 225,000 shingles per day. The mill is equipped with the upright shingle saws, same as the Pacific Coast mill at New Westminster. The management of this concern, so I am informed, are in correspondence with parties on the American side of the line for a large tract of cedar timber, and should they be able to close the deal they will at once build a mill on this side of equal capacity with the one in British Columbia, and in this way be able to hold their customers in the States. No doubt this deal will go through all O. K., for the company is, I am told, very wealthy, and is very anxious to hold the trade they formerly had on this side.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., of Victoria and Vancouver, are prominent handlers of lumber, being managing agents for the Moodyville Lands & Saw Mill Co., of Moodyville.

LUMBER IN GERMANY.

Mr. Thomas Ewing Moore, United States Commercial Agent at Weimar, writes as follows of the lumber industry in Germany:

The laws of Germany governing the cutting down of forests being very severe, and the demand for building lumber, and that used in the manufactures of wood, growing annually in pro-

portion to the industrial development and the increase in population, it follows that larger quantities of raw wood must be imported from year to year. The annual production of lumber in Germany is estimated to be 8,300,000 tons. The imports have risen from 2,800,000 tons in 1891 to 3,200,000 tons in 1896, and it is expected, for the reasons above stated, that the importations will continue to increase, while the production will remain at its present figure.

According to her statistics, Germany buys from abroad between one-fourth and one-third of the total quantity of lumber consumed. The value of such imports was: In 1891, 134,100,000 marks (\$31,916,800); 1895, 149,600,000 marks (\$35,604,800); 1896, 171,800,000 marks (\$40,888,400).

The unmanufactured wood exported is insignificant, and fell in value from 18,400,000 marks (\$4,379,200) in 1891 to 15,400,000 marks (\$3,665,200) in 1896. During the same period the exports of manufactures of wood fell from 85,500,000 marks (\$20,349,000) to 82,400,000 marks (\$19,511,200). These figures show the importance of the lumber question to Germany. She is becoming more and more dependent on foreign countries for her supplies, and in a very striking proportion; and her export of manufactures of wood does not grow, which is explained by the increased demand at home.

The countries from which Germany draws most of her supplies are Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Russia. The former sends raw lumber in increasing quantities, while the imports for the latter are decreasing.

At the present time the supplies from the above-named lands are sufficient for the demand, but it is feared that the devastation of forests in Russia, Sweden and Galicia will, in the near future, compel Germany to pay higher prices, unless these countries bring their production and consumption into the proper proportion.

OPINIONS ON VARIOUS QUESTIONS.

Mr. James McMullen, M.P. for North Wellington, has expressed himself in favor of an export duty on logs and pulp-wood. He says: "At the last session I introduced a bill, but withdrew it, which I will probably re-introduce and press to a vote, making it unlawful for an alien to hold Canadian lands, mines, forests, etc. I believe the time has come for us to cease extending to United States citizens favors denied our citizens by the United States. A little self-assertion now will perhaps teach our American cousins more courtesy and consideration."

Mr. H. R. McDonald, of Thessalon, Ont., referring to the resolution passed at the lumbermen's meeting in Toronto, says: "Should the Ontario government adopt the resolution, it will cripple the lumber industry of Algoma, lose the revenue for the timber, decrease stumpage 60 per cent., ruin limit-holders who invested their money in good faith, and cause a reaction against the government which will place them in the minority as soon as the people have the opportunity of expressing their opinion at the polls."

Writing in the Toronto Globe, Mr. Wm. Leak says: "What Canada wants and should have had twenty years ago is a commercial museum for British articles either at Ottawa or Toronto, with fifty to one hundred thousand articles on exhibition, so that our manufacturers might have constantly before them what is required. In 1878 there were two Toronto firms shipping woodenware to Britain—McMurray & Fuller and Brandon & Company. As I was going over on some business the latter requested me to try and sell some spade handles, window-poles,

broom-handles, and about a dozen other articles, which had been unsold in the hands of their agents for months. I took a sample of spade handles to Sheffield and Leeds. The manufacturers congratulated me on the fine wood that was in them, but refused to buy, and took me to a show-case and showed me that the handles they were using were slightly bent, while the Canadian handles were perfectly straight. It is nearly the same in everything—not exactly what the Englishman required; but if our government, or the lumber manufacturers would force the government to give the same thought, the same energy, as has been directed to the dairy interest, we should have had an agent in Britain twenty years ago, collecting statistics of what Britain was importing from the United States and other nations, and sending to our Canadian museum samples of such goods; also gathering samples of designs for our museum, from furniture, pianos, railway car shops, ship buildings, mills, house contractor supplies and domestic woodenware that is being made in Britain."

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Mr. Wm. Creswell, lumbering foreman for M. M. Boyd & Co., has lately returned from Vancouver Island, where he went last summer to take charge of a large camp operating on the Boyd limits there. The limit, supposed to contain over 300,000,000 feet of fir timber, was acquired some years ago, together with a saw-mill capable of cutting 100,000 feet of lumber per day, but the latter was not operated this summer, as the firm were under contract to take out about 10,000,000 feet of logs for another firm. Mr. Creswell states that lumbering in that country is not prosecuted in accordance with Ontario methods. To begin with, the fir timber is all cut during the summer months, during what is known as the "peeling" season—beginning early in May and lasting till about the middle of August; the reason is that all board timber must be peeled as it falls; and after the date mentioned the sap dries and axes must be used to strip the bark, necessitating much extra labor; in fact, eight men would hardly be able to accomplish the task done easily by two at the proper season. Winter operations are confined to getting out timber for piles, which are never denuded of the bark. The fir trees are of great size, many of them containing 6,000 feet board measure, and towering over 120 ft. in height. Roads 10 and 12 ft. wide are cut into the limit as operations progress, and round logs are bedded into the earth about 8 ft. apart. When a tree is cut down it is at once sawn into sections of the required length, the bark is removed, and by means of a block and tackle affixed to near-by forest monarchs, the huge logs are drawn to the road by a "team" of six or eight horses. Being newly peeled, the logs slide easily over the skids set on the road-bed, and if trouble is found grease is applied with a liberal hand.

