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CANADA LUMBERMAN

WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

VOLUME XX.
NUMBER 11.

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1899

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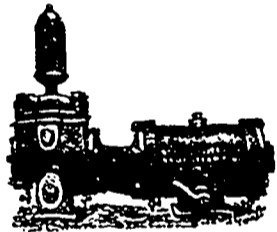
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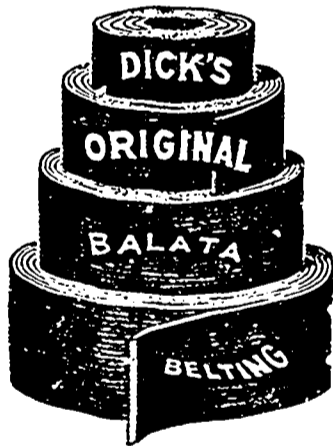
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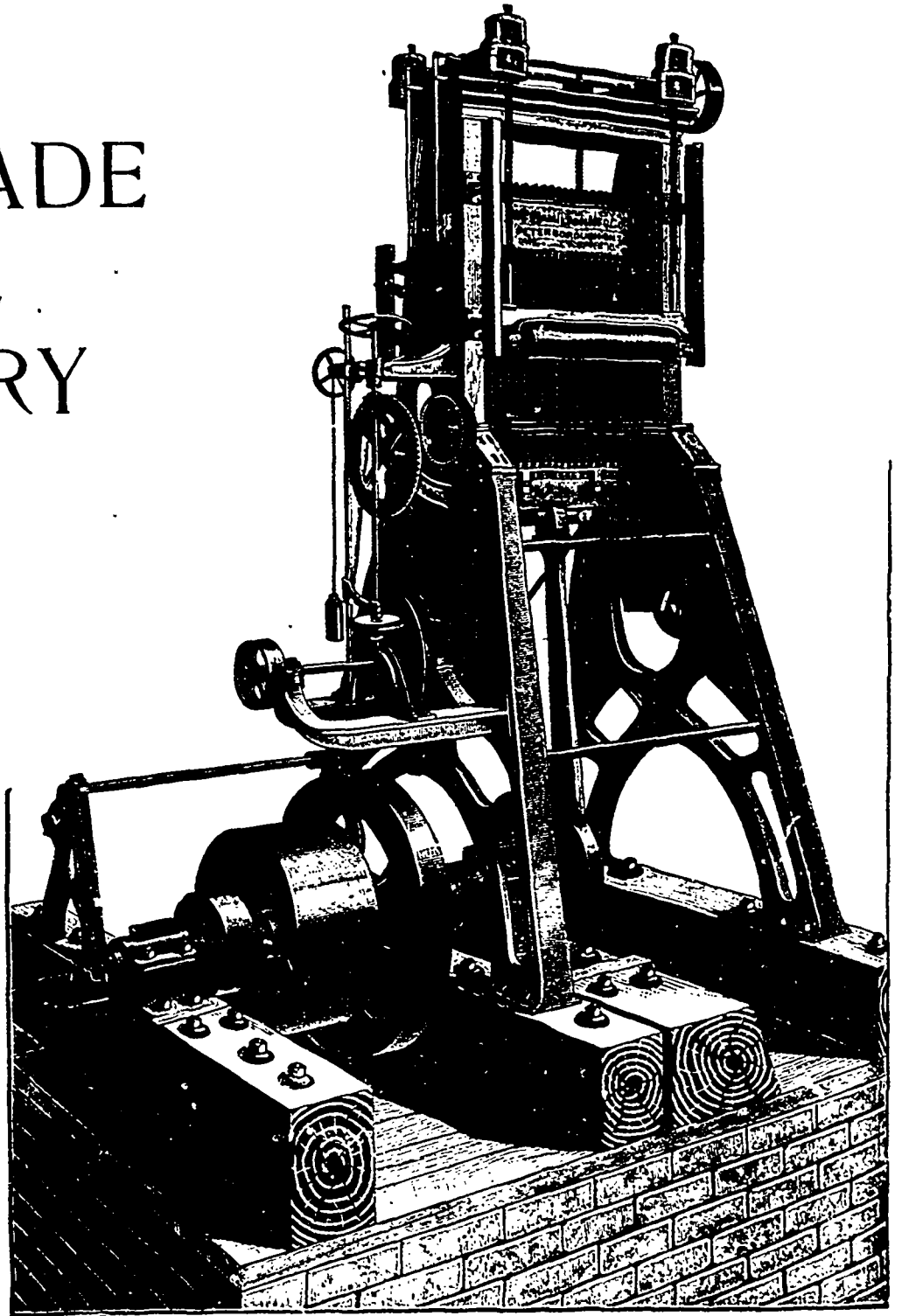
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DEAR SIR,—Driving a 20 in. 13 gauge saw into frozen hardwood, using a 9 in. 4-ply belt if it can be done satisfactorily, is a very severe test. Your saws have stood that test better than any I have tried. I have been experimenting with different makes—both home and imported—during the last five years, and give yours the preference. Last order is just to hand and will report on them by and bye.

Yours very truly, JAMES MCKINLAY.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., Nov. 17th, 1894.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—In regard to your Shingle Saws, you can say that I have been using Shingle Saws of your make (Simonds) for the past four years, and they have given good satisfaction. I am running nine machines and use a good many saws, but have never had a saw yet that did not work satisfactorily. Before using your saws I used saws of American make, which worked well, but after giving your saw a trial have continued to use yours, as they are cheaper, and in regard to working qualities are all that is needed.

Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

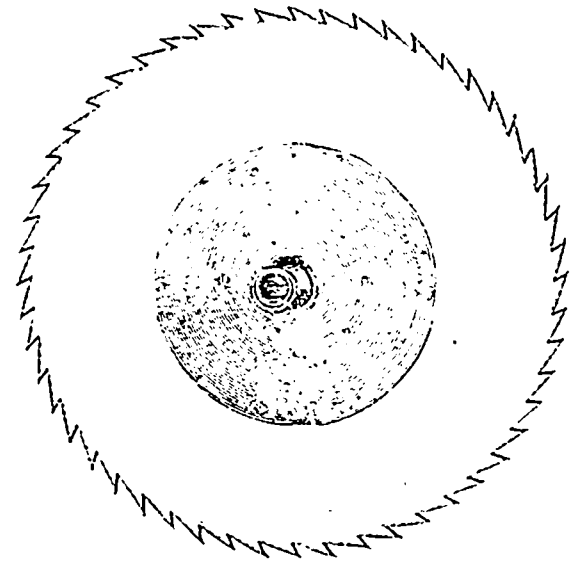
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R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

GENTS,—In reply to your letter asking me how I liked the 62" SIMONDS Saw, I must say in all my experience I never had a saw stand up to its work like the one purchased from you last month. Having used saws for the last 22 years, and tried different makes, I can fully say it is the best saw I have ever had in my mill, and would recommend the SIMONDS' Process Saws to all mill men in need of circular saws.

Yours truly, W. G. SIMME.

P.S.—I am sending you my old saw to be repaired; please hammer to same speed as new one. W.G.S.

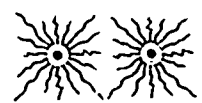
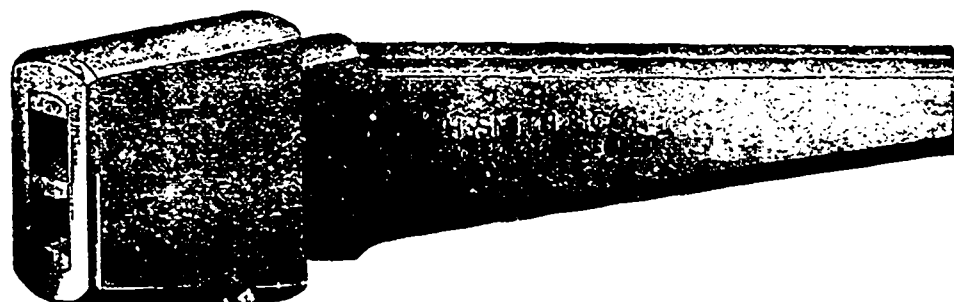
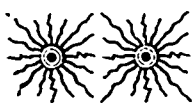


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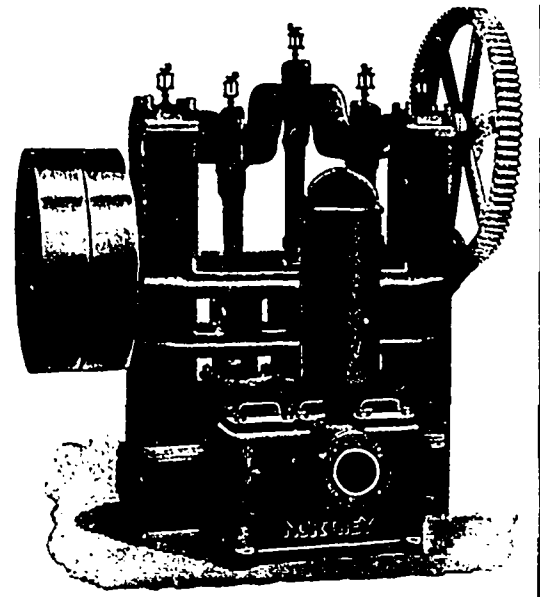
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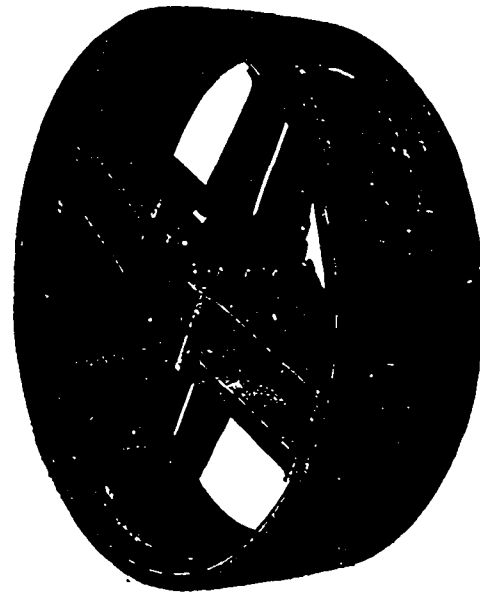
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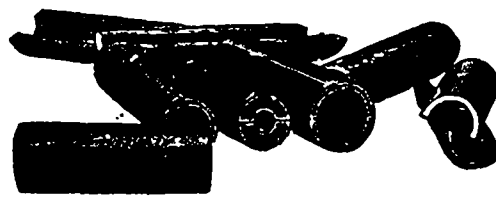
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XX.
NUMBER 11.

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1899

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HON. E. J. DAVIS,

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS FOR ONTARIO.

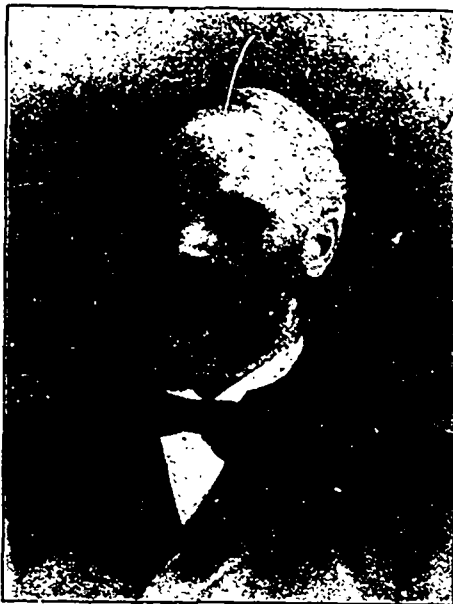
In the reconstruction of the Ontario Cabinet consequent upon the retirement of Hon. A. S. Hardy, Hon. J. M. Gibson, who for four years has had charge of the Crown Lands Department, becomes Attorney-General, and is succeeded as Commissioner of Crown Lands by Hon. E. J. Davis, late Provincial Secretary. The placing of the crown lands of the province under the supervision of Mr. Davis will, we believe, prove to have been a wise course, and one which will give general satisfaction. Readers of THE LUMBERMAN will be interested in the following brief sketch of his career.

Hon. E. J. Davis, M.P.P. for North York, is of United Empire loyalist descent, his father, Ashel Davis, having come from one of the Carolinos in 1770 and settled in Halton county. Mr. Davis himself was born in the township of King on December 2nd, 1851, and was educated at the public schools, at Waterdown grammar school, and at Hamilton Commercial College. When seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of tanning, an avocation which he has since followed with marked success. He is to-day at the head of the firm of A. Davis & Son, of King City, one of the largest tanning establishments in Canada.

From his boyhood Mr. Davis has always taken a keen interest in the public affairs of the country. He has served in the capacity of councillor for King township, and as deputy reeve, reeve and warden for the county of York. He was the youngest man ever elected to the council board of King township, and the youngest warden York county has ever had. In the year 1888 he was elected a member of the local house at a bye-election to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Widdifield, and was re-elected with large majorities in 1890, 1894 and 1898. He took an active interest in the work of the legislature, and showed himself a man of much capacity. His incisive and logical style of debate, lighted up with a kindly humor and graceful oratory, and his extensive and accurate acquaintance with public affairs, commanded the esteem and admiration of all the members of the legislature. He soon became a member of the important committees of the House. He was acting chairman of the Public Accounts Committee during the session of 1894, and was next session elected chairman and president over its deliberations. On the reorganization of the cabinet, caused by the retirement of Sir Oliver Mowat and the accession of Mr. Hardy to the premiership, Mr. Davis accepted a cabinet position without portfolio, and on the demise of Hon. Mr. Balfour he became provincial secretary, assuming charge of that department on August 28th, 1898. This position he has since occupied, in which capacity he

has exhibited an intimate and thorough knowledge of the accounts of the province.

