

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
 - Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
 - Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
 - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 - Pages detached/
Pages détachées
 - Showthrough/
Transparence
 - Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
 - Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
 - Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
 - Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
 - Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10X | | 14X | | 18X | | 22X | | 26X | | 30X | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12X | | 16X | | 20X | | 24X | | 28X | | 32X | |

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

WOODWORKERS' MANUFACTURERS AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

VOL. XVIII. 1897. TORONTO, ONT., JULY, 1897. TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR Single Copies, 10 Cents.



MAGNOLIA METAL

In Use by Ten Leading Governments.

BEST ANTI-FRICTION METAL

For All Machinery Bearings

MAGNOLIA METAL CO.

OWNERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS

266 and 267 West Street, NEW YORK

Chicago Office: TRADERS BUILDING. Montreal Office: Messrs. Caverhill, Learmont & Co., Agents.

London Office: No. 49 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E. C.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

One Three-Cent Postage Stamp we will send any Engineer mentioning this paper a 15-inch Brass-Edged Ruler.

THE ROYAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

MONTREAL, QUE. Western Office: TORONTO, ONT.

Cable and Telegraph Address, "Roylelectric."

MANUFACTURERS OF

Electrical Machinery and Apparatus

... FOR ...

LIGHT and POWER

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

LONG DISTANCE TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICITY

FOR LIGHT AND POWER

ALSO FOR

ELECTRIC PLANTS FOR MILLS

Distant water powers utilized and Mills lighted and operated safely.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



MEWER AUTOMATIC DRILLER

\$3.00 NET.

The Cheapest and Most Convenient Drilling Machine ever produced. Drills holes from 1/8 to 7/8". Is Quick to Adjust, requires very little power to operate, and can be used in connection with any ordinary Breast Brace

DARLING BROTHERS

Reliance Works - MONTREAL

DODGE

Wood Split Pulleys and Split Friction Clutch Pulleys and Cut-Off Couplings in use in all the Big Mills.

Saw Mill Men Get our Prices • **DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEY CO.**

Works: TORONTO JUNCTION Office: 74 York Street, TORONTO

John Bertram & Sons

CANADA TOOL WORKS

DUNDAS - ONTARIO.

Any one desiring a good Second-Hand Tool, should write us for prices. Have several we will dispose of at a bargain.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

C. C. CLEVELAND G. F. CLEVELAND

J. L. Goodhue & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER

Danville, Que.

Feather-Edge 4 Ft.

SPRUCE CLAPBOARDS

Write for Prices. For Sale in Car Lots.

C. H. PARKER

Scotstown - Compton Co., Que.



BURNS SAW CO.

TRADE MARK TORONTO.

THE TORONTO BLADE WARRANTED

THE PINE CONE TRADE MARK

THE TORONTO BLADE WARRANTED

GOODS BY EXPRESS MARK SPARKDALE ONT.

All Grades of

CROSS-CUT SAWS at Lowest Prices ... SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF ... The "Burns" Patent Handle PATENTED JUNE 26th, 1893 Positively the Strongest Handle Made Ask your Hardware Merchant for our Goods. Special Quotations on Large Quantities.