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Writing from Nelsonville, Algoma, Mr. James B. Hammond says: "Thirteen million five hundred thousand dollars' worth of logs and lumber were exported last year to the United States from Canada, and a very large proportion of this was logs which were towed to United States mills and an enormous business done on that side in slabs; from tree tops, never scaled, and sold as fuel. Much of the product manufactured there was sent back here free, and our mills had, of course, to compete. This, for one thing, is neither fair to our farmers and laborers, our millmen, nor to our traders, manufacturers, nor any industry in this country, but it is a soft snap for the citizens of the United States. Our labor and our capital need to be clothed likewise. Again, by compelling home manufacture, an impetus would be given our farmers, settlement would be promoted, the manufacturer would profit and trade generally be improved. With a fertile but comparatively empty country, we are far from being yet strong enough to supply any large portion of the population of Britain with food, but she would have no objection to our doing this if we could, and our trade with her cannot be large until we can. This would first mean a very much increased population here. But we can go on meantime supplying timber and lumber, for instance, in enormous quantities. We sent Britain \$12,000,000 worth last year. Our total output was \$125,000,000, and our pay roll for wages was \$30,000,000, an amount that could be easily doubled. Canada now has an opportunity to take a further important step in advancing herself in the great markets of the world and to establish thereby the greatest era of prosperity she has ever known."

THE NEWS.

—Marshall Bros. have rebuilt their saw mill at Sprucedale, Ont.

—It is said that an axe factory will be started at Renfrew, Ont.

—Oliver Monger has purchased a saw mill at Mount Brydges, Ont.

—Gillies Bros. will rebuild the saw mill at Sand Point burned last month.

—J. P. O'Henley, of Berridale, Ont., has added a band saw to his mill equipment.

—Josiah Watson, of Brucefield, Ont., intends placing stave machinery in his mill.

—The late Hugh McLean, of Salmor River, N. B., left an estate valued at \$48,000.

—The Hull Lumber Company have commenced to rebuild their saw mill at Hull, Que.

—A. McPherson & Co., of Longford Mills, Ont., now have their mill lighted by electricity.

—It is reported that Black & Perry, of Fergus, Ont., do not intend to rebuild their saw mill.

—Mr. Coleman has sold out his lumber business at Slocan City, B. C., to McCallum & Millsbaugh.

—James Vance, late of Hepworth Station, Ont., has his new mill on Oastler's Lake almost completed.

—In Japanese saws the teeth point toward the handle, and both saws and planes cut toward the workman.

—Messrs. Newton & Sons, of Victoria Harbor, are getting their logs sawn at Chew Bros.' mill at Midland.

—R. Secord, of Huntsville, Ont., is erecting a saw mill on the site of Milne's mill, recently destroyed by fire.

—A syndicate owning a saw mill at Ashland, Maine, are said to be considering the erection of a large mill at Fredericton, N. B.

—Four saw mills have recently been established in the parish of Stoneham, Que., and another is being built near Lake Beauport.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Company has established a branch warehouse in Winnipeg, which is in charge of Mr. J. C. Graham.

—Albert Hayden, of Woodstock, N. B., has placed new and improved machinery in his saw mills, from the works of A. Dunbar & Sons.

—Mr. George J. Dewar, of the Export Lumber Company, Ottawa, donated a carload of lumber to the sufferers from fire in Russell county.

—David White, of Brantford, is building a saw mill at Bell City, near Rat Portage. It is his intention to build a planing mill in the spring.

—John Culligan is erecting a saw mill at Culligan's Siding, near Jacquet River, 100 x 30 ft. He will cut long lumber, laths and shingles.

—The Longford Lumber Company, of Longford Mills, Ont., are said to contemplate the erection of a new saw mill in the vicinity of Parry sound.

—We learn that Mr. W. W. Sloan, of Seaforth, Ont., purposes leaving for the Southern States, where he will engage in the manufacture of cypress lumber.

—W. H. Roberts, of Renfrew, is rebuilding his planing mill lately destroyed by fire. The new building is a substantial two story brick structure 100 x 50 feet.

—Mr. Shay has built an addition to his saw and shingle mill at Doe Lake, Ont. He is cutting birch lumber into chair bottoms for shipment to Great Britain.

—The shipments of lumber and shingles from Washington over the Canadian Pacific Railway to 1st October this year were 2,209 cars, against 1,515 cars in 1896.

—P. Payette & Co., of Penetanguishene, Ont., are busy on mill supplies. They are also making considerable machinery for the patent cloth board mill at Parry Sound.

—The Rathbun Company have started a portable saw mill at Ashburnham. About 20 men are employed, under the management of Mr. George Jackson, of Deseronto.

—Mr. Matheson, of Springhill, N. B., is looking for a site on which to erect a saw mill. It is said he will build at Eel River, about twenty-five miles north of Richibucto.

—The Weidmann Stave and Heading Mills Co. are moving their mills from Glen Rae to Southwold Station, owing to a scarcity of timber. There are 30 men employed by the company.

—Ritchie Bros., who purchased Cormier's saw mills at

Aylmer, Que., are doing a successful business. They are now employing 90 hands, and propose adding to their timber limits in North Onslow.

—Mayor Wood, of Greenwood, and Hardy Bros., of Grand Forks, B. C., owners of a big timber limit at the upper end of Christina Lake, have let a contract for the cutting of 500,000 feet of cedar timber. In the spring a saw mill will be erected for sawing the logs for the local trade.