Mr. Davis began his career as a public speaker by debating the temperance question, a cause in which he has never lost interest. He is a total abstainer, and has been a member of the Sons of Temperance since 1870. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and of the Masons; in the latter order he is P.M. of Robertson Lodge No. 292. He is a prominent member of the Methodist church, and has been a teacher of the Bible class in the church at King City for 23 years. He is also a member of the Toronto Board of Trade and of the Commercial Travellers' Association. In 1874 Mr. Davis was married to



HON. E. J. DAVIS.

a daughter of Squire David Johnston, a Justice of the Peace at Aurora.

The industrial, commercial and business experiences of Mr. Davis well fit him to discharge the duties pertaining to the honorable and responsible position of commissioner of the crown lands of Ontario, and the lumbermen of the province may feel assured that at his hands their interests will receive due consideration.

COCKBURN VS. IMPERIAL LUMBER COMPANY.

An important judgment was delivered last week by the Supreme Court at Ottawa in the action of Cockburn v. The Imperial Lumber Company. The judgment deals with the rights of lumbermen under the Provincial Statute known as the Saw Logs Driving Act. The facts which gave rise to the litigation are briefly as follows: The plaintiffs, Cockburn & Sons, of Sturgeon Falls, owned timber limits on Deer Creek, in Nipissing District, and the Imperial Lumber Company had limits on the other bank of the creek. Both parties were entitled to the use of the stream. In June, 1896, Cockburn & Sons complained that their logs in

the creek had been detained during the driving season by jams of the Imperial Lumber Company's logs which were ahead. Proceedings were instituted under the Saw Logs Driving Act and the matters in dispute were referred to the arbitration of District Judge Valin, of North Bay. The arbitrator in August, 1896, awarded \$1,376 damages to Cockburn & Sons, and it subsequently appeared that this amount was made up as follows: (1) \$1,276 for damage suffered by Cockburn & Sons by reason of the company having obstructed the stream ahead of the former's logs, and (2) \$100 for seizure and detention by the company of some of Cockburn & Sons' logs under a claim of lien thereon for expenses which the company claimed to have incurred in breaking jams further up the stream.

The Imperial Lumber Company claimed that the award was invalid upon the ground that the arbitrator had no power under the Saw Logs Act to award damages for obstruction of the stream, and that the only remedy when a person's logs are obstructed by another person's logs is to break the jam and claim a lien for the cost of doing so.

The action to enforce the award was tried before Mr. Justice Rose at the Barrie assizes in November, 1897. Judgment was given in favor of Cockburn & Sons, holding that damages may be recovered under the act for wrongful obstruction of waters to which the act applies.

From this judgment an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeal, and in January, 1899, that court, composed of Chief Justice Burton and Justices Osler, MacLennan, and Lister gave judgment reversing that of Mr. Justice Rose, and holding that the Saw Logs Act gives no right to an owner of logs to recover damages from a person who allows his logs to form a jam and so obstruct the stream.

The Supreme Court, composed of Chief Justice Strong and Justices Gwynne, Taschereau, King and Girouard, have now reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeal and restored the judgment of the trial judge.

The practical result of the decision is that an owner of logs who is wrongfully obstructed in the use of a stream is not confined to the remedy of removing the obstruction and then recovering the expense of doing so, but he may claim damages for the delay.

Dunn & Boulton, now of the firm of Denton, Dunn & Boulton, have acted as solicitors for Cockburn & Sons, Mr. H. D. Gamble being associated with them as counsel. Barwick, Aylesworth & Wright have represented the Imperial Lumber Company.

The M. L. Russell property at Renfrew, Ont., has been purchased by A. H. Hough, who intends rebuilding the saw mill.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TIMBER PRODUCTS.

The Statistical Year Book of Canada for 1898, compiled by Mr. Geo. Johnson, Dominion Statistician, and issued by the Department of Agriculture, has reached our desk. The book, as usual, is very complete and bears evidence of the great amount of attention bestowed upon the various subjects by its author. The tables published should be of interest and value to the business community of Canada. From the book we take the following statistics of the imports and exports of wood goods :

IMPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS—FREE GOOD.

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1897 Value, 1898 Value. Includes items like Corkwood, Mahogany, Oak, Pine, Spruce, etc.

Total... \$2,037,554 \$2,527,509

EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1897 Value, 1898 Value. Includes items like Ashes, Bark, Baywood, Hickory, Fir wood, etc.

Total lumber... \$23,868,562 \$19,273,552

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1897 Value, 1898 Value. Includes items like Masts and spars, Piling, Poles, hop, hoop, telegraph and other, etc.

Total, forest... \$31,258,729 \$26,511,539

To show the relative value of the markets of Great Britain and the United States, tables are given of the exports of timber products to these countries in the years 1897 and 1898. Of pine deals practically none were exported to the United States, while Great Britain took them to the value approximately of \$7,000,000 in the two years. Spruce and other deals were exported to Great Britain to the value of \$13,500,000, as against \$300,000 to the United States. The exports of planks and boards to Great Britain were valued approximately at \$2,000,000, and to the United States over \$12,000,000. Staves were shipped to Great Britain to the value of \$105,000 and to the United States \$1,000,000. Of pulp wood Great Britain took \$70,000 and the United States \$1,500,000.

Besides the above there were exported the following :

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1897 Value, 1898 Value. Includes items like Barrels, empty, Household furniture, Doors, sashes and blinds, etc.

Total... \$1,652,317 \$2,372,039

EXPORTS FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS.

Mr. Johnson has also compiled tables of the exports of manufactures of wood since the year 1868, showing the value and country to which exported. These show the total value during that period to have reached in value \$556,613,330, or an average of \$17,948,817. The tables are given below :

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOD—(Not including Ships.)

Large table with 9 columns: Year, Total, Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Other Foreign Countries, B. N. A. Provinces, British West Indies. Rows from 1868 to 1898.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF WOOD. (Separating Lumber.)

Table with 3 columns: Year, Lumber, Other Manufactures. Rows from 1868 to 1898.

WINDOWS AND DOORS IN MARSEILLES.

United States Consul Skinner, of Marseilles, France, writes as follows regarding the market there for sashes and doors :

"A series of questions having been put to me concerning the possibility of introducing factory-made window sashes and doors in France, I wish to say, first, that the method of interior construction in this country does not resemble our own, and any manufacturer desiring to do business here should visit the country and study the local peculiarities. All building is done to stay, and the light pine doors and sashes often used in America would not do here at all. Furthermore, there are no window frames in France that slide up and down as they do in the United States. The sashes are as long as doors, a double sash being made for each window, opening inward, clamped with a special fastening, and provided with interior and exterior blinds. In this southern country, where winds are severe, the outside shutters have immovable slats and are very heavy. Taking up the questions in detail, I have to say :

"There is no existing demand for factory-made doors. The notion prevails that ready-made doors are inferior to the hand-made article, and a demand would have to be created.

"As to shapes and styles in use, they are many. Sliding doors are unusual. As a rule, even large double doors swing on hinges. The dimensions of single doors of the ordinary types are: Height, 2.20 to 2.25 meters (7.22 to 7.38 feet); width, 80 to 90 centimeters (2.6 to 2.8 feet); thickness, 3 1/2 centimeters (1.4 inches). Doors generally are hung on simple hinges. As no factory-made doors are sold, prices can not be quoted. For hand-made doors of the ordinary variety, the ruling price is 7 francs (51.35) per square meter (10.76 square feet), or for double doors, 10 francs (1.93) per square meter. "One builder ventures to say that from three to five thousand doors are used annually in Marseilles. No dependence can be placed on the guess. The consumption obviously depends on the amount of building. Doors used here are of local manufacture, the lumber generally coming from Sweden and Norway. There are no special door factories in this city."

The London Timber Trades Journal tells about a record in connection with the making of cricket bats that has just been established by a London firm of manufacturers. The firm recently purchased a gigantic willow tree which had been planted near the River Chelmer at Boreham, Essex, in 1835. When cut down it was found to weigh nearly 12 tons, was 101 feet long, and 5 3/4 feet in diameter. Out of this magnificent piece of willow no fewer than 1,179 cricket bats are said to have been cut from the best wood.

THE TIMBER TRADE OF CAPE COLONY.

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, Sept. 20th, 1899.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—Since my last letter appeared in the columns of your paper many changes have taken place in the conditions governing the timber trade of this colony, and I believe of the whole of South Africa. At the time referred to, the principal supplies of timber were brought from the Baltic and the port of Pensacola in South America, with small lots from Quebec and St. John, N.B. The most favored timber then (and for that matter at the present, only not to the same extent) was the Baltic deal, for the reason that builder's specifications invariably called for deals of an average length of about 20 feet, and these lengths were only obtainable from Norway and Sweden.

Within the past eighteen months, however, what is called here "Douglas Fir" or "Oregon," a wood hitherto unknown on this market, has made its appearance, and I understand it to be commanding a good place and a large sale. This wood has long been sought after for use in harbor improvements on account of its enormous length, and I believe it was on representations by the Harbor Board of Table Bay that the first logs were brought here. Since the time of its introduction it has been steadily growing in favor, not only on large works, but for building purposes also, and in conversation with one of Cape Town's most extensive timber importers recently, he bespoke for this wood a very large consumption, not only in this colony, but in all the ports of South Africa. This opinion seems to be well founded, from the fact that whereas only one cargo arrived at this port from British Columbia during last year, three cargoes have arrived up to the present date of this year, and more are expected, besides what has come from United States ports on the Pacific. During last year the United States product seemed to have preference with dealers here, but at the present time, for some reason, there seems to exist a preference for the Canadian, which will account for increased shipments from British Columbia. It may be that British Columbia mills are prepared to cut the most suitable specification for this market.

I understand, too, that one cargo which arrived from British Columbia was so far ahead of what had been hitherto received from American ports, insofar as grain and quality were concerned, as to give it first place at once. Be this as it may, there is no reason known here why British Columbia should not obtain a large share of the future trade with this country, providing she can supply the same quality of timber and on as favorable conditions as London and New York houses, acting as brokers for the American millman, offer, and it might be worth mentioning here that one New York commission house has been offering Douglas fir c.i.f. Cape Town at a lower price than English houses have been able to touch heretofore. It is the high freight from port of loading, coupled with the heavy expense of handling long timber at this end, which makes the price of an otherwise cheap cargo run into big figures before it reaches the yards of the South African importer, and it is possible in the particular instance referred to, that the New York commission house had an offer of low freight from a vessel near to or at the port of loading.

The following is a specification of a cargo such as would be suited to this market at any time:

DEALS AND SCANTLINGS.

Average length to be not under 30 feet.		
4½ in. x 3 in.	20 to 40 ft	20 standards.
6 in. x 3 in.	"	20 "
7 in. x 2½ in.	"	20 "
9 in. x 2 in.	"	10 "
9 in. x 3 in.	"	350 "
11 in. x 2 in.	"	20 "
11 in. x 3 in.	"	200 "
12 in. x 4 in.	"	25 "

Average length to be not under 45 feet.		
9 in. x 3 in.	40 to 50 ft	200 to 300 pes.
11 in. x 3 in.	"	"

LOGS.

Average length not under 40 feet.		
9 in. x 9 in.	30 to 50 ft.	50 logs.
12 in. x 12 in.	"	100 "
12 in. x 14 in.	"	50 "
14 in. x 14 in.	"	100 "
15 in. x 15 in.	"	50 "
16 in. x 17 in.	"	50 "

FLOORING.

Average Length 17 feet.		
T and G 6 in. x 1½ in.	12 to 24 ft	15 standards.
" 4 in. x 1½ in.	"	25 "
" 6 in. x ¾ in.	"	20 "

The value of such a specification as I have given at Cape Town to-day would be in the neighborhood of £10 sterling per St. Petersburg standard, for lengths up to 40 feet, cost freight and insurance, with a slight advance on longer lengths. No. 1 flooring is worth £12 2s 6d per standard and No. 2 flooring £11 5s per standard.

The following ships have discharged British Columbia timber at this port during the present year: "Kennebeck," 2127 tons; "John A. Briggs," 2110 tons; and "Undaunted," 1764 tons; and the "Harvester," 1494 tons, is expected. Apart from the business of this port, I believe The Lingham Timber Co. bring a considerable quantity of this timber to Delagoa Bay and the east coast of Africa.

If any of your readers are in a position to secure a low freight at any time, the opportunity might be seized upon to send in a cargo to this port in accordance with the above specification, as there would be no difficulty in placing it with some importer here. Another course is to offer the above or a similar specification to some of the several London houses representing the merchants here, among whom are Messrs. Mackie, Dunn & Co., Davis & Soper, and Findlay, Durham & Brodie, all well known firms.

The returns show that only one cargo arrived at this port from British Columbia during 1898, and two from United States, whilst Canadian ports have taken the lead by sending four ships already this year, which is a sure indication that the consumption of this timber is on the increase at the expense of the trade from the Baltic.

I shall be pleased to give further information to individual enquirers.

Yours truly,

THOS. MOFFAT.

SKETCH OF MR. MOFFAT.

The writer of the above contribution to THE LUMBERMAN is a son of the late Lt. Col. James Moffat, Brigade Major, Canadian Militia District No. 1, London, Ont. He was born at London on August 22nd, 1861, and resided



MR. THOMAS MOFFAT.

there until 1885, when he was admitted to practice as a barrister and solicitor of Osgoode Hall. He practiced at Chatham, in co-partnership with James Magee, Q. C., the present County Crown Attorney for the county of Middlesex, and at London until March, 1895, when he removed to Cape Town, South Africa, which has been his headquarters ever since.

Since his arrival in Cape Town, Mr. Moffat has been engaged in furthering Canada's interests in trade, and in the beginning of 1897 founded the firm of Moffat, Hutchins & Co., now one of the best known firms in the colony, and dealing exclusively in Canadian manufactures and products. His partner is Mr. William J. Hutchins, also a native of Canada. When Mr. Moffat reached South Africa, importers had not heard of Canada's manufactures, and were too conservative to give them a trial, so the most practical plan to adopt was the formation of a firm which would handle them and thus obtain for them a foothold in the market. The success which has attended his efforts has justified the means, as merchants are always willing to buy goods which are being sold by others.