No. 1 IRON FRAME OSCILLATING GANG SAW SASHES OF ALL WIDTHS

We manufacture a
Complete Line of



HIGH GRADE SAW-MILL MACHINERY

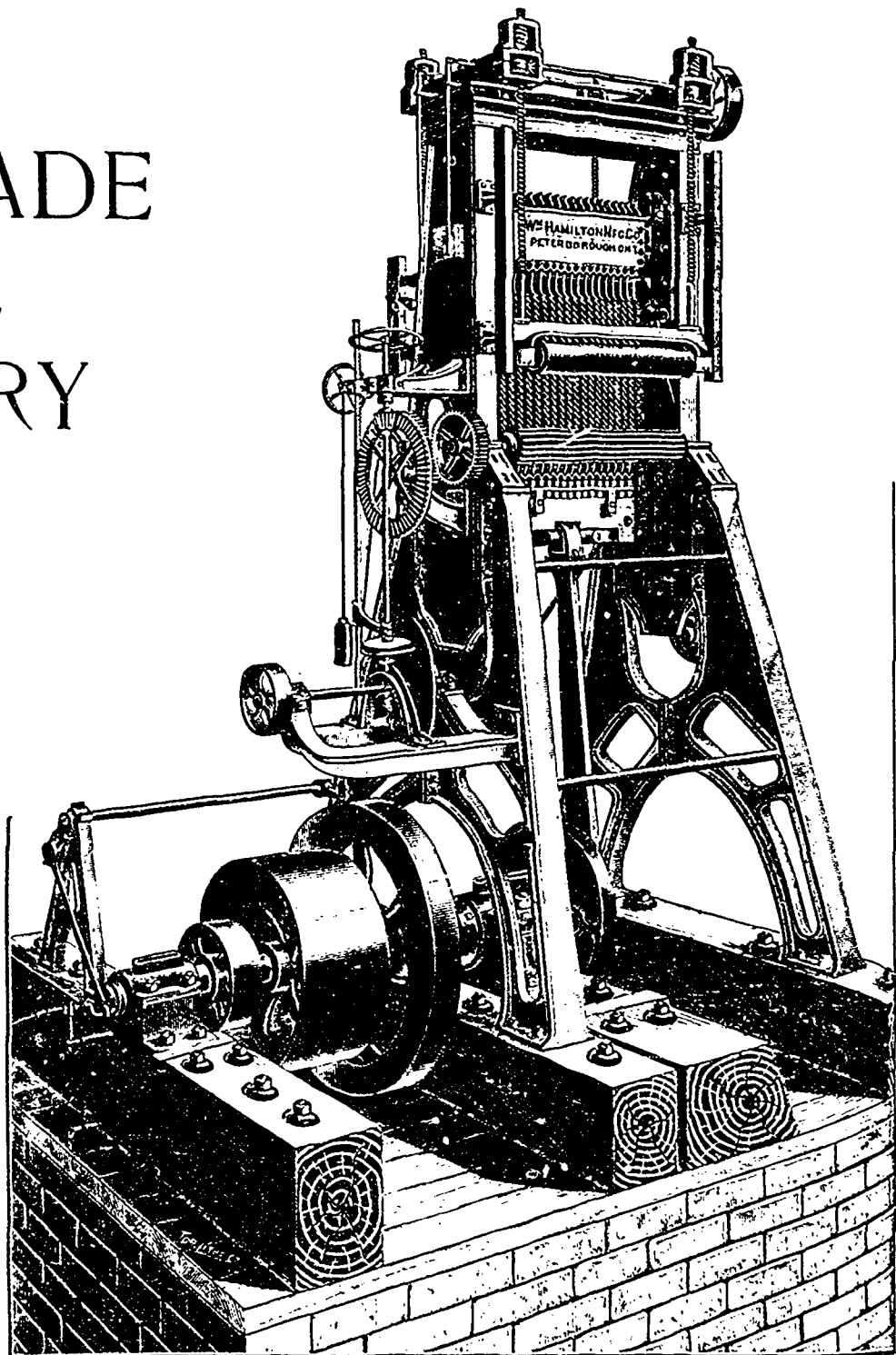
Prescott Band Mills
Perkins Shingle Mill Machinery
Covel's Tools for the care of
Saws
Engines, Boilers, Etc.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION



We are prepared to furnish plans,
specifications, and build mills
complete of any capacity, or to
remodel old mills.

Write for prices, informing us what
your requirements are.



The Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Branch Office: VANCOUVER, B. C.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XVIII
NUMBER 7.

TORONTO, ONT., JULY, 1897

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

THE DUTY ON HARDWOODS.

Mr. J. McGregor, of Owen Sound, Ont., writes to the Toronto Globe as follows on the subject of a duty on hardwood lumber:

Some dissatisfaction is being expressed by the lumbermen throughout the Georgian Bay district at the government because they have failed to make any provision for an export duty on saw logs in the event of the Dingley bill, now before the American Senate, becoming law in its present form, as far as it is applicable to Canadian lumber. But the lumbermen have shown a want of unanimity of opinion among themselves on this subject, as instanced by one body who waited upon the government a few weeks ago, asking for an export duty on logs in case the Americans should impose an import duty of more than one dollar per thousand feet on manufactured lumber, whilst another body who met a few days ago repudiated the views of the former and disowned their willingness to submit to a duty of over one dollar on lumber and asked the government to meet any such import duty by an export duty of a similar amount on saw logs and pulp-wood.