—The Commissioner of Crown Lands was recently asked to decide the true location of the boundary line between the timber limits owned by the Hawkesbury Lumber Company and the Klock Lumber Company. Each company had the line surveyed, but there was a difference in the location of it.

—A number of Manitoba lumber merchants held a meeting in Winnipeg last month to discuss trade matters. Among those present were: C. W. Plummer, Boissevain; T. A. Cuddy, Minnedosa; J. M. Neilson, Carberry; G. M. Miller, Virden; D. Stewart, Rosenfeld; J. B. Mathers, Glenboro.

—Michael Sheridan, contractor, of Montreal, is about to establish a saw and planing mill at Aylmer. The plant, which is to cost about \$50,000, will be in operation by the first of May, 1898. Mr. Sheridan is now negotiating for the purchase of timber limits near Mattawa, from the government of Quebec.

—W. B. Crossman, late of Coverdale, N. B., but now of New Haven, Ct., has some fine specimens of handiwork. One of these is a workbox, made of ebony, white holly and other woods, into which he succeeded in working over 63,000 pieces. He also carries a cane made of 1,800 separate pieces of white holly and ebony.

—A. Tait, of Orillia, Ont., will probably erect a box factory in that town, and has applied for exemption from taxation. Mr. Tait states that he will build the factory only on condition that the G.T.R. will give him a reasonably fair freight rate on all lumber shipped in from other mills for the purpose of manufacturing into boxes.

—Hon. Justice Rose has given the final judgment in the case of Hurdman vs. Hull Lumber Company, and the result is a victory for the latter company on all important points. A part of the judgment in this case was given in our October issue. The contention of the plaintiff that the company had no right to certain interests, and to pay certain salaries, was decided in favor of the defendants. The judgement confirms the right of the Hull company to buy and own on behalf of the company any timber limits they may desire. The judge also decided that the Hurdman's brought the action to have their share declared too soon.

CASUALTIES.

—By the falling of a tree on McLachlin Bros.' limits on the Bonnechere, above the Basin depot, Thomas McDonough lost his life.

—While working in Gilmour's mill at Canoe Lake, Ont., Edward Swenore was struck by a piece of wood and died in a short time.

—W. H. Sprentall was killed in Sprentall & Mickel's planing mill at Brighton, Ont. He was caught by a belt and hurled against the floor above.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. E. F. Stephenson, Crown Timber Agent, Winnipeg, was recently in Ottawa on business with the Interior Department.

—We are pleased to learn that the Hon. E. H. Bronson, of Ottawa, is improving in health, and his early recovery is confidently expected.

—Mr. M. Carlin, for many years connected with the Golden Lumber Co., at Golden, B. C., has resigned his position as manager of that company, and has assumed the position of general manager for the Columbia River Lumber Co., with headquarters at Beaver.

—Mr. Tobias Gillmor died at St. George, N. B., last month. Deceased was a son of the late Daniel Gillmor, of St. George, and a younger brother of Hon. A. H. Gillmor, ex-M.P. He was in his 71st year, and as a member of the lumbering firm of A. H. Gillmor & Bros., was identified with the lumbering interests of New Brunswick for many years.

—Congratulations are now in order for Mr. A. F. Bury-Austin, the well-known lumber merchant of Montreal, he having taken unto himself a bride, in the person of Miss E. Mabel Foster, of Pembroke, Ont. The wedding took place on October 12th, and was attended only by the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties. The bridesmaid was Miss Louise Mitchell, while Mr. Gloucester Austin, brother of the groom, acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Austin left for a trip to New York and other American cities.

THE TIMBER REGULATIONS.

The Premier of Ontario has decided that no action will be taken at the present time to compel the manufacture of timber within the province, but that the matter will be considered at the next session of parliament. His reply to Lieut-Col. Davidson, chairman of the meeting of lumbermen held on October 6th, is as follows:

"The Commissioner of Crown Lands has already acknowledged the receipt of the resolution passed at the meeting of lumbermen held in the rotunda of the Board of Trade building on October 6th, and which was forwarded to him by Mr. Wills, the secretary of the Board of Trade. The government have had under consideration for some time past the question to which the resolution relates, and in that connection the resolution of the earlier meeting, which was presented by Messrs. Waldie, Rathbun, Scott and Bertram. What I understand is, that the majority of both meetings desired that a new regulation be passed by order-in-council which will require all pine timber cut upon Crown lands to be manufactured into boards or other sawn lumber, or into square, waney or board timber, in Canada; and that this regulation shall apply to timber cut upon all limits, including those which were originally sold by the Crown without the imposition of that condition. The proposition is a very large one, and the suggested course is not free from legal complications. It is learned that the lumbermen of the western part of the province are almost unanimously in favor of the proposition, while some of the larger operators and some of those who do not operate so largely in the eastern part of the province are adverse to it.

"It has been urged upon the government in opposition to the resolutions that the adoption of such a regulation would affect very seriously large timber interests held by both Canadians and Americans, and that individual holders would suffer serious loss; and it is represented that the aggregate depreciation in value could only be approximately estimated.

"The question, therefore, as I have already intimated, assumed very large proportions, and is, the government cannot but feel, too weighty and momentous to be dealt with simply by order-in-council, without publicity and in the privacy of the council chamber, and the more so as the intent of the resolution is that the regulation shall apply to the timber on all limits without reference to the length of time that has elapsed since the latter were sold by the Crown, or to the prices at which they have since been purchased.

"After very full consideration we are of opinion that the question is one of such gravity and importance as regards both public and private rights, that instead of dealing with it by order-in-council, the Legislature at the approaching session should be asked by the government to enact such legislation as the public interests may require and the exigencies of the situation may appear to demand, in which case the whole question may be fully and openly discussed before definite action is reached.