In the early part of 1898 the Dominion government,

recognizing Mr. Moffat's efforts towards trade extension, rewarded him by appointment as agent for the colony.

The business of handling Canadian shipments is left to the firm of Moffat, Hutchins & Co., whilst Mr. Moffat attends to his government office, looks for new fields of enterprise, and gives information to enquirers both in that country and in Canada.

THE CARE OF BOX MACHINERY.

In regard to the care of box-making machinery, there are general rules that apply here just as they do to any woodworking establishment, and these general rules are the things to be used for the foundation of any system for the maintenance of such machinery. The individuality, the variation owing to the special character of the machines and their work, is only a matter of detail and is easily kept up with if there are brains and system in the attempt, and if there are not both there may be a lack of money on the profit side of the ledger when the machinery has served for only a short while.

The model of ideal in shop arrangement has been pictured many times by mechanical writers, and with some variation, owing, partly, to a matter of individual taste. The general rules for observation in this are, an arrangement of machines in order that the stock may go through the necessary machines and come out at the finishing end of the shop with as little work and confusion as possible. Presume a beginning at the surfacing planer at the stock-receiving end, then step by step through the shop the material should come to each machine in the order of their work, without any circumventing or coming back again for any part of the machine work. Some consideration, however, must be taken as we go along of the machines themselves, and their connection with the driving power, or else in catering to the convenience of handling stock there may result a poor mechanical arrangement of machines. In conforming to the mechanical idea in shop construction we should bear in mind, first, that the machines and driving line of shafting should be so arranged that the belts going from the line to the counter shafts of the various machines may not all pull on any one side, but be distributed so as to pull against each other as much as it is practical to so arrange them so that they balance, as it were. This idea has been diagrammatically laid out heretofore, but every man can make his own diagram if he will only bear in mind that the idea is to get his line of shafting in the center, not necessarily of the building, but in the center of machine distribution, and if he has two lines of shaftings to the building he should not put them along each side wall, but divide the machine distribution into two parts and center each half with a line of shafting. The other general mechanical idea to be borne in mind is to try and get the heaviest driving nearest to the power end of the line. This cannot be easily conformed to in all cases, as that of distributing the counter shafting, for it is sometimes necessary to get a light machine near the power end, and likewise a heavy one away out toward the other end, but it is well to bear the idea in mind, and get all the heavy machines possible up near the power end of the driving line.

After the machines are all up each machine should be numbered on the body of the machine and the same number tacked up by the counter shaft. Of these a record or book should be kept, opening with the cost of the machine in detail, including belting and all connections, with date of application and name of manufacturer. This may seem like a lot of red tape at first, but by and by the advantage of it will become apparent. The millwright can enter on his book the repair expenses of each individual machine, and incidentally record the substance of his opinion of the trouble and worry of keeping the machine in good running order. Then the foreman in his book of estimates on the cost of getting out stock has something to conjure with in the number of these machines. It is easy, under such an arrangement, to get the record of each machine, and a comparison of books by the foreman and millwright would tell, without any guessing, when it would be advisable to discard a machine for something new. And, too, there is something fascinating about this positive knowledge of what you are doing once you get started at it, and instead of seeming like a useless rigamarole of a task, it will appear like the only real manner of business, and you will wonder why you did not take it up sooner.—Barrel and Box.

Hemlock shooks are beginning to be quite as popular as pine in the United States.



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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Special pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

SUSPENSION OF THE COASTING LAWS.

CANADIAN lumbermen, many of whom are vessel owners, are strongly opposed to the recent action of the Dominion government in suspending for the balance of the season the coasting laws of Canada, thus permitting American vessels to trade between Canadian ports upon equal terms with British vessels. By this action the Canadian vessel trade is placed in the same position as the lumber industry, that is, the United States citizens retain their own trade exclusively, and are given equal privileges and opportunities with Canadians in the Canadian trade.

The result of the suspension of the coasting laws will surely be detrimental to the interests of this country. Coming at a time when contracts have been made for new tonnage to the capacity of 300,000 bushels of grain, and when other contracts for additional vessels are under negotiation, it has created a great lack of confidence in the policy of the government, which should be designed to protect Canadian interests.

It is pointed out that a Canadian railway company has been employing American bottoms for carrying grain from upper lake ports to a port on the Georgian Bay, and that one object in the suspension of the law is to permit this company to employ these vessels for carrying grain between the Canadian ports of Fort William and Parry Sound. On this point we cannot speak definitely, but certainly some influence must have guided the government in its action.

The carrying of lumber is not likely to be affected to any extent this year by this enactment. The trade is at present of small volume, but upon the completion of a 14-foot waterway on the St. Lawrence route, now almost accomplished, vessels will carry lumber from Georgian Bay ports to Montreal and Quebec for export to foreign markets. Then the admission of American bottoms to the Canadian trade would mean more than it does to-day.

This should be a non-political question. The principle should be recognized that the coasting laws should be designed to protect the national commerce, and should not be subject to radical changes.

CANADIAN EXPORTS.

FROM a study of the tables of Canadian exports some comparisons are deduced which may not be uninteresting to the lumber trade. We have exported since Confederation, or from June 30, 1868, to June 30, 1898, home products to the value of \$2,464,277,239. In 1868 our exports were valued at \$45,531,177, while last year they reached \$139,920,932. During the thirty-one years under review the exports of our manufactures amounted to \$1,020,212,537, made up as follows: Manufactures of wood, \$556,613,330; cheese, \$218,241,262; flour, \$613,340,182; butter, \$58,471,604; ships, \$17,172,269; other manufactures, \$108,373,890. Great Britain is our best customer, taking in 1898 over \$93,000,000 worth. In 1882 the exports to the United States reached \$41,700,000, but since that time they have steadily decreased, and last year were only \$34,400,000.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found tables showing the value of the exports of manufactures of wood since Confederation. These tables are compiled by Mr. Geo. Johnson, Dominion Statistician, and are perhaps as nearly correct as it is possible to make them. Their value, however, is lessened by the absence of information as to what material was classified as manufactures of wood. It would appear from a perusal of the tables that nothing outside of lumber and partially manufactured lumber was taken into consideration. In 1868 the exports of manufactures of wood were valued at \$13,344,076, while last year they were \$22,874,817. The exports of the intervening years have varied between these figures, excepting in the case of 1897, when they reached \$26,871,391.

It must be admitted that our exports of lumber have not increased in the thirty-one years under review to the extent which they should have done. From this we conclude that the foreign demand in ordinary lumber has been well supplied, and that home industries have consumed a much larger quantity of lumber. It is in the direction of manufactures of wood that we should seek to extend our foreign trade. The tables show that Great Britain purchased from us manufactures of wood to the value of \$257,758,085. In that market we naturally meet competition from almost every wood-exporting country in the world, hence the great necessity of manufacturing our lumber as far as possible at home, thus bringing down freight charges to the minimum in proportion to the value of the goods.

Butter and cheese are responsible for a large increase in our exports. In 1868 the combined

exports of these goods were valued at \$2,318,585, while last year the exports are represented by \$19,619,449. These figures have an especial interest for the lumber trade, inasmuch as they show the large and increasing demand for boxes in which to export butter and cheese.

LOGGING REGULATIONS.

THE Department of Woods and Forests of Quebec has submitted to the lumber trade of that province some proposed amendments to the regulations governing logging operations. The main object intended to be accomplished by the new orders is the securing of more accurate returns of the quantity of timber cut on Crown lands. These regulations have not been favorably received by the lumbermen. While admitting the importance both to the government and to themselves of having accurate returns of the quantity of timber cut, they point out that the proposed changes are entirely impracticable, and that they would increase the cost of taking out logs to such an extent as in some instances would compel lumbermen to cease business.

For the first paragraph of article 13 of the regulations as they now stand, the following, according to the new laws, is to be substituted:

"Every such culler employed by a licentiate to measure timber must number each piece of timber measured by him, and inscribe the number in his book of measurements, and state opposite each number the variety and dimensions of said piece of timber. He must make a separate count for each shanty, following without interruption the order of numbers from one upwards. The book in which the log counter has entered the timber measured by him must at all times be subject to the inspection and usage of the bush ranger or other officer authorized by the commissioner to examine same, and must be transmitted at the end of logging season to the local crown timber agent, after having been sworn to by the culler."

This clause, it is contended, is unworkable. It would be a most difficult matter to number each saw log with the number of the shanty, number of the log, and size of log. Suppose the number of the camp was 3, number of log 10,199, size 14 inches; if properly marked it would appear thus: $\frac{10,199}{14}$. Under favorable conditions it would be possible to mark the log as ordered; but in the early autumn when the gum is oozing out of the log, later on when the logs have to be drawn through bush to the rollways, and still later on when the soft snow freezes to the end of the log, it would be exceedingly difficult and expensive to comply with the regulations, and a much larger gang of men would be required to take out a given number of logs.

Another clause of the proposed amendments reads as follows:

"Licentiates are strictly forbidden to place logs in the water in the fall, or to pile them on the ice in winter. All logs or other timber, without exception, must be put in rollways, above high water mark, and sufficient space must be left between each pile to allow the cullers and bush rangers to measure both ends of each piece of timber."

Nearly everyone familiar with the lumber business will, we think, admit that the above law, if made effective, would cause unnecessary hardship to the lumbermen and in the end react against the interests of the government. Logs are, of course, watered in all sorts of ways; but the popular method employed in the Ottawa valley and northern Quebec is to place them on the ice as soon as it is strong enough to carry the

horses. During the winter the logs sink to a greater or less extent. By this method there is saved the expense of clearing large spaces to pile them along the shores, which are usually very rough, also the expense of the second handling in the spring when time is of the most vital importance so as to take advantage of the first flow of water. If the logs had to be piled as proposed by the new regulations, they would all be frozen together and could not be placed in the stream in time for the spring freshets without great expense and loss of much valuable time.

In some instances logs are put into small streams in open water from the commencement of the logging season (usually about the first of September) up to the time that drawing on the snow and ice is commenced. This can only be done, of course, in the case of logs close enough to the water to be drawn in on the chain, but if these logs had to be piled along the small streams, it would require the clearing of miles of space along the banks, which, owing to the rough and rugged nature of many river banks, would entail a large expense.

Another serious objection would be the expense of keeping a large force of men to do the piling as the logs are drawn to the banks and of breaking the large rollways in the spring when the logs would be frozen together. It would also be necessary in many instances, owing to the nature of the bank, to roll the logs a considerable distance to the water, and before this could be accomplished the water in the stream would perhaps have lowered, and in addition to the extra expense, the probability of having the drive hung up would be increased.

The objections which we have enumerated are, we think, sufficient to show that the proposed regulations contain many objectionable features, the enforcement of which would seriously interfere with logging operations, without any material gain to the government. In this matter the authorities manifested a spirit of fairness by soliciting the view of the lumbermen before putting the regulations into force. No doubt in view of the representations which will come from the trade, the proposed measure will be freed from its objectionable features.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CAN a lumberman be found who has not made money this year? We know of one firm who, after holding a large stock of lumber for several years, sold it last summer at an increased price which paid them many times over the insurance charges and other incidental expenses consequent upon keeping the lumber in their yards. Had they held the stock until the present time, they could have realized several thousand dollars more than they received a few months ago.

THERE is, we believe, a bright future for the hardwood industry of this country. Some lumbermen who have in the past operated exclusively in pine, but who find their supply of timber becoming exhausted, are now turning their attention to the hardwood timber on their limits. Within the past month a deputation of Ottawa valley lumbermen interviewed the Ontario cabinet and requested the government to grant licenses for the cutting of timber other than pine in Algonquin Park. The government were compelled to make the somewhat unintelligent re-

sponse that no action could be taken at present, owing to the absence of accurate information as to the quantity of hardwood timber on the limits in question. This instance emphasizes the necessity of some steps being taken by the government to ascertain the quantity, location and variety of hardwood timber on the Crown lands of the province. If such information were obtainable, an expansion in the development of the hardwood industry would undoubtedly be witnessed.

THE developments of the past ten days have demonstrated that the value of timber limits is steadily increasing. It will be remembered that at the Ontario government sale of 1892 a thirty-six mile berth in the township of Morgan was sold for \$373,650, the highest price ever paid for a berth of that size. Recently, however, this same berth has been sold to the Michigan Land & Lumber Company for a sum understood to be considerably larger than that originally paid for the property. The sale conducted by Mr. Peter Ryan on October 24th is another indication of the great wealth contained in our forests. For 108 square miles there were realized \$679,500. And here it might be mentioned that a Michigan lumberman was a purchaser at this sale of limits to the value of \$282,500. The result of the sale is a tribute to the shrewdness and business foresight of Mr. Peter Ryan and his associates. While we are not authorized to give the exact figures, it is well known that but a few months ago they purchased these limits for a sum not greatly in excess of \$550,000. Now they have sold three-fourths of the property for \$679,000, and refused to accept an offer of \$125,000 for the unsold portion. It is safe to assume that at least an even \$200,000 was made by the transaction.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF TIMBER LIMITS.

THE rotunda of the Board of Trade, Toronto, was crowded with lumbermen on the afternoon of October 24th, when Mr. Peter Ryan offered for sale the Comstock limits, on the Spanish River. Trill and Ermatinger were offered in full 36 mile berths, and Foster and Nairn in quarter sections of 9 square miles each.

The Canadian trade was represented by: Cook Bros. Lumber Co.; Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.; Georgian Bay Lumber Co.; Muskoka Mill and Lumber Co.; J. B. Smith & Sons; Parry Sound Lumber Co.; Imperial Lumber Co.; Conger Lumber Co.; Collins Inlet Lumber Co.; Ontario Lumber Co., all of Toronto; J. R. Booth, Ottawa; Pembroke Lumber Co.; Chas. McCool, Geneva Lake; John McNeil, Gravenhurst; Thos. Long & Bro., Collingwood; Robt. Thompson & Co., Hamilton; The Brennan Co., Hamilton; C. Beck, Penetanguishene; A. Barnett and Allan Frances, Renfrew; Egan, Mackie, Fraser and Eddy, of Ottawa; Booth & Shannon, George Gordon, J. W. Munro, Pembroke; Jas. S. Playfair, Midland; The Byng Inlet Co., Byng Inlet; Henry Lovering, Coldwater; Mr. Lomas, Sprague; J. & T. Conlon, Thorold; J. Ferguson, M. P., and J. McFadden, Ottawa; Geo. Paget, Sturgeon Falls; Jas. Scott, W. J. Sheppard, T. Sheppard, W. J. Irwin, Geo. McCormick M.P., Angus McLeod, F. J. Gillespie, Chas. Mickle, N. Dymont, Burton Bros., and others.