Our government have no doubt acted wisely in deciding to hold out no threat of retaliation in this matter, while the bill is yet before the American Senate, and where it is likely to be considerably modified before it finally becomes law. That body is well aware of the temper of the Canadian people in this matter. A large number of saw mill owners, operating in Michigan, and who depend upon Canadian logs to supply their mills—together with other Americans who are operating on this side of the line—are, or have been, in Washington for some time, fighting against the imposition of more than one dollar on Canadian pine lumber; and while there is yet a strong probability of the duty being placed at the latter figure, and a possibility, however remote, of its being entirely abolished, our government have, I think, acted wisely in waiting the issue of events. It is altogether likely that the Canadian parliament will still be in session when the Dingley bill finally becomes law, and there will then be opportunity to act upon it.

I understand that in the Dingley bill, as passed by Congress, hardwoods are taxed equally with pine at \$2 per thousand feet, and as no one has been saying a word for the poor hardwood men, it is likely to be left at that figure, no matter what is done with pine. Now, this will be a great hardship on hundreds of small saw mill men throughout the Dominion, but principally in western Ontario, who operate almost exclusively in hardwoods, the pine having long since disappeared from their lands. They purchase their logs chiefly from the surrounding farmers, who cut and haul them in the winter season when other work is scarce, and it is a considerable source of revenue to them. These saw mill men, like the pine men, depend largely

upon the American market to dispose of their products, and if the two dollar clause goes into effect, it will almost entirely shut them out of that market, for a time at least, until the return of better times may have the effect of stimulating the demand and raising the price.

It is to be hoped, if any hint has been, or is likely to be given by our government to the authorities at Washington as to its probable action in the matter of an export duty on logs in case the lumber duties are not modified, that the interests of the hardwood men will receive equal consideration with those of the larger and wealthier pine men.

MR. D. H. GILLIES.

We have pleasure in presenting to our readers the accompanying portrait and particulars of Mr. D. H. Gillies, manager of the firm of S. Gillies



MR. D. H. GILLIES.

& Son, lumber dealers and saw mill proprietors, of London, Ont.

Mr. Gillies was born near Buckinham, on the Ottawa river, on May 21st, 1861. When about 12 years of age his father moved to western Ontario, starting a lumber business at Ailsa Craig. After leaving school the subject of our sketch entered into partnership with his father and brother in the Ailsa Craig mills, and two years ago, wishing to still further enlarge their already prosperous business, they purchased the London mill, which Mr. D. H. Gillies is now running. The volume of business of the first year, coupled with present prospects for a large trade in 1897, indicate his good judgment in the venture.

Mr. Gillies confines his operations at London mostly to hardwoods, sawing the greater part of his lumber from logs brought in from all parts of the country, and shipping the products of his mill to different points in Ontario, Quebec and the United States. He has already acquired an enviable reputation for the quality of his output, and always obtains the highest prices ruling.

Owing to the first-class education in the business obtained under the direction of his father, Mr. S. Gillies, of Ailsa Craig (who is well known as one of the best experts in the timber line), Mr. Gillies is enabled to give a practical supervision to the minute details which always ensure success to any line of business. To meet the demands of his trade he has been obliged to put in a larger engine, of Leonard make, which together with a new Waterous carrier, has just been put in operation. He is also a clever machinist, as evidenced by the labor-saving and work-facilitating devices of his own construction in his mill, which has a capacity of 50,000 feet per day. As an expert judge of timber and lumber he enjoys a wide reputation. The yard at the mill is well stocked with logs, and orders are already booked to cover almost the entire season's output. Eighteen hands are employed at London. Besides the mills at Ailsa Craig, which employ about 50 men, the firm have a large mill at Davidson, Michigan, managed by Mr. John Gillies.

Mr. D. H. Gillies has recently purchased the London Show Case Works.

FORESTRY TREATMENT.

A DETAILED report on forestry made by the Committee of the National Academy of Science has been laid before the United States Senate. The report goes into details as to the European experiments regarding the influence of forests upon climate and spring flow, and says that figures demonstrate a considerable progressive reduction in the mean annual, and lowest water levels upon all the chief rivers draining central Europe. Millions of dollars have been expended in recent years in Europe in checking the force of floods, due to denuded mountain slopes, by the construction of dams and river-beds, and the committee predicts similar expenditures on this continent to maintain the narrow valleys of the west habitable.