"The Legislature will doubtless meet early enough to enable any necessary measure to be passed before the time arrives for the issue of the licenses for the next license year."

UTILIZING PINE STUMPS.

An estimate of the possible profit to be realized in utilizing pine stumps and pitchy waste may be made by assuming that every cord of fat pine will yield forty bushels of the best quality metallic charcoal, twenty gallons of turpentine, forty gallons of tar, forty gallons of tar oil and sixty gallons of pyroligneous acid. By a process of redistillation this pyroligneous acid will yield one and one-half to two gallons of alcohol, with four to six gallons of acetic acid, besides a quantity of creosote. Calculating these first five named products at the lowest usual price, the returns from a cord will net \$15. Young sap wood will yield more than one-half this quantity of products. A plant for this purpose can be built in the shape of retorts, each retort of sufficient size for one-half cord of wood, at an outside expense of say \$300. The time required for each charge of one-half cord of wood is eight hours, each retort thus handling one and one-half cords of wood in twenty-four hours, resulting, therefore, in some \$20 profit per day from a retort costing not more than a coke oven.

The East Kootenay Miner of September 23rd says: Last week another saw mill left Golden for Moyle City, Moyle Lake. The mill belongs to Messrs. Park & Leitch. The distance the mill requires to be hauled from Golden to its destination is nearly 200 miles. Twelve teams, under the direction of Mr. J. A. Munson, Fort Steele, are freighting it. It will be close upon three weeks before the mill reaches its destination and is set up. The mill is supplied by the Waterous Company, of Brantford, Ont.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

SCANDINAVIAN VS. CANADIAN PULP.

THE Paper Trade Review, of London, Eng., contains the following with regard to wood pulp:

The Scandinavians are showing a lively interest in the efforts being made to develop the Canadian wood pulp trade. At the present time considerable energy is being displayed, and European capital is likely to be enlisted in extensive undertakings which are being projected. The manufacturing conditions are very favorable for the economical production of chemical wood pulp, and although mechanical has been shipped to Europe, it is evident that success in this direction depends on the prices fixed by Scandinavian manufacturers. During the last few months several heavy cargoes of Canadian pulp have been received, and people interested in the industry are very sanguine of an extensive business being built up with Europe in the course of a year or two. Freightage on moist mechanical has been an impeding element, and consequently Canadian ground wood pulp mills have, in some instances, decided to go into papermaking. This step will make it imperative for other paper mills to put down the latest appliances, and consequently there will later on be a very large output of paper, for which an export market must be found—and no doubt the chief dumping ground will be Great Britain. There are no statistics available to show the imports of trans-Atlantic wood pulp during the present year, but in 1896 the British demand included only 2,714 tons, of the value of £9,370, from Canada, and 847 tons, of the value of £7,266, from the United States.

The Scandinavians, it must be admitted, monopolise the British market, the value of their sup-

plies during 1896 amounting to £1,485,761, or 88 per cent. of the total value of wood pulp (of all kinds) received. The following are the five years' figures relating to British imports of wood pulp:—

FROM NORWAY.		
1896.....	205,677 tons	£894,264
1895.....	173,898 "	803,731
1894.....	162,346 "	694,919
1893.....	125,889 "	538,260
1892.....	122,215 "	488,156
FROM SWEDEN.		
1896.....	94,917 tons	£591,497
1895.....	83,704 "	528,952
1894.....	51,998 "	344,021
1893.....	48,049 "	329,190
1892.....	46,328 "	274,508

Other countries exporting wood pulp to Great Britain last year were Russia, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, and the Austrian Territories. Their participation, however (including Canada and the United States), was under 12 per cent. of the total value (£1,684,647).

A later issue of the same journal says: There are several Canadian schemes being projected with British capital, and, if such a step was advisable, British papermakers would be prepared to form themselves into a combination and erect extensive chemical and mechanical pulp works, in Canada or elsewhere, from whence to draw their supplies. British papermakers and financiers are following the example set by American manufacturers in acquiring timber lands in Canada. The negotiations now pending include the purchase of an estate about 54 square miles, with 6 miles frontage to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and according to the report of an expert, "the greater part of the seignior is in its virgin state, and is covered with a heavy growth of valuable commercial timber, pine, spruce, birch, etc." American manufacturers admit that they get more pulp per cord from Canadian wood than from the wood of any other country.

Mr. Joseph Leme, manager of the Acadia Pulp Co., Acadia, N.S., was killed in the mills by being caught in the belting.

PULP AND PAPER MAKING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THERE is in British Columbia an abundance of material for pulp and paper making, which, when exploited, should give excellent results. A company has recently been registered in England under the name of the British Columbia Wood Pulp and Paper Co., Limited, with a nominal capital of £65,000, divided into 35,000 7 per cent. preference shares of £1 each, and 30,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. This company proposes to acquire the works of a small paper mill established some years ago at Alberni, on the Sumas River, in the Pacific province. The mill was erected to convert rags into paper, and as material was scarce and expensive, the venture was not overly profitable. That the new company intends to supply the local market with paper is not the most interesting feature of its plans. An expert who has been looking over the ground points out that "there exists in China and Japan a good demand for wood pulp, which, owing to the absence of suitable wood, these countries are unable to manufacture. British Columbia could supply the markets of these countries with pulp and paper as profitably as any country in the world." It is his opinion that the British Columbian mechanical wood pulp can be produced at 22s per ton, or that British Columbian sulphite will cost only £4 per ton. If this estimate be correct, paper making in British Columbia should be a profitable industry.