Michigan lumbermen were also there in great force, among whom we noticed Maurice Quinn, E. W. Sparrow, F. W. Gilchrist, Thos. Pitts &

Co., W. L. Churchill, Hon. S. O. Fisher, Burrough & Rust, John Millen, Alger, Smith & Co., Saginaw Salt & Lumber Co., Hardy Lumber Co., Spanish River Lumber Co., and others. It was a gathering, as Mr. Ryan said, of the monarchs of the pine lumber trade. Sharp at two o'clock Mr. Ryan, accompanied by his solicitor, Mr. Frank Denton, Q. C., and Mr. Clarkson, entered the room, and was received with applause by the assembled lumbermen, for it was well known that he had purchased the limits as a private speculation and was going to make a test of the soundness of his judgment by putting them up to public competition. Never was any sale conducted in a more honorable manner, and certainly there has never been carried out a more successful transaction in buying and selling a group of timber limits than in this case.

After a few words on the growing scarcity of northern pine from the eloquent auctioneer, whose fame as a speaker on public questions is Dominion wide, the township of Ermatinger was offered and withdrawn at \$125,000, after which came Trill, which was knocked down to Mr. C. Beck for \$160,000; then in rapid succession came Foster and Nairn in nine-mile berths, which were sold off to the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., J. W. Munro, Ferguson & McFadden, and W. L. Churchill, the latter representing a syndicate of Michigan lumbermen. As will be seen from the list, the total sales footed up to \$679,500, with Mr. Ryan retaining Ermatinger for private sale. There was one action on the part of the auctioneer which elicited for him the deserved applause of the crowd of competing lumbermen. Just as the name of Mr. Churchill was declared the buyer of one of the berths, an advance of \$2,500 was heard, but the auctioneer refused to receive the bid, though by so doing he was refusing some thousands of dollars additional profit. Mr. Frank Denton, Q. C., of the firm of Denton, Dunn & Boulton, solicitors, of Toronto, and Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson, also of Toronto, attended to the legal and financial features of the sale, which were conducted and finished in a most successful manner; and we need not say that the best known timber limit auctioneer on the continent was highly congratulated by his friends on the outcome of this sale, which has given a still firmer character to the value of our forest wealth.

Herewith we give the complete result of the sale:

Parcel No. 1—Township of Ermatinger, 36 square miles, withdrawn at \$125,000.

Parcel No. 2—Township of Trail, 36 square miles, sold to C. Beck Manufacturing Company, Penetanguishene, Ont., for \$160,000.

Parcel No. 3—South-west quarter of Foster township, 9 square miles, sold to W. L. Churchill, of Alpena, Mich., for \$82,500.

Parcel No. 4—South-east quarter of Foster township, 9 square miles, sold to J. W. Munro, of Pembroke, for \$21,000.

Parcel No. 5—North-west quarter of Foster township, 9 square miles, sold to W. L. Churchill, for \$132,500.

Parcel No. 6—North-east quarter of Foster township, 9 square miles, sold to W. L. Churchill, for \$67,500.

Parcel No. 7—South-west quarter of Nairn township, 9 square miles, sold to Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, Toronto, for \$80,000.

Parcel No. 8—South-east quarter of Nairn township, 9 square miles, sold to Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, Toronto, for \$51,000.

Parcel No. 9—North-west quarter of Nairn township, 9 square miles, sold to Ferguson & McFadden, of Ottawa, for \$33,000.

Parcel No. 10—North-east quarter of Nairn township, 9 square miles, sold to J. W. Munro, of Pembroke, for \$52,000.



My attention has been called to an inaccuracy in the figures I gave in this column recently showing the tonnage of the Manchester Canal. Mr. Frank Southern, of Manchester, from whom I received the data on which the paragraph was based, writes: "I fear I did not make myself clear; the tonnage mentioned referred to tons of timber imported only, the tonnage of all goods inward and outward being, of course, vastly greater. The timber imports last year reached 212,996 tons, and will probably be considerably larger this year." * * *

I HAD the pleasure of a chat the other day with Mr. Maitland, the well known lumberman of Owen Sound. I found him in excellent spirits as the result of the prosperity which, in common with others, his firm have enjoyed during the present year. He gave it as his opinion that the year 1899 was the most prosperous during the last twenty years for the lumber trade. In answer to my remark "that all things come to those who wait," Mr. Maitland replied, "Yes, but many could not wait long enough and so went under." He further expressed the opinion that Canada has now reached the point where she can be independent of the United States market as an outlet for her lumber. The only drawback to the trade this year has been the inadequate shipping facilities. The unusual activity in the iron trade had led to the employment of many more vessels than usual for the carrying of iron ore. On top of that came the demand for vessels for shipments of grain. This demand, as usual, came suddenly, and the period for shipments being short, every vessel that could be procured was brought into service; indeed, many vessels that had gone out of service were refitted to a sufficient extent to be again put to use. Under these conditions great difficulty had been experienced by lumbermen in securing vessels to carry their shipments, and lake freights had advanced to a point which left no advantage in shipping by vessel, as compared with shipping by rail. * * *

I FIND the portrait of a Canadian adorning the front page of a recent issue of the American Lumberman. It is that of James Moloney, who has worked his way in the business world until he has become the chief man in the Moloney-Bennet Belting Co., of Chicago. Born on a farm near Lindsay, Ont., and becoming dissatisfied with his surroundings, one summer day he started out into the world, bare-footed and arrayed only in a pair of jeans and a calico shirt. Of money he had none, but another boy who accompanied him was the possessor of an old trunk, which was sold for fifty cents. Arriving at Port Hope, he borrowed ten cents from his companion and invested it in apples. These he peddled out, renewing his stock from time to time until he acquired in profits the sum of seventy cents. Deciding to go to the United States, he obtained a position as cook on a

steamer, for the purpose of getting across Lake Ontario. In Rochester he secured a position driving a mule on the Erie canal, following this work for three summers and spending the winters in New York city at whatever he could find to do. Then he returned to Canada, and when sixteen years old went again to the United States. At St. Louis he secured work and attended night school for six or seven years, acquiring in this way a fair education. In St. Louis he learned the wood-working business, going from there to Missouri to take charge of a saw mill. From Missouri he went to Little Rock and started to work on a farm, but after a short time removed to Chicago, which has since been his headquarters. He worked as a millwright, and in 1883 entered the leather belting business, seven years later organizing the Chicago Belting Company. Later he disposed of his interest in that company, and organized the company of which he is now the head. * * *

ONE had but to enter the corridors of the Queen's Hotel in Toronto on the evening of October 24th to know that something had transpired in the city of more than usual interest to the lumber trade. There were to be found the lumber kings of Michigan—men representing great wealth and influence. They had come to Toronto in search of that commodity, timber, for which their appetites have in no sense been appeased by the act prohibiting the exportation of saw logs from the province. I noticed among them Hon. S. O. Fisher, of the firm of Turner & Fisher, and president of the Michigan Land & Lumber Company, of Bay City, who was for several years a representative to Congress, and of whom everybody spoke as a grand old man; W. F. Churchill, of Alpena, the hero of the day, he having added to his possessions at the sale limits to the extent of nearly \$300,000; Maurice Quinn, representing Col. Bliss, of Saginaw; R. A. Loveland and R. H. Roys, of Loveland, Roys & White, Saginaw; Bert Burton, manager for Pitts & Company, Bay City; Edmund Hall, of Detroit, and F. W. Gilchrist, of Alpena. Not since the sale of 1892 has such a representation of Michigan lumbermen visited Toronto at one time. The topic of conversation was, of course, the sale held in the afternoon. Everyone admitted it was a grand success. "Peter Ryan deserves every dollar he has made, for he is a hustler and a hard worker," was one of the remarks during the evening. The question was asked why Michigan men continued to purchase limits in Ontario in the face of the government embargo. A common reply was that the courts would not allow the law to stand, and that next year logs would again be going across to Michigan. But, reading between the lines, one could easily see that they were not investing money entirely on the faith that this would be the case. In other words, as one gentleman remarked, "timber is a good investment wherever it stands." Herein lies the pith of the matter. * * *

Mr. Geo. Mabee, who operates a saw and shingle mill at Mabee, about eight miles from Tilsonburg, Ont., came to Toronto for the purpose of attending the sale of timber limits held by Mr. Peter Ryan on the 24th inst. Mr. Mabee's supply of timber has become well nigh

exhausted, and he is looking around for a new site, being prepared to purchase a small limit either of pine or hardwood. In conversation with me Mr. Mabee questioned the policy of the governments in selling timber in large parcels. "Such a policy," said Mr. Mabee, "is opposed to the proper development of the lumber industry. It results in large capitalists buying heavily solely for speculative purposes, and shuts out the man of ordinary means when he wishes to buy timber with the object of carrying on a saw-milling business. I was told by a party the other day that one of the objects of the government had been to keep down the number of accounts open, but that seems to be a weak explanation, as the slight additional labor thus involved would be made up many times over by the higher prices which would be obtained for limits if put up in small lots." Mr. Mabee referred to the policy pursued by other governments, pointing out that in New Brunswick the government will not sell more than ten square miles in one berth, and that in California the maximum is 160 acres, and in that state the purchaser must become a resident for three months before he can get a deed of the property, and then he is required to take the oath of allegiance. There is, I believe, some truth in what Mr. Mabee says, but I do not think the Ontario government has been a great sinner in this direction. If my memory serves me, at the government sale in 1897 the largest parcel offered was less than ten square miles. At the great sale of 1892 some berths of 36 square miles each were sold, but by far the greater number of those offered ranged from 7 to 15 square miles. Allowing 3,000,000 feet to the square mile, a 36-mile berth would yield 108,000,000 feet, and many of the large pine mills in Ontario would cut this amount in a few seasons.

THE NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 22nd, 1899.

EDITOR CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—We herewith enclose notice of our next meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. We are possibly a little early getting out our notice for this meeting, but we want to say in reference to it, that we desire your co-operation in helping us all you can towards getting the lumbermen of this and your country together in the National Convention. The advantages of it are apparent in many ways, and we trust that you will give us your co-operation in this matter.

Yours truly,

NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION,
W. A. BENNETT, President.

COPY OF NOTICE.

"It is with pleasure that I call your attention to the next meeting of our Association, which occurs at Memphis, Tenn., November 16th, and it is to be hoped that you will be there and your neighbors also. We must make this the meeting of the Association, and on account of the location being one of the best manufacturing and distributing points in the hardwood lumber belt, that of itself should appeal to you as a strong incentive to attend. The noted old fashioned hospitality of the southern people in general and the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis in particular should also warrant a pleasant social time. We will, however, at this meeting take up many things of special material interest to the trade, and it is to be hoped all will come with a view of occupying our time in business while at it."

Yours truly,

W. A. BENNETT, President.

The men employed at Blue's sawmill at Rosland, B.C., went on strike recently, demanding an increase in wages of twenty-five cents per day. The manager, Mr. Louis Blue, acceded to their wishes after but a temporary cessation of operations.

THE LATE T. G. HAZLITT.

On October 12th death removed Mr. T. G. Hazlitt, president and general manager of the Dickson Lumber Company, of Peterborough, Ont. In March, 1898, Mr. Hazlitt was seized with an attack of paralysis. After a few months, however, he recovered, but in September last serious symptoms appeared and death finally resulted.

Deceased was one of the most prominent business men and respected residents of Peterborough. He was born in the County of Armagh, Ireland, in the year 1823, and at the age of twenty-four came to Canada with his father, the late John Hazlitt, who died in August, 1869. He had received a good education, and shortly after his arrival in Canada obtained the position of principal in the Picton Grammar School, which he held for some time. In the year 1852 he removed to Peterborough and embarked in mercantile pursuits, which he carried on with varying success. In the year 1865 Mr. Hazlitt engaged in the lumber business as assistant to the late Samuel Dickson. Upon the death of Mr. Dickson in the spring of 1870, the management of the estate was transferred to the subject of this sketch. Although thrown upon his own resources, and with but a short experience in connection with lumber manufacturing, Mr. Hazlitt displayed remarkable executive ability and successfully guarded the large interests committed to his care. During the period since 1870 there have been many years of depression in the lumber business, under which many have succumbed, but Mr. Hazlitt's courage never flagged,



THE LATE T. G. HAZLITT.

his ceaseless energy never failed, and while others let the reins pass from their hands, he kept them well within his grasp, and by his untiring efforts added to the value of the property which had been left in his charge.

In 1885 a joint stock company was formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Dickson estate, under the name of "The Dickson Company, of Peterborough, Limited." Mr. Hazlitt at once became the managing director and shortly after its president, both of which offices he has held continuously ever since. Mr. Hazlitt was also the pioneer of electric lighting in Peterborough, and has been the president of the Peterborough Light & Power Company since its establishment nine years ago. In religion Mr. Hazlitt was a Presbyterian, and in politics a Liberal. In 1858 he married a daughter of the late Samuel Dickson. In his death the town of Peterborough loses a pioneer business man and respected citizen, and the lumber trade an esteemed member.

"WANTED AND FOR SALE"

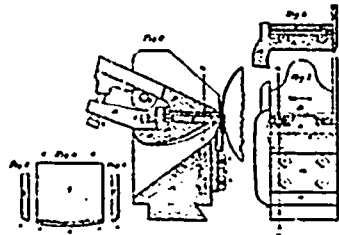
Persons having for sale or wishing to purchase a particular lot of lumber, a mill property, timber limits, second hand machinery, etc., in fact, anything pertaining to lumbering operations, will find a buyer or seller, as the case may be, by placing an advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale Department" of the CANADA LUMBERMAN Weekly Edition. Testimonials to the value of this department by those who have given it a trial state that the result of advertisements were frequently better than anticipated. The cost is comparatively small. Mill owners might, with profit to themselves, make use of this method of advertising their stock to a still greater extent.