The report also condemns the government's action in permitting free pasturage on the reserved lands, not only because of the damage thereby done to them, but because of the fact that one class only is deriving benefit therefrom. In order to be just to all sections, land more valuable for its mineral deposits or agricultural crops than its timber should be taken from the reservations and sold to miners or farmers.

On these lines a general scheme for the administration of reserved lands by the government has been submitted.

The most scientific forester in Europe says the oldest trees in Northern Europe are the pines of Norway and Sweden, and that these are not known to live more than 570 years. Germany's oldest oaks live only a little more than 300 years.

OCEAN LOG RAFTING.

In commenting on the proposition to extend the enterprise of rafting logs from Columbia river and Puget Sound to San Francisco, an old sea captain, who has been engaged in carrying lumber down the coast for years, lately said at Tacoma that there was nothing dangerous to the vessel interest in the proposed innovation, says the Northwestern Lumberman. He said they could build cigar-shaped rafts, and then build some more, but that would not feaze the carrying trade by vessels. His idea is that there are too many fathoms of chain, too many thousands of pounds of iron, too many days' labor, which go into the construction of such rafts, to make the

venture profitable. This sea captain says that it is not the profits on landing logs in San Francisco that the promoters of the cigar-shaped floats are looking for, but it is a scheme to get mill operators to pay a royalty of \$15,000 each for the privilege of using the cradle and chain-securing devices, which are patented. This oracle from the seas says that it is not log rafts which are to revolutionize the lumber-carrying business of the Pacific coast, and to relegate the wind-jamming drovers to the bone-yard. It is barges that are going to do the business, in his view, and the day of their introduction is not far distant. If the wind comes fair the towing steamer has but little strain in bringing her tow

along. If the wind comes foul, she tows as long as any headway is to be made. With a nasty gale and heavy sea, the tug gets her tow well off shore, signals the barges to slip their lines and make sufficient sail with which to lie to. Then the steamer drops them, lies near until the gale subsides, and with an easy run again picks up her string of barges, and continues down the coast.

BAND VS. CIRCULAR SAW.

The following table, showing the saving in lumber effected by the use of a band saw in comparison with a circular saw, is compiled by Mr. R. A. Johnston, of Bay City, Mich., and furnished to THE LUMBERMAN for publication. The band saw scale is figured on light 1/8 inch, and the rotary scale on light 1/4 inch.

TABLE SHOWING SAVING IN LUMBER EFFECTED BY BAND MILL OVER CIRCULAR MILL.

CIRCULAR SAW SCALE.

BAND SAW SCALE.