Mr. L. F. Burroughs, advocate, of Quebec, on behalf of Messrs. P. Garneau Fils & Cie, has been granted a winding-up order against the Cascapedia Pulp and Lumber Co. The latter admit the facts contained in the petition, and Messrs. Paradis and Jobin have been appointed provisional guardians.

It is stated that the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company are making radical changes in their wood pulp mill to fit it for making dry pulp to be sent to foreign markets. All the wet machines in the mill are being fitted with drying cylinders, one 6-foot cylinder to each machine, and dry pulp will be produced to be exported. The mill has been making very little pulp of late on account of these changes.

MANUFACTURERS

Of Pulp Machinery should place their announcements on this page. The pulp industry is a growing one, and a number of new mills are likely to be erected in the near future. Write for card of advertising rates.

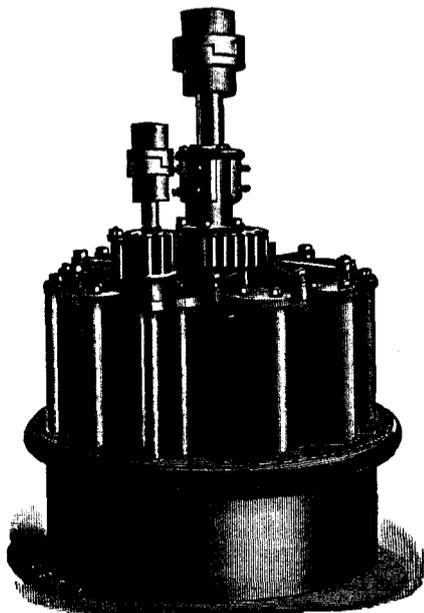
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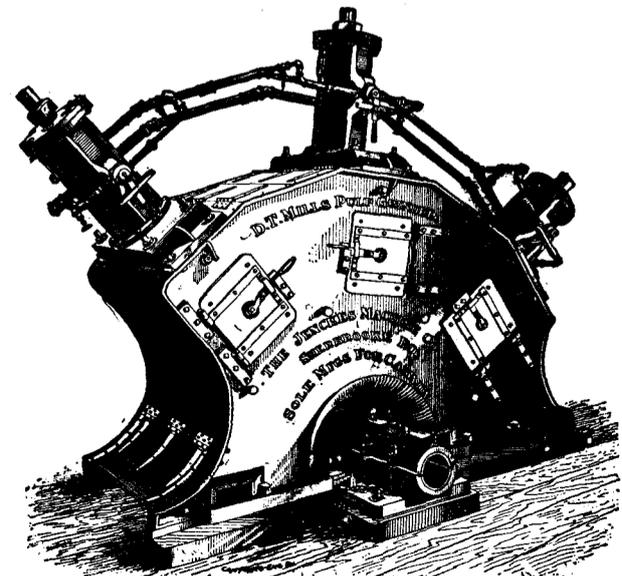
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PULP NOTES.

Darblay, Pere & Fils, of Paris and Rouen, one of the largest pulp and paper-making firms in France, have had agents in New Brunswick recently making arrangements for a supply of spruce for pulp-making.

The following figures show the quantity of pulp exported from Montreal to Great Britain in the past five months: May, 6,528 rolls; June, 15,731 rolls; July, 16,593 rolls; August, 30,553 rolls; September, 8,422 rolls.

An Australian correspondent writes to an exchange as follows: Orders have gone forward from here for pulp for paper mills in this country, and correspondence is in process respecting paper. The paper will follow in the wake of the pulp. A proprietor of a leading newspaper said the other day, "When a representative of a Canadian paper mill comes here I want to see him."

A party of Montrealers, including Messrs. Herbert S. Holt, president of the Montreal Gas Company, Lieut.-Col. Whitehead, George F. Hartt, R. D. McGibbon, Q.C., Edgar MacDougall, William F. Robinson and Mr.

J. W. Houston, of New York, counsel for the Westinghouse Electric Company, recently inspected the pulp mill and new works of the Laurentide Pulp Company at Grand Mere, Que.

A plan is mooted which shall consolidate the big paper and pulp mills of the United States. The mills interested in the consolidation are the Glen's Falls Paper Mills, the Otis Falls Pulp, the Fall Mountain Paper, the Niagara Falls Paper, the Ticonderogo Pulp and Paper, the Hudson River Pulp and Paper, the Montague Paper, the Turner's Falls Paper, the Olcott Falls, the Winnipegosis, the Glen, the Berlin Mills, and the Falmouth and Rumford Mills Companies. The total capital will be about \$22,000,000.

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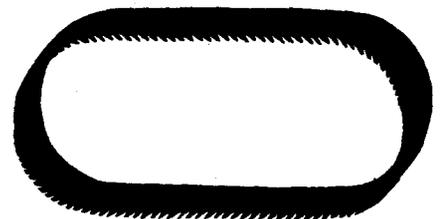
WHY BAND SAWS BREAK