RECENT CANADIAN PATENTS.

PATENTS have recently been granted in Canada for the following devices of interest to lumbermen and wood-workers:

SHINGLE SIZER AND EDGER.

Leander Fox, of Lake Arthur, Louisiana, has been granted a patent for a shingle sizer and edger. It consists of the combination with the main frame, the saws, the lower feed roll held in close relation with the saws and adapted to be removed through the space between the same and the end bar of the frame, and the saw guard secured to said end bar and provided with guide blocks adjustable longitudinally of the machine; the combination of the main frame having the vertical end member 6, the removable vertical guide 7, vertical sliding frame located between the end member 6, and the guide 7, the upper rolls, journaled on the sliding frame, the lower rolls, springs for forcing the upper rolls downward, weighted levers fulcrumed at a common point and engaging the sliding frames, etc.

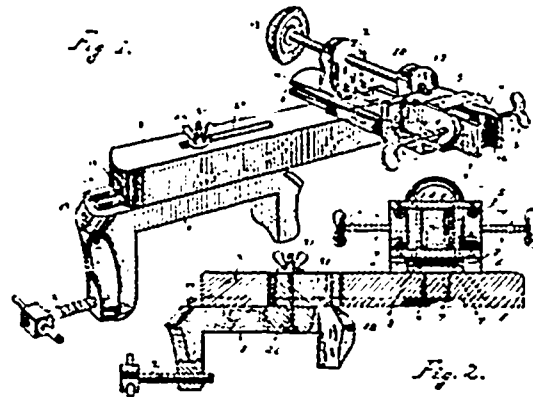


VENEER CUTTING MACHINE.

To G. E. M. Lewis, of Truro, Nova Scotia, has been granted a patent for a veneer cutting machine, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The claim is for a machine, the knife block combined with the curved knife secured thereto, said knife part being provided with grooves, the pivoted clamp 3, the screw Q, the presser bar g held in position by the clamp, two chamfering knives fitted in the grooves of the knife block and held in position by the presser bar, and the screws for adjusting the knives.

METHOD OF PRESERVING WOOD.

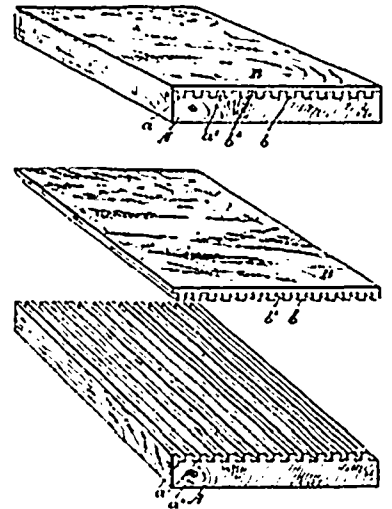
The Electric Fire-Proofing Company, of New York City, has been granted a patent for a method of preserving wood. It consists in enveloping the wood within a closed receptacle with an atmosphere saturated with aqueous vapor maintained at about 110 degrees to 200 degrees Fahrenheit, to soften and open the wood, then producing a vacuum and removing the vapor and water from the wood, impregnating the wood uniformly throughout with the fire-proofing solution under pressure, and finally drying the wood at a temperature ranging from 85 degrees to 125 degrees Fahrenheit; the product being fire-proofed wood impregnated uniformly throughout and maintaining its natural color, electricity and tensile strength.



CIRCULAR SAW DRESSER.

Patent No. 67,636 has been granted to H. L. Bee, L. M. Lang and C. M. Lang, of West Virginia, for a circular saw dresser, as shown herewith. The claim is for a saw dressing machine having pivotal space jaws mounted upon a support for angular adjustment with relation thereto, and provided with seats for an abrading object, and means for angularly adjusting the jaws to vary the angular position of the abrading object with relation to the plane of a saw blade, and a feed screw for adjusting its position of the slide, a clamp for engagement with the frame of a sawing machine, a supported bar upon said clamp for adjustment in a direction transverse to the plane of the saw, a clamping device for securing the supporting frame at the desired adjustment, a guide carried by the supporting bar, a slide

mounted upon said guide for adjustment parallel with the plane of the saw, means for operating the slide upon its guide, and emery stone engaging devices carried by the slide.



METHOD OF MANUFACTURING LUMBER.

A patent has been granted to David Gilmour, Trenton, Ont., for a new method of manufacturing lumber, as shown in the illustration. The claim is for a lumber product comprising a low grade base piece of wood having a plurality of grooves upon the side thereof, and an outer high grade layer or piece having corresponding layers and grooves formed on the low grade piece provided with a plurality of projections and recesses registering, fitting into, compressed and interlocking with the tongues and grooves of the base, whereby the surface on the side of the low grade piece is covered by the superimposed high grade piece, and a suitable water-proof cement for securing the tongued and grooved sides together.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

THE Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa has received a communication from Mr. Harrison Watson, curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, London, asking for the name of Canadian manufacturers of maple skewers.

According to Mr. Sidney A. J. Churchill, British Consul at Palermo, Sicily, there is a chance for Canadian timber merchants in Sicily. He states that the pitch pine and other timber used there is purchased in Genoa or other continental ports, and points out that Canadian exporters might secure a share of the market.

The High Commissioner of Canada in London, England, has received the following enquiries: From a firm of importers desirous of arranging for consignments of Canadian wood pulp; from a London firm wishing to correspond with Canadian manufacturers of turnery and white birch caps and brush handles for maulage bottles.

Mr. Edouard Hermann, of Antwerp, Belgium, recently made a tour of Canada in the interests of a large commission firm. Belgium, he says, has a population of 6,000,000 people on a very small area, and they cannot raise one-tenth of the produce required. Lumber will find a ready market there and is nominally free of duty. His firm are prepared to buy and pay spot cash for good lumber.

Mr. D. M. Rennie, Dominion government agent in the Argentine Republic, in a letter to the CANADA LUMBERMAN, says: "As regards spruce, on account of some new regulation as to cattle fittings on steamers, there is not so much used as formerly. I expect that the Argentine government will only reduce the special duty of ten per cent. for war supplies one-half in place of removing it, according to law."

The Magnolia Metal Co., of New York, have recently completed arrangements whereby the Q. & C. Company, of Chicago and New York, become the exclusive agents for the railroad trade for magnolia metal for the United States, Mexico and Canada, and the Metal Sales Company, 15 South Water Street, Cleveland, Ohio, have been appointed sole agents for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

DESIGN FOR A PLANING MILL.

A CORRESPONDENT of Carpentry and Building sends the accompanying drawings of a planing mill, concerning which he says :

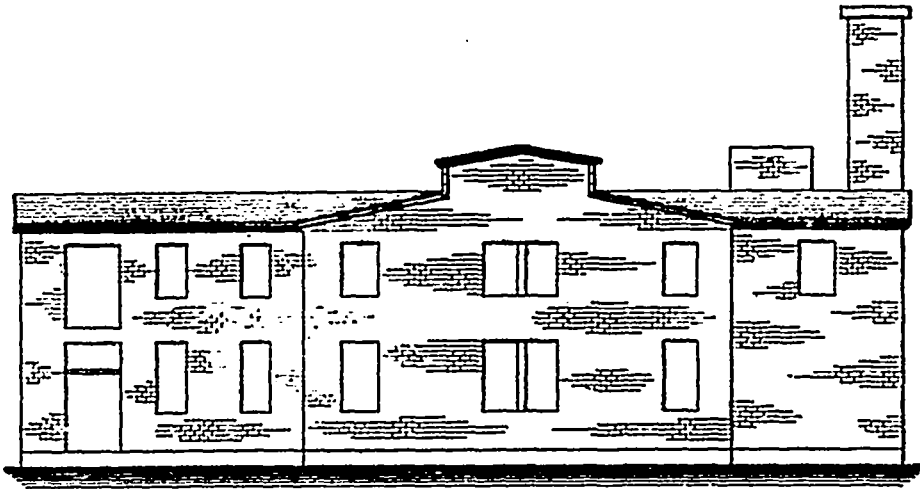
As being of interest to the correspondent in question, and possibly to other readers of the

cutter, No. 29 a Universal saw bench, No. 30 a tenoning machine, No. 31 a mortising machine, No. 32 a door clamp and No. 33 a turning lathe.

The engine, it will be noticed, is placed in the basement in order to get it as near as possible to the center of its main work. There is also a

engine. It will be noticed that there is a dry-kiln on one side of the main building opening into the main floor at one end, while the other end opens to the railroad track at the side. The room is laid with pipe on the floor and heated by the exhaust steam from the engine. The room over the dry kiln, opening on the second floor, is used for glueing purposes, and is fitted with glue pans and pots. There is a coil pipe for heating veneers, also a veneer press and a large door clamp.

The building is arranged for the frame makers to work on the first floor in the "L" of the building, and for the heavy machine work, such as cutting out, planing and working moldings, to be done in the main part of the building. On the second floor of the "L" are made the sash, outside blinds and shutters, and here also are the inside blind makers, the work of the different



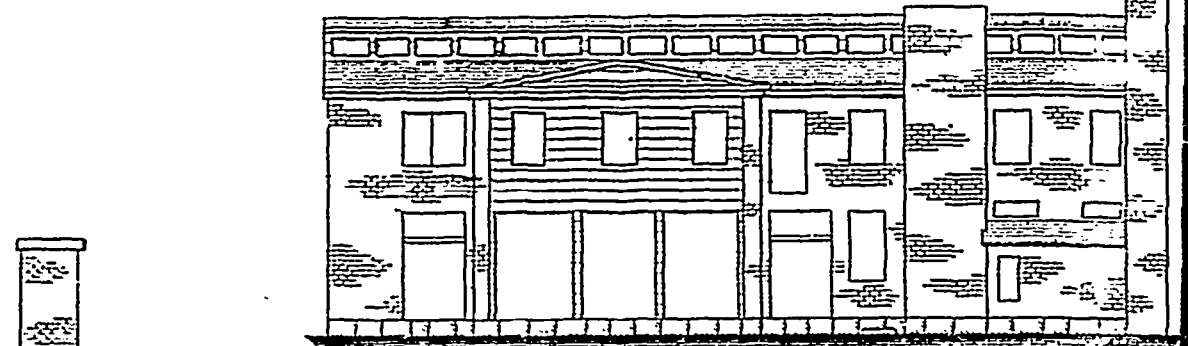
Scale, 3/64 Inch to the Foot.

DESIGN FOR A PLANING MILL.—FRONT ELEVATION.

paper, I send floor plans and elevations of a mill that I drew about three years ago for a person who contemplated erecting a new mill near Philadelphia. In the present instance it will be seen that I have tried to arrange the machinery in the mill in such a way as to be most convenient. Referring to the floor plans, it will be seen that the machines are numbered, as they can be more readily indicated in this manner, and by less confusion than by writing the name of each one on the drawing.

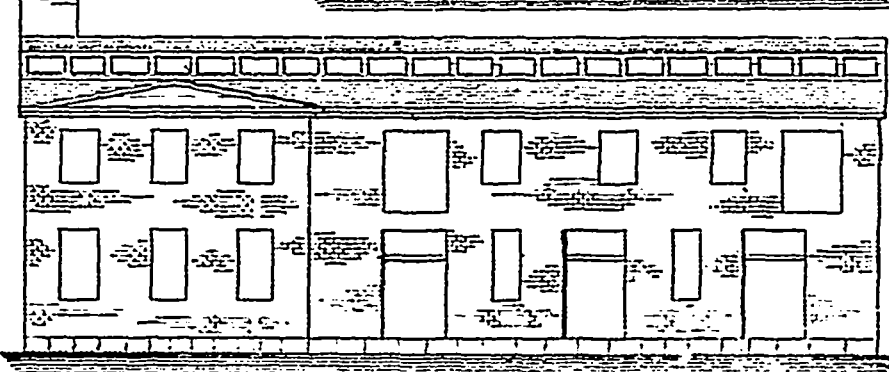
In connection with the first floor plan, A A, &c., are work benches. No 1 is a pulley stile mortiser, No. 2 a jointer with 14-inch cutter, No. 3 a Universal saw bench, No. 4 a molding machine with 6-inch cutter, No. 5 a rip saw, No. 6 a heavy band saw, No. 7 a molding machine with 10 inch cutter, No. 8 a swing cut off saw, No. 9 a large rip saw, No. 10 a double surface planer, No. 11 a rip saw, No. 12 a molding machine with 7-inch cutter, No. 13 a rip saw and No. 14 a swing cut-off saw.

On the second floor, B B, &c, are work benches. No. 15 is a light mortise machine, No. 16 a rip saw, No. 17 a sash and shutter clamp, No. 18 a



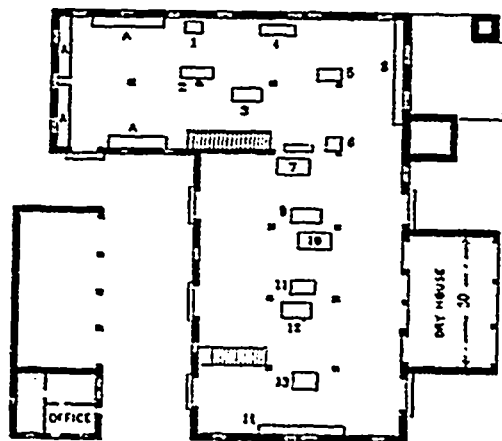
Scale, 3/64 Inch to the Foot.

DESIGN FOR A PLANING MILL.—SIDE (RIGHT) ELEVATION.