| Diameter of Log. | Length of Log. | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 12 Feet. | 14 Feet. | 16 Feet. | 18 Feet. | 20 Feet. | 22 Feet. | 24 Feet. | 26 Feet. | 28 Feet. |
| 6" | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 30 |
| 7 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 |
| 8 | 31 | 36 | 41 | 46 | 51 | 56 | 62 | 67 | 72 |
| 9 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 72 | 78 | 84 |
| 10 | 53 | 61 | 70 | 79 | 88 | 97 | 106 | 114 | 123 |
| 11 | 62 | 72 | 82 | 93 | 103 | 113 | 124 | 134 | 144 |
| 12 | 79 | 92 | 105 | 118 | 131 | 144 | 158 | 171 | 184 |
| 13 | 90 | 105 | 120 | 135 | 150 | 165 | 180 | 195 | 210 |
| 14 | 109 | 127 | 145 | 163 | 181 | 199 | 218 | 236 | 254 |
| 15 | 124 | 144 | 165 | 186 | 206 | 227 | 248 | 268 | 289 |
| 16 | 145 | 169 | 193 | 217 | 241 | 265 | 290 | 314 | 338 |
| 17 | 164 | 191 | 218 | 246 | 273 | 300 | 328 | 355 | 382 |
| 18 | 183 | 213 | 244 | 274 | 305 | 335 | 366 | 396 | 427 |
| 19 | 210 | 245 | 280 | 315 | 350 | 385 | 420 | 455 | 490 |
| 20 | 233 | 271 | 310 | 349 | 388 | 427 | 466 | 504 | 543 |
| 21 | 254 | 296 | 338 | 381 | 423 | 465 | 508 | 550 | 592 |
| 22 | 287 | 334 | 382 | 430 | 478 | 526 | 574 | 621 | 669 |
| 23 | 308 | 359 | 410 | 462 | 513 | 564 | 616 | 667 | 718 |
| 24 | 343 | 400 | 457 | 514 | 571 | 628 | 686 | 743 | 800 |
| 25 | 372 | 434 | 496 | 558 | 620 | 682 | 744 | 806 | 868 |
| 26 | 405 | 472 | 540 | 607 | 675 | 742 | 810 | 877 | 945 |
| 27 | 436 | 508 | 581 | 654 | 726 | 799 | 872 | 944 | 1017 |
| 28 | 475 | 554 | 633 | 712 | 791 | 870 | 950 | 1029 | 1108 |
| 29 | 508 | 588 | 672 | 756 | 840 | 924 | 1008 | 1092 | 1176 |
| 30 | 542 | 632 | 722 | 813 | 903 | 993 | 1084 | 1174 | 1264 |
| 31 | 584 | 681 | 778 | 876 | 973 | 1070 | 1168 | 1265 | 1362 |
| 32 | 617 | 719 | 822 | 925 | 1028 | 1131 | 1234 | 1336 | 1439 |
| 33 | 656 | 765 | 874 | 984 | 1093 | 1202 | 1312 | 1421 | 1530 |
| 34 | 701 | 817 | 934 | 1051 | 1168 | 1285 | 1402 | 1518 | 1635 |
| 35 | 740 | 863 | 986 | 1110 | 1233 | 1356 | 1480 | 1603 | 1726 |
| 36 | 791 | 922 | 1054 | 1186 | 1318 | 1450 | 1582 | 1713 | 1845 |
| 37 | 832 | 970 | 1103 | 1248 | 1386 | 1525 | 1664 | 1802 | 1941 |
| 38 | 857 | 999 | 1142 | 1285 | 1428 | 1571 | 1714 | 1856 | 1999 |
| 39 | 928 | 1082 | 1237 | 1392 | 1546 | 1701 | 1856 | 2010 | 2165 |
| 40 | 971 | 1132 | 1294 | 1456 | 1618 | 1780 | 1942 | 2103 | 2265 |
| 41 | 1032 | 1204 | 1376 | 1548 | 1720 | 1892 | 2064 | 2236 | 2408 |
| 42 | 1073 | 1251 | 1430 | 1609 | 1788 | 1967 | 2146 | 2324 | 2503 |
| 43 | 1128 | 1316 | 1504 | 1692 | 1890 | 2068 | 2256 | 2444 | 2632 |
| 44 | 1183 | 1380 | 1577 | 1774 | 1971 | 2168 | 2366 | 2563 | 2760 |
| 45 | 1230 | 1435 | 1640 | 1845 | 2050 | 2255 | 2460 | 2665 | 2870 |
| 46 | 1299 | 1515 | 1732 | 1948 | 2165 | 2381 | 2598 | 2814 | 3031 |
| 47 | 1342 | 1565 | 1789 | 2013 | 2236 | 2460 | 2684 | 2907 | 3131 |
| 48 | 1413 | 1648 | 1884 | 2119 | 2355 | 2590 | 2826 | 3061 | 3297 |
| 49 | 1474 | 1719 | 1965 | 2211 | 2456 | 2702 | 2948 | 3193 | 3439 |
| 50 | 1531 | 1786 | 2041 | 2296 | 2551 | 2806 | 3062 | 3317 | 3572 |
| 51 | 1612 | 1880 | 2149 | 2418 | 2686 | 2955 | 3224 | 3492 | 3761 |
| 52 | 1655 | 1930 | 2206 | 2482 | 2758 | 3034 | 3310 | 3585 | 3861 |
| 53 | 1730 | 2018 | 2306 | 2595 | 2883 | 3171 | 3460 | 3748 | 4036 |
| 54 | 1797 | 2096 | 2396 | 2695 | 2995 | 3294 | 3594 | 3893 | 4193 |
| 55 | 1870 | 2181 | 2493 | 2805 | 3116 | 3428 | 3740 | 4051 | 4363 |
| 56 | 1943 | 2266 | 2590 | 2914 | 3238 | 3562 | 3886 | 4209 | 4533 |