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REASONS,

AND HOW TO

AVOID THEM



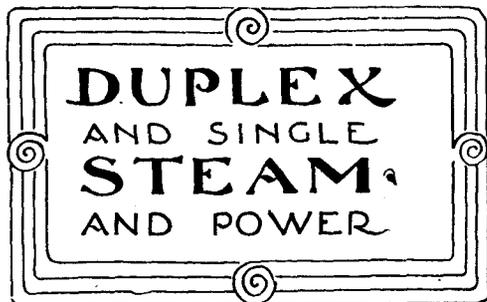
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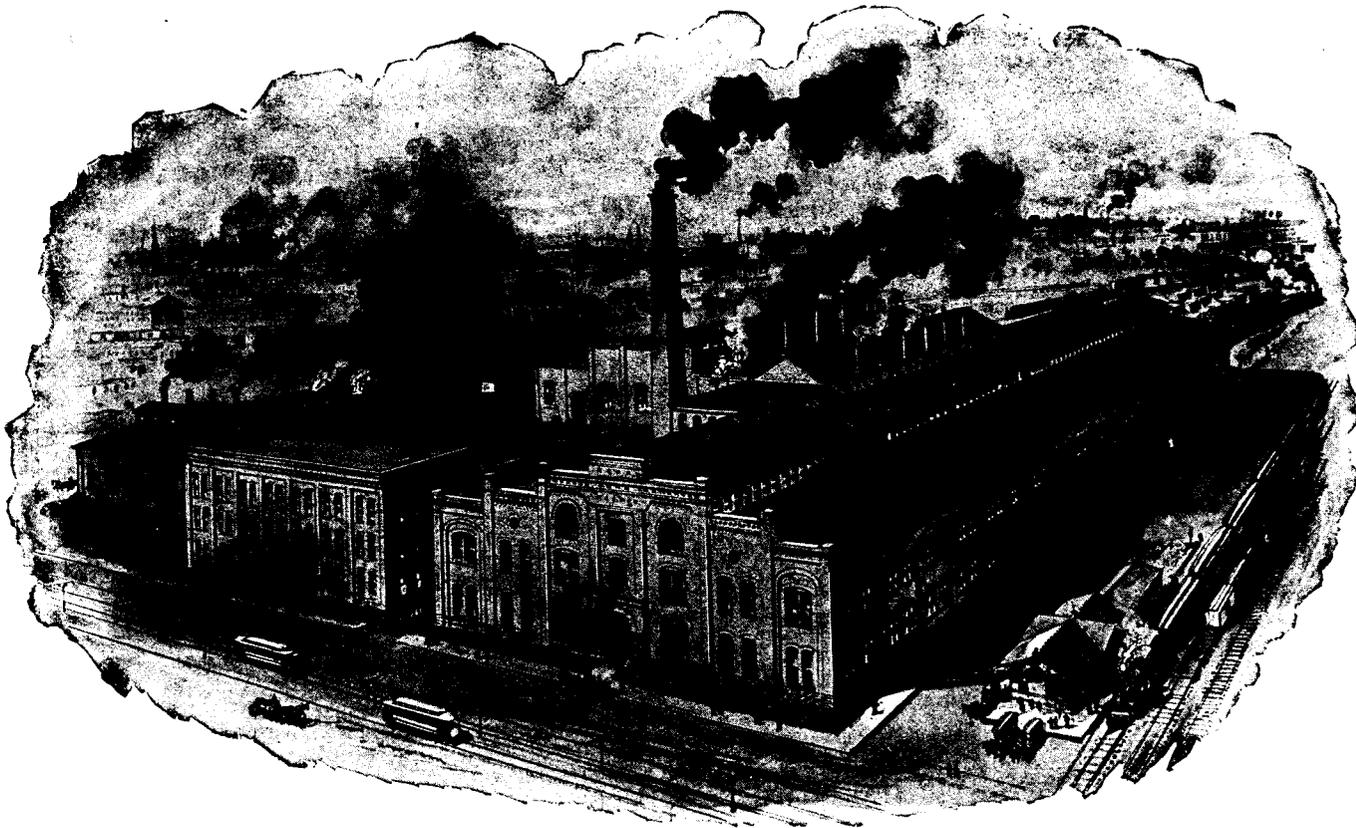
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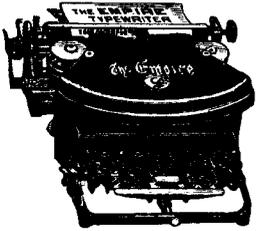
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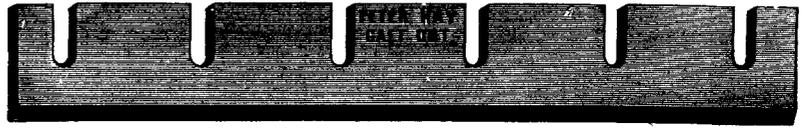
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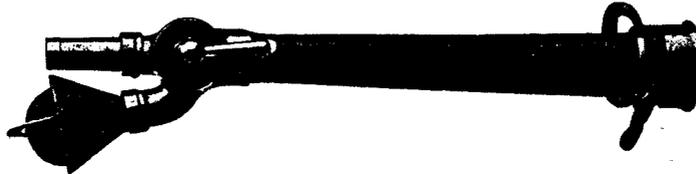
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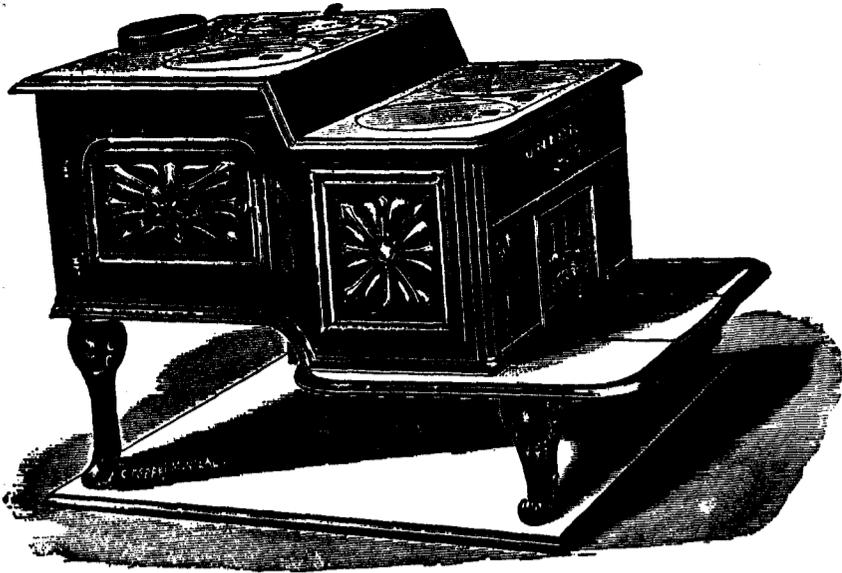
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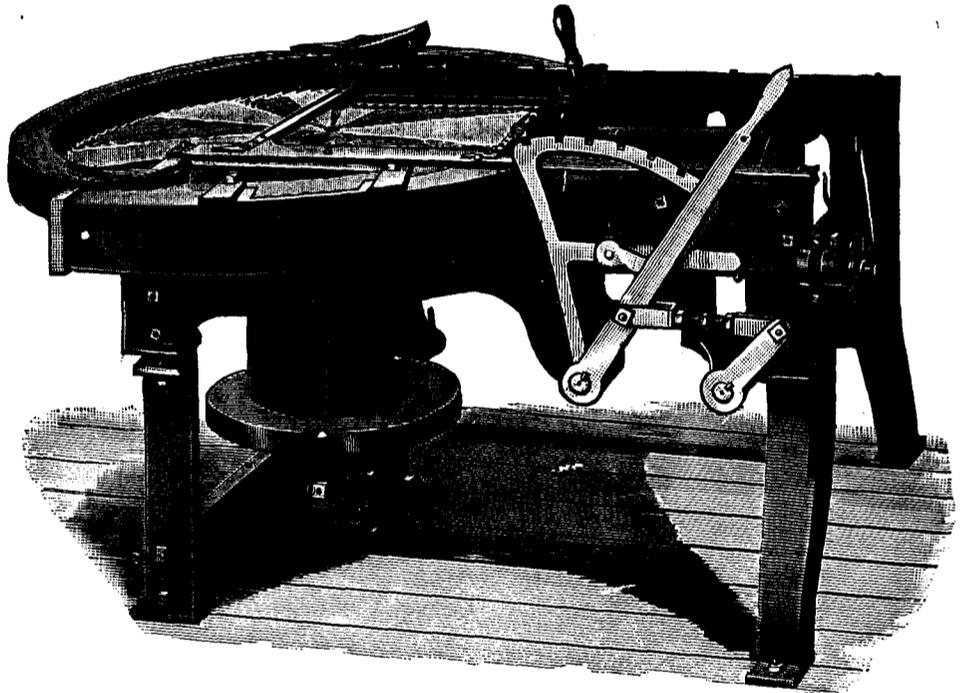
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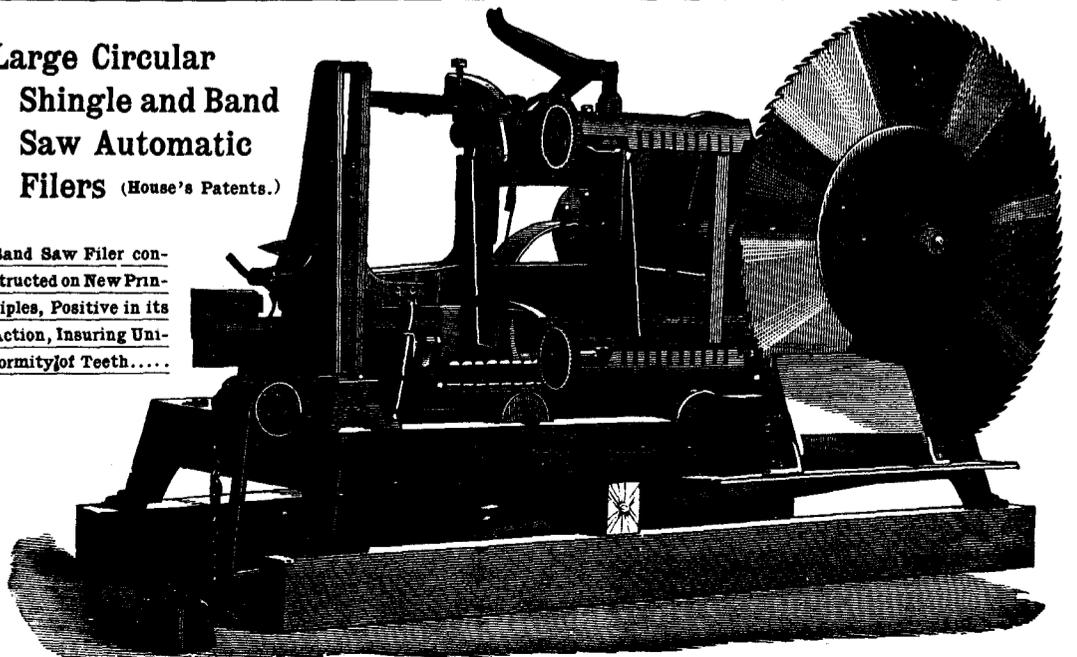
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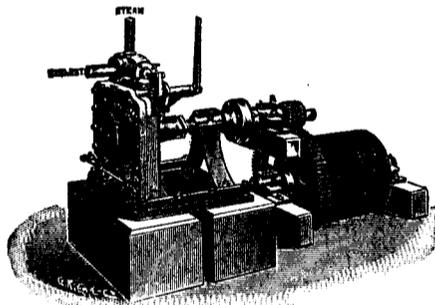