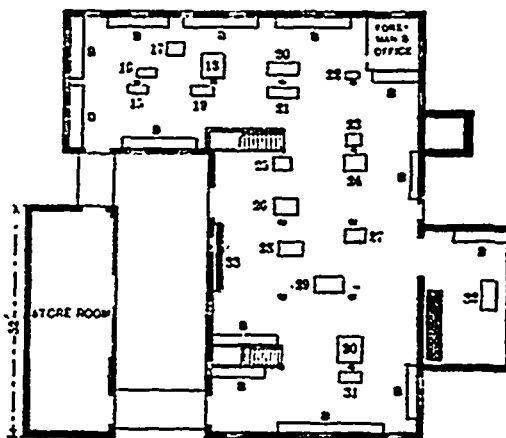
Scale, 3/64 Inch to the Foot.

DESIGN FOR A PLANING MILL.—SIDE (LEFT) ELEVATION.



FIRST FLOOR.

Scale, 3/128 Foot to the Inch.



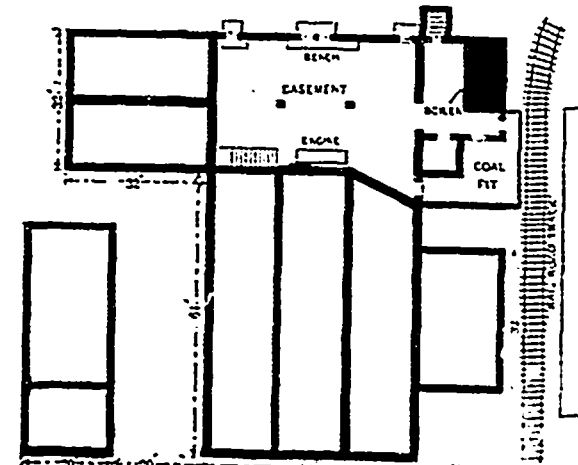
SECOND FLOOR.

DESIGN FOR A PLANING MILL.

tenoning machine, No. 19 a horizontal boring machine, No. 20 a sand papering machine, No. 21 a molding machine, No. 22 a blind slat tenoning machine, No. 23 a jig saw, No. 24 a light band saw, No. 25 a cylinder sand papering machine, No. 26 a single surface planer, No. 27 a boring machine, No. 28 a jointer with 16-inch

machine shop in the basement, as it is supposed that the engineer will have time to repair the machines, make bits and sharpen the knives. He has all his work in the basement, and is able to watch his engine at the same time. The floor of the boiler room is level with the floor of the basement, so as to make it convenient to the

divisions extending into the main building. The balance of the space on the second floor is intended to be occupied by door makers, stair



Scale 3/128 Inch to the Foot.

DESIGN FOR A PLANING MILL.—GROUND FLOOR.

workers, bulks, &c. An inspection of the second floor plan shows that there is an office for the foremen and his draftsmen, which is to be in-

THE NEWS.

CANADA.

closed by sash, so that observation can be made of what is going on in the mill. At the left of the main building are the offices and warerooms, which are built two stories high to correspond with the other structures.

To run a mill of this size to its full capacity would require a bookkeeper, a man to estimate, one to make out orders and make measurements, a main foreman and his assistant, an engineer, a teamster, and 35 mechanics, both bench and machine hands. I trust that what I have given may be of some benefit to the readers of the paper, and I would be glad to hear from any of them on this topic through the columns of the paper.

VANCOUVER ISLAND TIMBERS.

WHEN William J. Sutton, of Victoria, B. C., was in the Lumberman office the other day he told some very good stories of the timber growth of Vancouver Island, with which he is very familiar and in which, as president of the Sugton Lumber Company, he is interested. Mr. Sutton is a geologist by profession, has recently been occupying a professorship at the University of Michigan, and scientific habits have enabled him to make unusually careful observations of the facts as to the growth and characteristics of timber in relation to the soil.

The red cedar he considers practically indestructible. He has found fallen trees six feet in diameter with 6-foot cedars growing on top of them, embracing with their roots the fallen trunks, which must have lain in that position for centuries and are now perfectly sound except that the sap has rotted away. But as the sap on the red cedar is seldom over two inches thick, the size of the tree was hardly lessened. The firs also have very thin sap, perhaps the larger and most rapid grower not exceeding 2½ inches.

The cedars under favorable conditions sometimes grow to an immense size. He relates that once when he was conducting a surveying party, running a line through the forest, one of the party got lost in going around a cedar. It was a tree fifteen feet in diameter which lay directly in the line of survey. It had three or four blazes upon it. After passing it some distance, a member of the party was sent back to pick up some tools left on the line of the survey. He came to this cedar, which was more than fifteen feet in diameter at the roots and surrounded by underbush and other trees, became confused, and went clear around it and never discovered his error until he struck camp again.

In Mr. Sutton's opinion, the growing life of a cedar is about 1,500 years, when there begins a period of gradual deterioration. He says that he has no doubt that there are a good many of these trees standing in the forest of the Pacific coast that are at least 2,000 years old. After about 1,500 years heart rot sets in and death ensues after a few centuries more. These exceptionally large trees, however, are not the best for lumbermen, for Mr. Sutton thinks they are an example of arrested growth as far as height is concerned, the trunk being a good deal shorter than in trees of smaller diameter. The ideal red cedar will be from six to twelve feet in diameter with a maximum height to the first limb of 200 feet. The best timber, however, is still smaller, ranging from 3 to 4 feet in diameter. He says that the cedars stick very closely to limestone areas, where they are found in their maximum and best development.

—J. F. Boyd has opened a lumber yard at Minnedosa, Man.

Mr. Shaw, of Elmvale, intends establishing a saw mill at Phelpston, Ont.

—A company is being formed at Kentville, N. S., to establish a saw mill.

—Simon Seguin, of Embrun, Ont., has purchased a new engine for his saw mill.

—Shook & Arnott, saw mill, Lemon Creek, B. C., have sold out to Winlow & Bell.

—The Granby Box Company, of Granby, Que., is erecting extensive lumber sheds.

—Wm. Reid has been appointed curator of the estate of Quinn & Allard, saw mill owners, Conception Station, Que.

—It is reported that the Eastman Lumber Co., of Eastman, Que., have decided to close their saw mills at that place.

—W. L. Shields, of Cobocook, Ont., has purchased the Revell mill property and is just completing a saw and shingle mill.

—The Arrow River and Tributaries Slide & Boom Co., Limited, has been granted an Ontario charter, with a capital of \$20,000.

—Chas. Warder, a band saw filer in Cook's mill at Sprague, Ont., and a native of Midland, was caught in a belt and instantly killed.

—W. W. Carter, of Fesserton, Ont., has recently made extensive improvements to his mill, having put in a band saw and an electric light plant.

—James Forbes, recently of the Bronson & Weston Lumber Co., Ottawa, has gone to Winnipeg to take charge of a gang of men on railway construction work.

—It is said that Hilyard Bros., of St. John, have commenced the erection of a saw mill in the parish of Burton, Sunbury county, where they own a block of timber land.

—The McKee Machinery & Lumber Co., Limited, is seeking incorporation, with capital of \$15,000, head office at 68 Bank street, Ottawa, and branches in New York and Boston.

—Incorporation is being asked for Randolph & Baker, Limited, to take over the lumbering business of Randolph & Baker, St. John, N. B. The capital is fixed at \$80,000.

—It is the intention of Messrs. Mohr & Ryan, Killaloe Station Ont., to take out during the coming winter a large quantity of cedar poles, posts, etc., for next season's delivery.

—It is estimated that over 1,000 men have left Hull and vicinity in the past three months to work in the lumber woods. This is nearly three times the number that left in former years.

—E. A. Walker, of New York, has just secured a second large contract for machinery to be installed in the Ottawa Carbide Co.'s works at Ottawa. The contract is for a 60 ton travelling crane for the power house.

—The Tracadie Lumber Company, whose mills are at Tracadie, in Gloucester county, N. B., is about to construct a box factory to manufacture box sheiks for the British market. The resident manager is Mr. B. H. Foster.

—At the recent fair at New Westminster, B. C., Messrs. Hardie & Thompson, of Vancouver, exhibited a self-oiling, reversing, three cylinder engine of live horse power, which occupied a space less than one foot square. This engine is said to be very suitable for the operation of portable saw mills.

—Attention is called to the professional card in another column of the firm of Denton, Dunn & Boulton, solicitors, Temple Building, Toronto. The members of this firm have had great experience in, and are recognized authorities on questions relating to timbering, lumbering and milling interests.

—A feature of the Canadian forestry exhibit at Paris will be a section of Douglas fir 15 feet in diameter, and, according to naturalists, 600 years old. The tree was felled on Vancouver Island, between Victoria and Nanaimo, and as a branch railway track had to be built to the place, it cost \$1,500 to get the section out to the main line of the C. P. R.

—When the improvements to the Parry Sound Lumber Co.'s mill now under way are completed, it will be one of

the most modern in Western Ontario. The dam is being rebuilt, and the water wheels will be put in shape, the foundation of the mill overhauled, and a boiler house erected for the purpose of using steam feed apparatus for the circular and band saws. The machinery to be put in will include a double cutting band, circular and gang saws. It is the intention of the company to operate the mill next season.

—During the past month an English syndicate has taken over the business of Alexander Gibson & Sons at Marysville, N. B. The assets include the Gibson cotton mills, saw mills and timber limits, the Canada Eastern Railway, and much property in the town of Marysville. The company is now paying \$35,000 per month in wages, and exports annually lumber to the value of \$1,000,000. The cotton factory is the largest in the Maritime provinces.

FOREIGN.

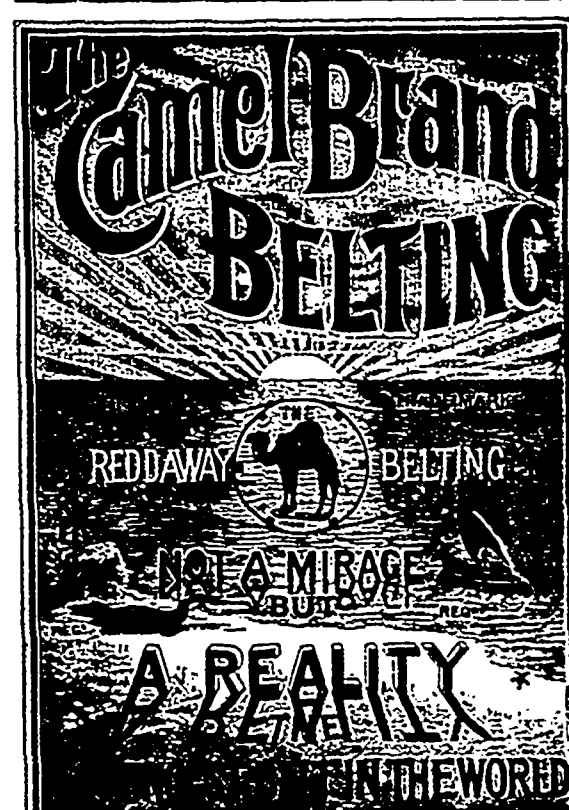
—For the eight months ending August 31st, 1899, the timber imports of Great Britain were 5,631,209 loads, against 4,999,902 loads for same period in 1898 and 6,061,940 loads in 1899.

—In the erection of grand stands for the Dewey reception in New York, there was consumed 7,758,904 feet of lumber. This was furnished by thirty-five different firms, and taking an average of \$22.50 per thousand, the value would be \$174,575.32.

—The United States exported \$420,256 worth of box shooks the first eight months of this year, against \$251,643 for the same period of 1898, also \$781,870 worth of sash, doors and blinds, against \$671,315 last year in the same eight months. These figures are not tremendously large, but they show a steadily increasing export trade.

—There is a little Utopia at Orsa, in Sweden, where a community has sold about a million's worth of timber in a generation, and has in consequence no taxes to pay. By judicious planting they hope to realize as much income every thirty years. The railways, telegraphs, telephones, schools, and many other institutions are all free.

In December last Mr. Jas. Penner, of Derby, bought all of Mr. Fulford Cunningham's elm then standing, and paid \$25 for same. Shortly afterwards, elm having advanced very much in price, Cunningham returned Penner the purchase money and refused to carry out the contract, alleging that as the sale of standing timber is technically a sale of land and that as writings are necessary in order to transfer the latter, there was no contract on his part because no writings had been entered into. Penner sued, and Judge Morrison at the Division Court awarded him \$60 damages.



None Other Genuine
W. A. Fleming & Co. MONTREAL
57 St. Francis-Xavier Street
.. SOLE AGENTS ..

WOOD PULP ~ DEPARTMENT

PINE AS A PULP WOOD.

TORONTO, Oct. 23rd, 1899.

To the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—I have carefully read your last issue of the LUMBERMAN, and note with pleasure that you are giving more attention to the pulp industry. This great and growing industry should have every assistance, and such a paper as THE LUMBERMAN is in a position to render it great service.

I note an article mentioning a few woods which are considered as likely to be rivals of spruce as our principal material for pulp making. Some of these enumerated in your article will, in special localities and for special reasons, reach some importance, but the bulk of paper pulp will be made from spruce and its allied woods for a good many years to come. Investors need have no fear that capital invested in spruce limits and pulp mills is likely to be lost because of a substitute being found for spruce. There is no substitute in sight, as far as I know, except for special grades of pulp, which can hardly be considered as competitors for spruce "news" pulp.

Now, there is no doubt that nearly all kinds of wood can be manufactured into pulp and paper, but the question for the pulp maker is, Will it pay? There seems to be some discussion regarding yellow pine, and also the short-leaved variety, for pulp making. From my personal experience I do not think these woods will amount to anything for this purpose, especially in Canada, where there are at present such large tracts of good spruce, which can be obtained at \$2.50 or \$3 per cord, laid down in the mill yard.