| Diameter of Log. | Length of Log. | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 12 Feet. | 14 Feet. | 16 Feet. | 18 Feet. | 20 Feet. | 22 Feet. | 24 Feet. | 26 Feet. | 28 Feet. |
| 6" | 15 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 30 | 32 | 35 |
| 7 | 26 | 30 | 34 | 39 | 43 | 47 | 52 | 56 | 60 |
| 8 | 31 | 36 | 41 | 46 | 51 | 56 | 62 | 67 | 72 |
| 9 | 46 | 53 | 61 | 69 | 76 | 84 | 92 | 99 | 107 |
| 10 | 55 | 64 | 73 | 82 | 91 | 100 | 110 | 119 | 128 |
| 11 | 70 | 81 | 93 | 105 | 116 | 128 | 140 | 151 | 163 |
| 12 | 84 | 98 | 112 | 126 | 140 | 154 | 168 | 182 | 196 |
| 13 | 102 | 119 | 136 | 153 | 170 | 187 | 204 | 221 | 238 |
| 14 | 117 | 136 | 156 | 175 | 195 | 214 | 234 | 253 | 273 |
| 15 | 136 | 158 | 181 | 204 | 226 | 249 | 272 | 294 | 317 |
| 16 | 157 | 183 | 209 | 235 | 261 | 287 | 314 | 340 | 366 |
| 17 | 182 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 303 | 333 | 364 | 394 | 424 |
| 18 | 203 | 236 | 270 | 304 | 338 | 372 | 406 | 439 | 473 |
| 19 | 232 | 270 | 309 | 348 | 386 | 425 | 464 | 502 | 541 |
| 20 | 255 | 297 | 340 | 382 | 425 | 467 | 510 | 552 | 595 |
| 21 | 276 | 322 | 368 | 414 | 460 | 506 | 552 | 598 | 644 |
| 22 | 313 | 365 | 417 | 469 | 521 | 573 | 626 | 678 | 730 |
| 23 | 336 | 392 | 448 | 504 | 560 | 616 | 672 | 728 | 784 |
| 24 | 375 | 437 | 500 | 562 | 625 | 687 | 750 | 812 | 875 |
| 25 | 428 | 499 | 570 | 642 | 713 | 784 | 856 | 927 | 998 |
| 26 | 443 | 516 | 590 | 664 | 738 | 812 | 886 | 959 | 1033 |
| 27 | 496 | 578 | 661 | 744 | 826 | 909 | 992 | 1074 | 1157 |
| 28 | 515 | 600 | 686 | 772 | 858 | 944 | 1030 | 1115 | 1201 |
| 29 | 560 | 653 | 746 | 840 | 933 | 1026 | 1120 | 1213 | 1306 |
| 30 | 593 | 691 | 790 | 889 | 988 | 1087 | 1186 | 1284 | 1383 |
| 31 | 636 | 742 | 848 | 954 | 1060 | 1166 | 1272 | 1378 | 1484 |
| 32 | 675 | 787 | 900 | 1012 | 1125 | 1237 | 1350 | 1462 | 1575 |
| 33 | 722 | 842 | 962 | 1083 | 1203 | 1323 | 1444 | 1564 | 1684 |
| 34 | 767 | 894 | 1022 | 1150 | 1278 | 1406 | 1534 | 1661 | 1789 |
| 35 | 822 | 959 | 1096 | 1233 | 1370 | 1507 | 1644 | 1781 | 1918 |
| 36 | 887 | 1034 | 1182 | 1330 | 1478 | 1626 | 1774 | 1921 | 2069 |
| 37 | 916 | 1068 | 1221 | 1374 | 1526 | 1679 | 1836 | 1984 | 2137 |
| 38 | 965 | 1125 | 1286 | 1447 | 1608 | 1769 | 1930 | 2090 | 2251 |
| 39 | 1018 | 1187 | 1357 | 1527 | 1696 | 1866 | 2036 | 2205 | 2375 |
| 40 | 1069 | 1247 | 1425 | 1603 | 1781 | 1959 | 2138 | 2316 | 2494 |
| 41 | 1130 | 1318 | 1506 | 1695 | 1883 | 2071 | 2260 | 2448 | 2636 |
| 42 | 1187 | 1384 | 1582 | 1780 | 1978 | 2176 | 2374 | 2571 | 2769 |
| 43 | 1236 | 1442 | 1648 | 1854 | 2060 | 2266 | 2472 | 2678 | 2884 |
| 44 | 1309 | 1527 | 1745 | 1963 | 2181 | 2399 | 2618 | 2836 | 3054 |
| 45 | 1362 | 1589 | 1816 | 2043 | 2270 | 2497 | 2724 | 2951 | 3178 |
| 46 | 1425 | 1662 | 1900 | 2137 | 2375 | 2612 | 2850 | 3087 | 3325 |
| 47 | 1492 | 1740 | 1989 | 2238 | 2486 | 2735 | 2984 | 3232 | 3481 |
| 48 | 1567 | 1828 | 2089 | 2350 | 2611 | 2872 | 3134 | 3395 | 3656 |
| 49 | 1630 | 1901 | 2173 | 2445 | 2716 | 2988 | 3260 | 3531 | 3803 |
| 50 | 1703 | 1986 | 2270 | 2554 | 2838 | 3122 | 3406 | 3689 | 3973 |
| 51 | 1778 | 2074 | 2370 | 2667 | 2963 | 3259 | 3556 | 3852 | 4148 |
| 52 | 1837 | 2143 | 2449 | 2755 | 3061 | 3367 | 3674 | 3980 | 4286 |
| 53 | 1910 | 2228 | 2546 | 2865 | 3183 | 3501 | 3820 | 4138 | 4456 |
| 54 | 1977 | 2306 | 2636 | 2965 | 3295 | 3624 | 3954 | 4283 | 4613 |
| 55 | 2046 | 2387 | 2728 | 3069 | 3410 | 3751 | 4092 | 4433 | 4774 |
| 56 | 2131 | 2486 | 2841 | 3196 | 3551 | 3906 | 4262 | 4617 | 4972 |