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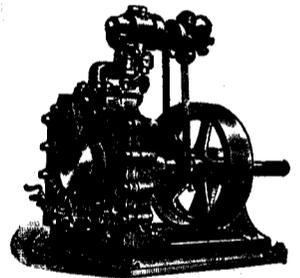
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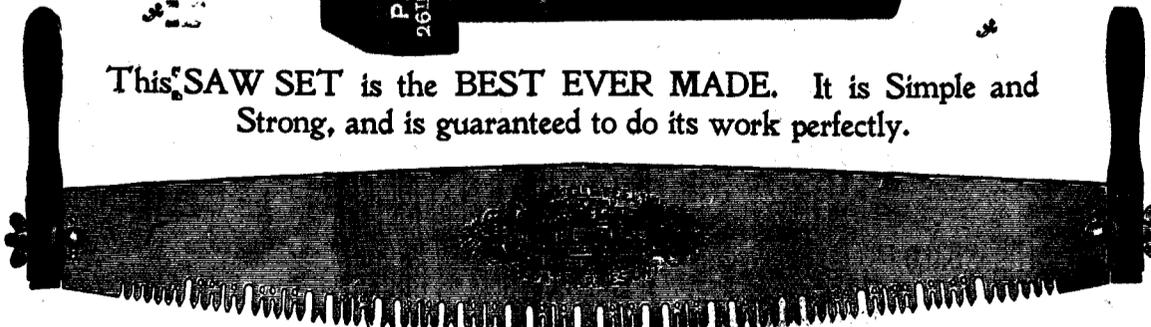
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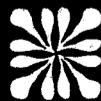
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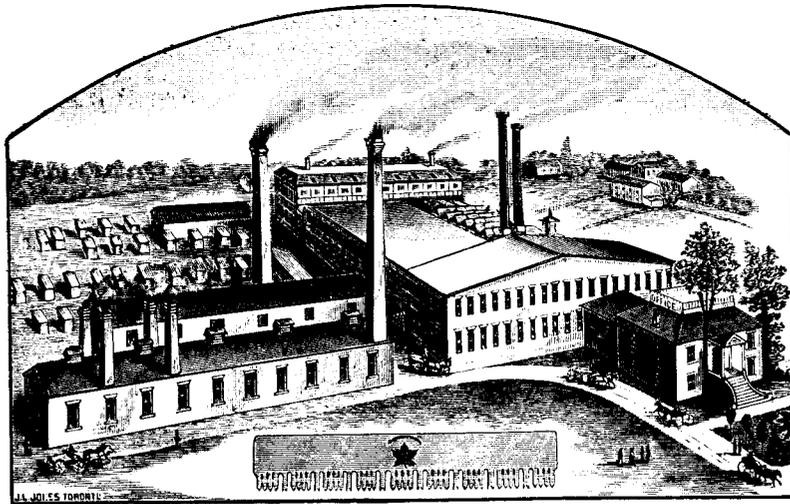
THE MAPLE LEAF SAW WORKS