In the case of the two woods mentioned, the principal objection is the presence of resin. This must be got rid of, and if the process for doing so is not cheap enough, or if the by-products of tar, etc., do not bring in sufficient returns, the use of pine for pulp making will never assume any considerable proportions. There are other objections to its use which, though not so important as that mentioned, will seriously act against its use. I think pine will be found to grind much easier than spruce, especially if the wood is at all softened during the process of extracting the resin. This is an advantage, and will to some extent increase the output in tons per horse power. The pulp made from it will be cream yellow in color, or darker, will be soft in texture, close—or short and mealy—in grain, lacking the tough, strong character of the spruce. It will be ground in short fibres of comparatively large cross-

section, which will be difficult to pass through the screw plates. This latter is, however, largely a matter of the degree of sharpening given to the stone and the amount of pressure used in grinding.

The process for extracting the resin will have to be one which does not injure the fibre or discolor it in any way, otherwise the pulp will be useless as a first-class article.

In Ontario the supply of spruce is as large, or will soon be as large, as that of pine. This means that the supply of pine is of more value as lumber than as pulp wood. It is not likely, then, that under these conditions much pine will be used in this way, especially as the pulp would not bring as high a price as that made from spruce, on account of its inferior quality.

The qualities required in a good "news" pulp are whiteness and strength, with a fibre uniform in size and of a good length, giving toughness. These qualities depend to a very great extent on the wood or material used, but evenness and uniformity will always depend on the skill used in sharpening the stones, the judgment of the pressure, and the care taken in choosing the screen plates.

Whatever may be said for or against pine, of either the long or the short-leaved variety, as a probable substitute for spruce in pulp making, it will never be considered as a question of much importance by Canadians.

W. H.

THE LATE J. C. WILSON.

ONE prominently connected with the paper and pulp industry of Canada passed away on October 9th, in the person of Mr. J. C. Wilson, principal of the firm of J. C. Wilson & Company, paper makers, Montreal, with mills at Lachute and St. Jerome. Mr. Wilson came to Canada from Ireland when but an infant, was educated at McGill Normal School, taught school at Beauharnois from 1859 to 1862, then removed to Belleville and later to Toronto. In 1863 he secured a position with T. W. Strong, publisher, New York, but in a year or two returned to Montreal, becoming book-keeper for Angus Logan & Co., now the Canada Paper Co.

In 1870 Mr. Wilson started in business for himself with a small capital, and gradually worked up the ladder of success until at his death he was one of Canada's most prominent paper manufacturers. He built his paper mill at Lachute in 1880, since which time considerable additions have been made thereto.

PULP MARKET IN FRANCE.

Mr. Wohlfarth, general director of an importing company of Paris, France, and representative in that country of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company, was recently on a visit to Canada, and gave some information as to the possibility of increasing our export trade in pulp. The French market, he says, is accessible only to dry pulp, by reason of the high freight that must be paid. Dry pulp occupies 90 cubic feet to the ton weight, while the regular space allowed for a ton is only 40 feet. Special freight rates are therefore applied to pulp, and all it can stand is a freight of 20s. per ton to Spain and Marseilles; the Compagnie trans-Atlantic charge 20 francs from New York to Havre. The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company is about the only one that makes dry pulp, although recently the Laurentide Pulp Company made a start in that direction. As the small mills in Canada are provided with apparatus for wet pulp only, and as this wet pulp contains 50 per cent. of water, Mr. Wohlfarth says that it would be necessary to have a freight rate of 10 francs or 10 shillings at the most in order to place it on the market in Spain, Portugal or Belgium to compete with the Norwegian pulp. If the eastern mills could supply dry pulp they would have a great advantage in transportation charges over the Sault Ste. Marie Company.

FLAX PULP.

IN the last issue of THE LUMBERMAN reference was made to the proposed establishment of a flax pulp mill at Niagara Falls, N.Y., the process to be adopted being the invention of Mr. F. H. Hickman, of New Jersey. Concerning the process we find the following in the World's Paper Trade Review, of London, Eng.:

It is well known that flax straw as a raw material differs essentially from wood and the straw of other fibrous plants, such, for example, as jute and hemp. The fats and waxes of the flax plant are far more difficult to break down and saponify with a caustic alkali solution than are those of wood, and the percentage of fats and waxes in flax is much higher than in other fibrous plants. Hence, it is necessary to provide a solution for flax which will efficiently break down and eliminate this unusual quantity of fats and waxes, and which can overcome their peculiarly refractory character without destroying or weakening the fibre.

The inventor says it has been found, in a long course of experiments, that by combining a proper percentage of sulphur with an aqueous solution of caustic soda, the former unites with or saponifies the more refractory fats and waxes of flax and retards the oxidizing effect of the caustic alkali, and thus the process of saponification is so far modified and hastened under proper conditions of time, temperature and pressure, that the fibrous material is protected from injury by oxidation, and the encrusting matter, such as lignin, fats, waxes and gums, is broken down before the fibrous and cellulosic tissue can be

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attacked and weakened by the alkali. The percentage of tins and waxes in the flax plant varies under different conditions of soil and maturity, consequently the percentage of sulphur necessary in the caustic liquor varies accordingly. While, however, the proper proportions of ingredients are thus variable within the range of say 2 per cent. to 5 per cent. by weight of sulphur with 99½ to 95 per cent. by weight of caustic soda, the proportions said to be generally found most satisfactory are about 2 per cent. of sulphur to 98 per cent. of caustic soda. It may be said, however, that an excess of sulphur has no deleterious effect upon the product. The liquor is prepared by boiling the sulphur in the caustic soda solution in which it is readily dissolved. In carrying out the process the material is treated with the liquor in a suitable digester under a pressure of preferably 70 to 95 pounds per square inch, with a corresponding temperature for about 4½ hours. The conditions of temperature, pressure and time may, however, be interchangeably varied without affecting the desired result. For the purpose of cheapening the liquor sometimes sodium sulphate has been used as a partial substitute for the caustic soda.

While the flax-plant can be utilised in its pristine condition, that is to say, as it is gathered from the fields, it is advantageous to break it beforehand by machinery, as in the well known process for making upholsterer's tow. This process can also be employed with complete efficiency for the elimination of the objectionable matters frequently found in manufactured flax products, such as yarn or linen fabrics of the lower qualities, their value and utility being thus greatly enhanced.

It is pointed out by Mr. Hickman that the process differs from retting, which only partially removes the gum from the fibre, and only a small percentage of its contained fats and waxes, whilst it destroys all cellulose tissue other than the bast fibre. It also differs from the bi-sulphite of lime process in being a saponification process, which the bi-sulphite process obviously is not. It also differs from all other saponification processes by reason of the presence in the reducing liquor of sulphur in such form as to be available for union with the fatty constituents distinguishing this pulp, the saponification being thus so far promoted as to make its completion possible before the bast fibres and other cellulose tissue are injured, a result not attained by the treatment of this pulp material with any other liquor.

PULP NOTES.

A paper import agency is about to be opened at Shanghai, China, under the title of Ostasiatischen Lloyd.

Mr. F. P. Buck, of Sherbrooke, Que., has been appointed general manager of the Royal Paper Mills Company, East Angus, Que.

On October 16th the ratepayers of Woodstock, N.B., voted in favor of granting a bonus of \$50,000 for the establishment of a pulp mill.

Negotiations are still in progress for the purchase by an American syndicate of the Gilmour & Hughson water power at Ironsides, with a view to the erection of a large pulp mill.

Mr. A. J. Morrill, of Nicolet Falls, Que., is considering the erection of a pulp mill on his water power. The electors of Shipton will vote on a by-law to grant him a loan of \$10,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Robert Daw, who was connected with the Wilson paper mills at Lachute, Que., for six years, has become manager of the Ottawa Paper Co.'s mill at Ottawa. This mill will turn out 60 tons of paper per week.

It is reported that Mr. J. E. S. Trelawney, of the Anglo-Canadian Syndicate, is negotiating for the purchase of a water power at Bryson, Que., with the object of supplying electrical power and the erection of a pulp mill.

Ground wood pulp is worth nearly 50 per cent. more than it was a few months ago, says the Paper Mill. Sulphite is scarce and costly, and soda pulp commands almost any price the manufacturer cares to name.

The Bertrams, Limited, of London, England, furnished a pulp machine for the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Co.'s mills at St. John, N. B. It has a width of 158 inches, with 25 four-foot dryers, pulp cutting apparatus, etc.

The new dam built last summer at Greenfield, N.S., by T. G. McMullen, M. P. P., was swept away by a recent flood, at a loss of over \$15,000. This has retarded the erection of his proposed pulp mill at that place.

A correspondent of the Paper Trade Journal states that Mr. C. W. Roberts has introduced a new style of wood pulp grinder. The invention has been tested by Mr. F. W. Roberts, of the Roberts Grinder Company, of Ron-

don, N.Y., at the Maxwell pulp mill. It is claimed that an entirely new system for grinding pulp wood has been inaugurated, and that the pulp produced has four times the strength of the ordinary ground wood.

The Dufferin Falls Lumber, Pulp & Paper Co., of Montreal, has been granted provincial incorporation, with capital of \$1,000,000. Among the promoters are Wm. Currie, paper manufacturer, and J. T. Shearer, lumber merchant, of Montreal.

Mr. Chas. Phillips, proprietor of S. C. Phillips Co.'s publications, London, England, has been in Canada recently arranging for a visit of leading English publishers to inspect the timber limits and paper manufactories of America. It is expected that the visit will be made next spring.

An important change has been made in the law of Newfoundland affecting pulp wood areas. Hitherto the payment of an initial bounty of \$25 per mile entitled the lessee to a lease for twenty-one years, which was renewable. Under the new law the first bounty payable is \$5 per year, whereupon a lease will issue for 99 years, subject only to an annual rental of \$3 per mile.

A leading publisher of London, England, makes the following statement regarding Canadian pulp: "Many of our paper manufacturers who have used the pulp on a large scale state most emphatically that it is longer and stronger in fibre than the Scandinavian product, and fitted more for making real newspaper for fast running work than any other, and more than one of these gentlemen have stated that they would rather give \$2.50 per ton more for the Canadian than any other."

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THE above sum represents the yearly subscription price of the CANADA LUMBERMAN, including both weekly and monthly editions, mailed to any address in Canada or the United States. Owing to postal charges, the subscription price to foreign subscribers is two dollars per year. Persons in foreign countries interested in Canadian timber products can invest that sum to no better advantage than by becoming a subscriber. Likewise every mill owner in Canada should read the columns of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. A sample copy will be furnished upon request.

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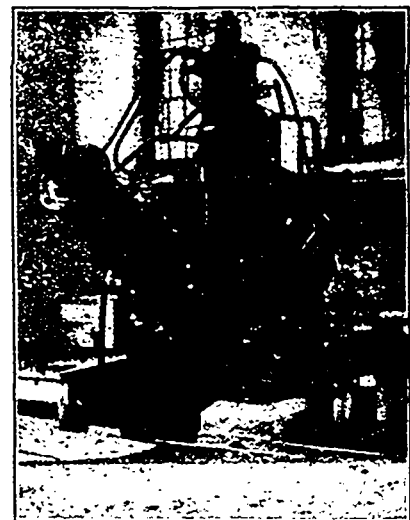
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LUMBER RAFTS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

JAMES ROBERTSON, owner of the patented Robertson rafts, so famous on the Nova Scotian coast, as well as on the Pacific, sailed from Vancouver recently on the Empress of India for the Orient. Mr. Robertson, the Vancouver World says, is on his way to Japan for the purpose of arranging there for the sale of several of the rafts, which are to be built in British Columbia waters near Vancouver, and sent across the Pacific in tow of some tramp steamers.

During his stay in Vancouver, the World remarks, Mr. Robertson made all the necessary arrangements at this end of the line, and now he has gone to Japan to close there for the large lumber contract that he has in hand. This will be the first of the famous lumber rafts to be made in British Columbia, although several of them have during the last two or three years been made on Puget Sound. The rafts were invented quite a number of years ago in Nova Scotia, and the first timber sent by them went to the market

along the eastern coast of the States. They were towed by large ocean tugs, and altogether the system has been a complete success. Several of the rafts have been sent from Puget Sound to San Francisco. The last one met with misfortune, but it was later picked up intact and taken to port. It appears from the statement of Mr. Robertson that the hawser between the tugboat and the raft was cut by the seamen, who are opposed to this method of ocean towing, in that it does away with the natural work of loading ships and so on. Another steamer was compelled to spend 20 days in looking up the lost lumber, but after finding it she brought it safely to San Francisco. Mr. Robertson has at the present time another raft building on Puget Sound, but lately he has conceived the idea of taking it across the Pacific, instead of to the south, and has gone over to the other side to make the final arrangements about the deal.

To take one of the rafts across the Pacific will, of course, be the longest tow that was ever

attempted, but Mr. Robertson does not think there will be any additional trouble in connection with it.

The last cargo taken to San Francisco consisted of 22,000,000 feet of lumber, the raft being 600 feet long, 40 feet wide and about 25 feet in depth. It is reported that the first one to Japan shall be of about this size, and shaped like a cigar. The principle of construction is that the logs are bound together with steel wire ropes, wrapped around the body of the raft, and through it for the entire length. The raft is made in a cradle, which, in the case of the Seattle raft, cost about \$8,000. The raft is built up on the sides higher than in the middle, and then the cables are wrapped around it. The centre is then filled in, and as it does the whole raft settles and the cable becomes tighter all the time. The raft is filled as heavily as possible, and still the cable becomes tighter. The raft is launched and the rolling motion of the sea makes the raft still stronger, and in a short time it is ready for the ocean trip.