CROWN TIMBER AGENTS AND FOREST RANGERS.

In connection with the biographies of crown timber agents which appeared in our June issue, we print herewith portraits and some particulars of Messrs. S. M. Johnson and Wm. Russell, who in addition to acting as timber agents in their respective localities, also superintend the forest ranging.

MR. STURGIS M. JOHNSON.

Stationed at Annprior, in the county of Renfrew, Mr. Johnson has charge of the section of country which forms the centre and lower Ottawa wood ranging districts. He was born in the town of L'Orignal, county of Prescott, in 1839, was for a number of years deputy registrar for that county, and during that time held several municipal offices, such as auditor for the counties of Prescott and Russell, and municipal clerk, holding the latter office for nine years.

In the fall of 1871 Mr. Johnson was appointed a forest ranger for the Ontario government, under Mr. Wm. Russell, of Pembroke, remaining there two years, when he was moved to the Mississippi district and placed in charge of part of that district. In 1878 he was appointed a superintendent of forest rangers in the districts now under his supervision, which stretches over a large section of country, beginning at the south shore of the Ottawa river at the northern boundary of the township of Horton, continuing in a westerly direction, taking in all the section of country drained by the Bonnechere river, continuing in a north-westerly course to the north-west corner of the township of Osler, which borders on the Parry Sound district, and taking in all the country drained by the Petawawa river on the south side; thence in a southerly and easterly direction to the Ottawa river, also embracing all the country drained by the Madawaska and Mississippi rivers.

When Mr. Johnson first entered that section of country, the standing green pine covered, he says, a very large part of the section described, and, were it not for fires, there would now be pine to supply all demands for the next fifty years. The Ottawa, Annprior and Parry Sound Railway, running up the Madawaska country, has opened up a demand for all other kinds of woods, which are being bought up by speculators and shipped to Montreal and Quebec for exportation. He has two very effi-



MR. STURGIS M. JOHNSON.

cient assistants, Messrs. John Brady, of Renfrew, and James Hilday, of Springtown, who do a large share of the ranging, and report to him each lumber camp's output, making a visit to each camp two and often three times during the season.