Shurly & Dietrich GALT, ONT.

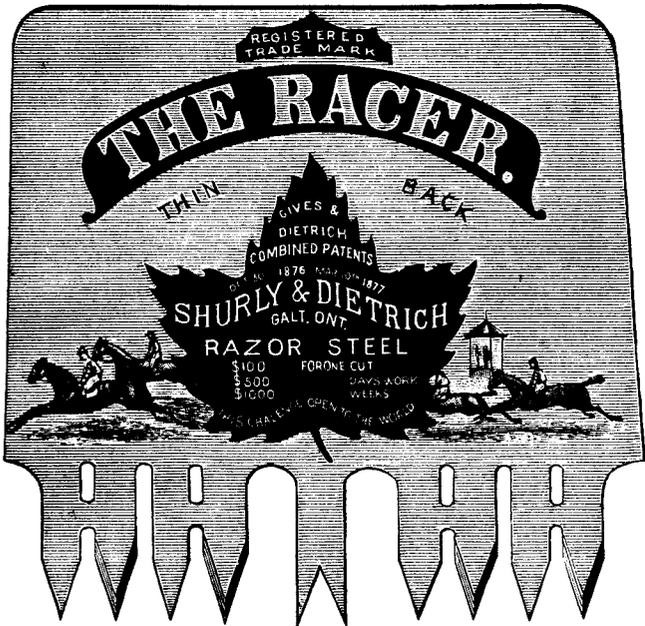
Manufacturers of

**CIRCULAR SAWS
GANG SAWS
MILL SAWS
BAND SAWS
CROSS-CUT SAWS**



Manufacturers of

**HAND SAWS
BUCK SAWS
PLASTERING TROWELS
BUTCHER SAWS
STRAW KNIVES, &c.**

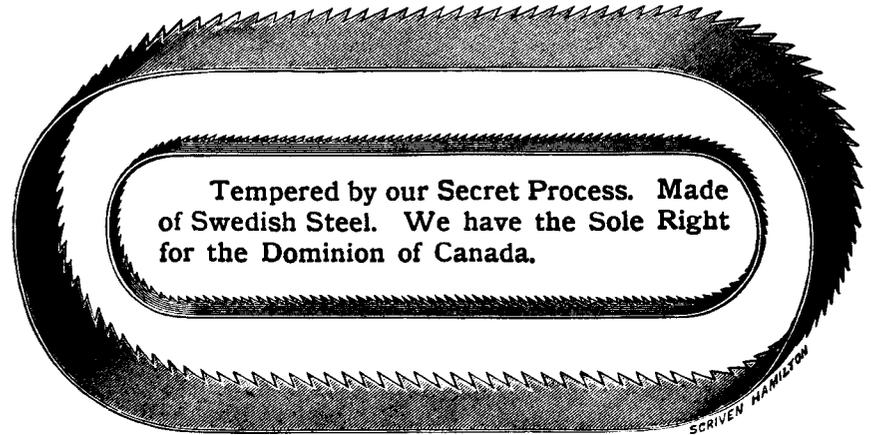


GROUND THIN ON BACK
Save Labor Save Gumming
Save Time Save Files

This Saw Stands Without a Rival
AND IS THE
FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.



We Manufacture
HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS
of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Swedish Steel imported direct, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.