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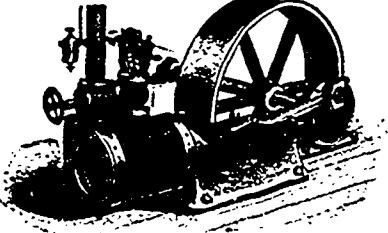
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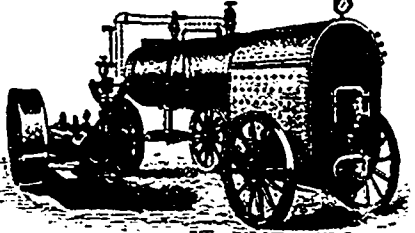
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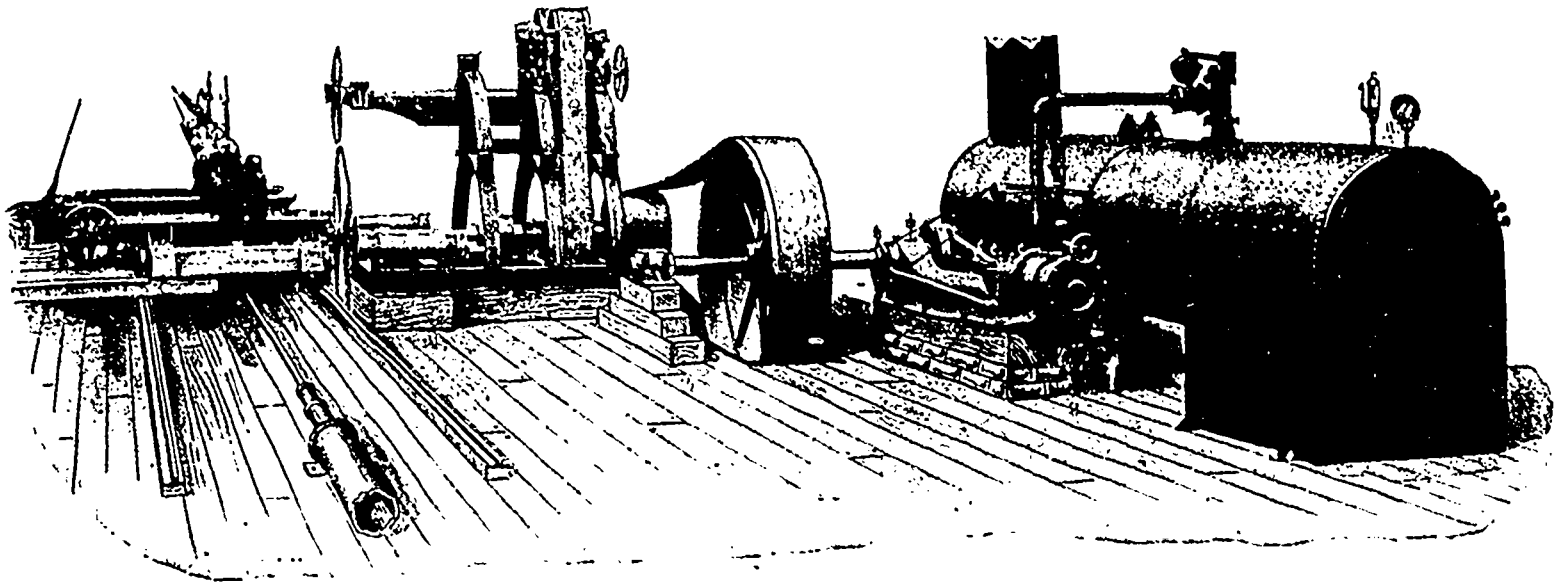
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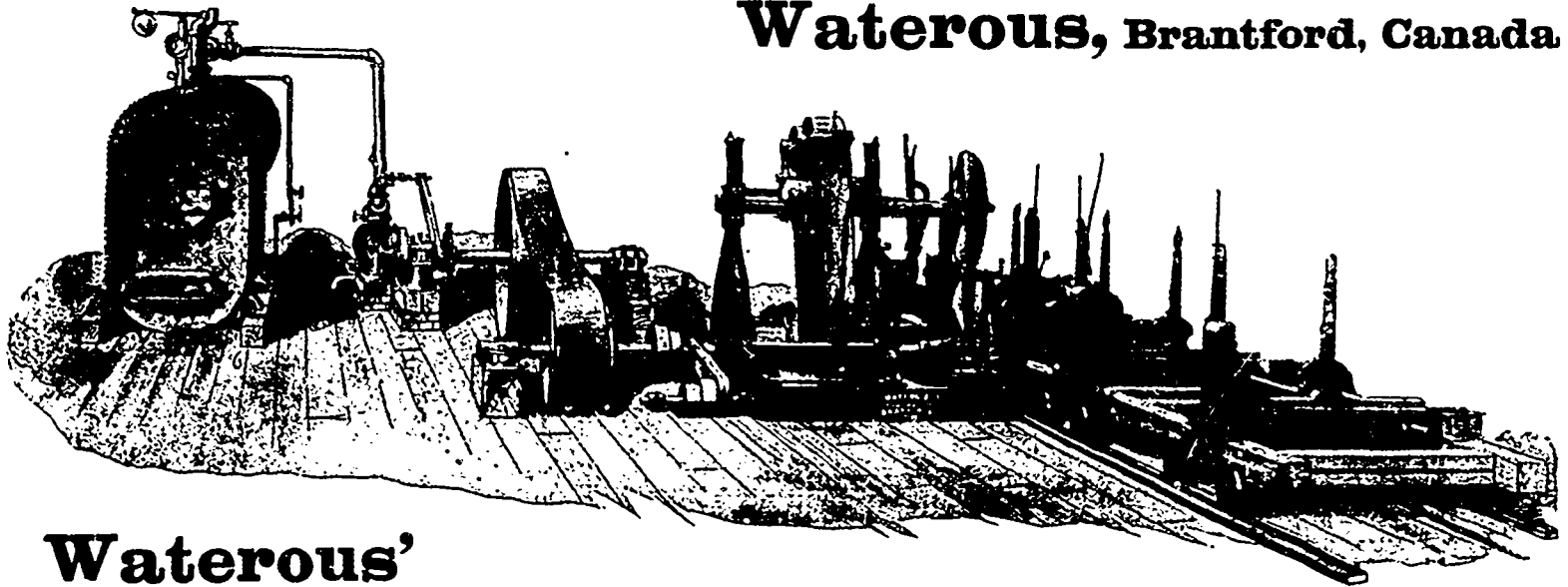
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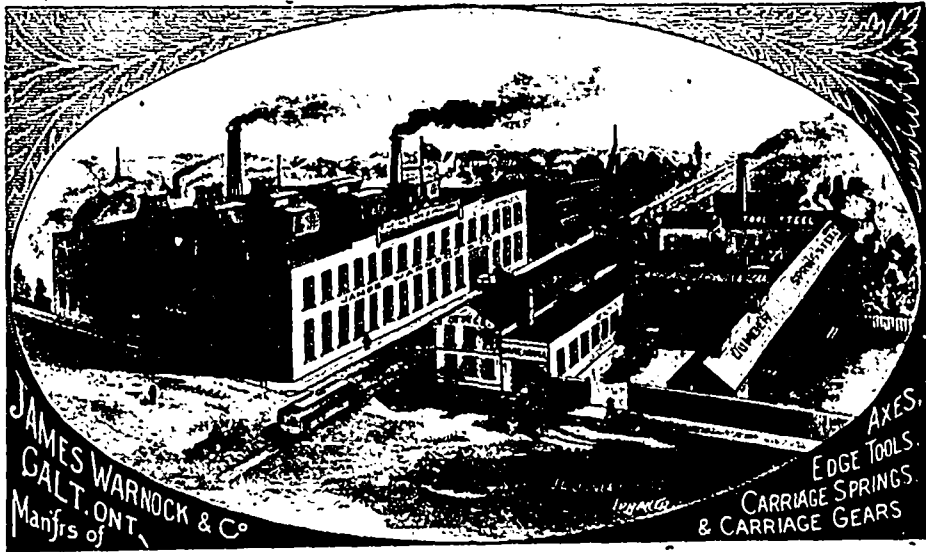
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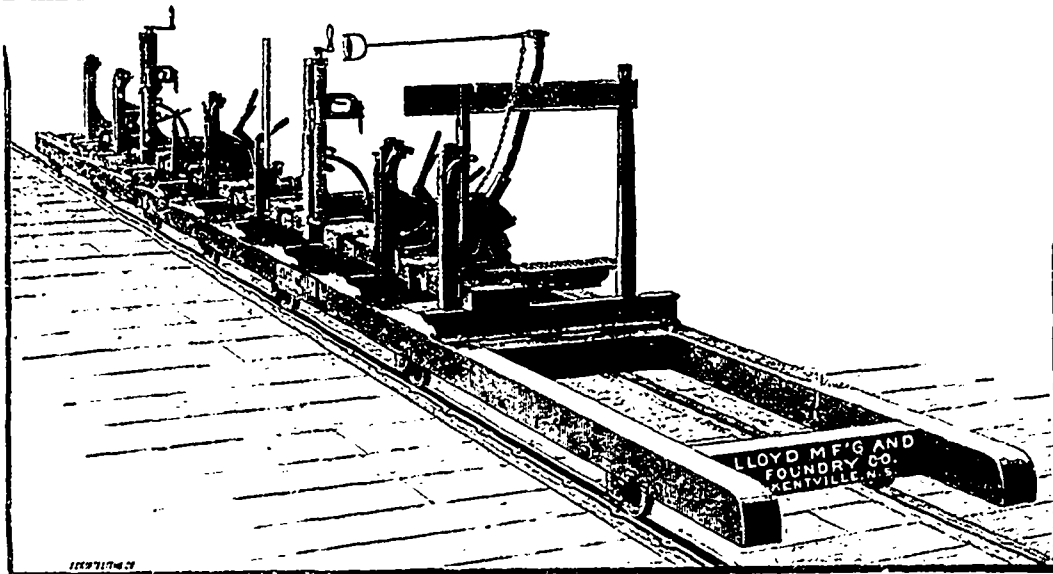


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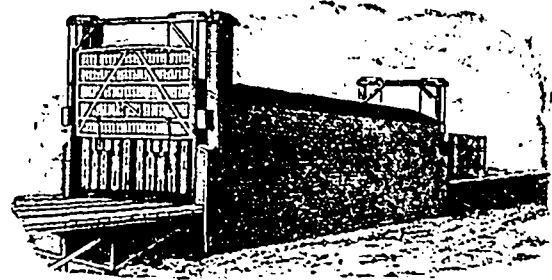
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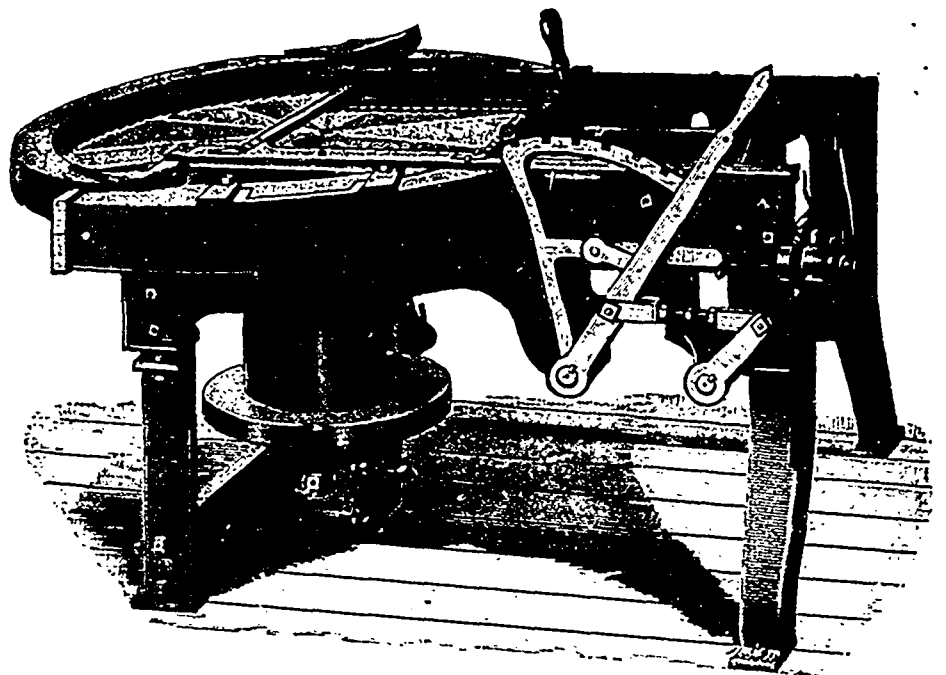
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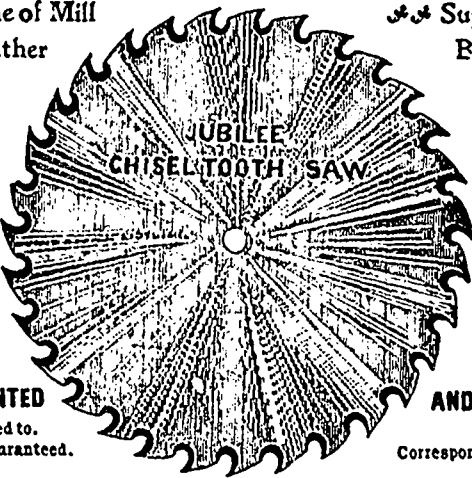
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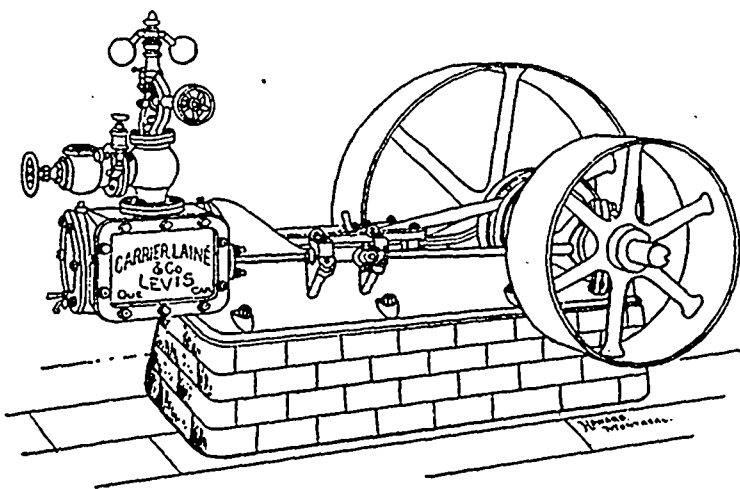
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