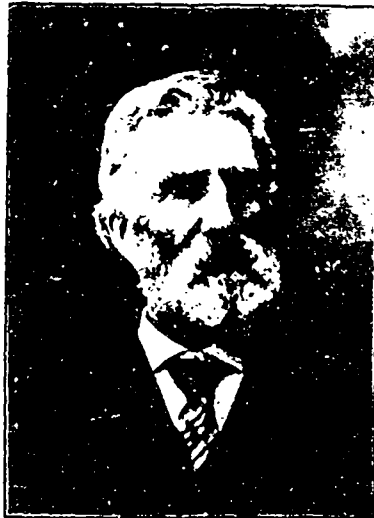
A large percentage of the logs cut are scaled and their measurements tested with the operators' cutters' measurements, which are taken from the latter's books and returned to Mr. Johnson's office, and by him entered, averaged and compared, and the whole, with full information, reported by him each month to the Department of Crown Lands at Toronto. At the close of the season full returns, such as cutters' measurements, affidavits of cutters, foremen and jobbers, as well as those of owners of located lots, are taken, and the whole compared with the winter

returns, when a general statement is rendered under oath by each license holder or his manager and sent to the Department at Toronto. The area over which Mr. Johnson's district covers amounts to about 10,000 square miles.

Mr. Johnson holds three commissions as an officer in the volunteer service, and was out as lieutenant in No. 3 company, 18th battalion, Hawkesbury Infantry, in the Fenian Raid of 1866.

MR. WILLIAM RUSSELL.

Mr. Russell was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in the year 1824, his earliest recollection taking him back to the east mains of Balearas, adjoining the west mains on which was the castle where dwelt Lord Lindsay, by whom Mr. Russell's father was employed as land agent. Being educated at the parish school and Madras College, he entered the dry-goods business in Dundee, remaining there about



MR. WILLIAM RUSSELL.

three years, then spent nine months in Dublin, at which time he resolved to see Canada and embarked in a sailing vessel for Quebec, arriving there in May, 1840, after a rough passage of 66 days. While in Quebec he met a prominent lumberman of those days, one Archibald Wilson. In relating his experiences since that time, Mr. Russell says:

"I engaged with him and went to Richmond and took charge of his store until the autumn of 1841, when I started for his lumbering operations on the Madawaska river, there being four of us, with a few cattle that we were taking up for the shanties. In those days we used oxen for laying up timber. We had a guide with us and no provisions except for dinner the first day. The canoe with provisions and our blankets was to meet us at certain points each night along the river, but unfortunately our guide lost his reckoning, and the consequence was we were three days and two nights out with nothing to eat and no blankets, and to crown all, our spunk got wet with wading creeks, and four inches of snow having fallen on us, we could make no fires. I remained five years with Mr. Wilson, taking a hand at everything, as all clerks had to do then. I then went with Mr. James Skead as book-keeper at his works, repairing and altering slides and dams on the Madawaska. An incident may be here mentioned of having foolishly run the High Falls slide on a stick of timber in company with the foreman, who was severely bruised. However, I came off safely. I then took out a raft of square timber for Arthur McArthur, drawing it from near the Clyde to Kalabogie Lake, the timber averaging 90 feet, for which he got six pence per foot and cleared some money. I then thought I would try the Ottawa river, and engaged with Alexander Powel, who lumbered at Deux Riviere. The succeeding year he sold out to John and David Bell, with whom I remained for six or seven years, dealing altogether in square timber. They made money at Deux Riviere, but went into purchasing job lots down in this quarter and got behind. I have lumbered both for myself and C. O'Kelly on Indian river since then in square timber."

"Two years were then spent in the mercantile business, after which I took an agent, the Coulonge river for Osborne, where we had three shanties in logs and two in square timber. In the spring of 1868 I was engaged by Thos. H. Johnson to inaugurate a system of fire ranging, being well acquainted with lumbering. I have been in the

employment of the Ontario government ever since, was the first one ever engaged in the business, and I believe now the oldest holding the same position. For the first few years we took note only of operations in the settled townships, but finally took note of all cutting, which we report to the Department in Toronto. It was found, however, in this district, that it would facilitate matters to report the square timber to the Ottawa Agency direct, this being the only communication we have with that office."

Mr. Russell's district commences with the township of Ross, and from there extends up the Ottawa river, including all on Petewawa river excepting the townships adjacent to the head waters of the Bonnechere, and more accessible from there, and extending up the Ottawa river as far as any lumbering may be carried on in Ontario. It also embraces the Mattawa river and its tributaries. The timber in the district is somewhat similar to other districts, but chiefly pine for merchantable purposes, and in a great many places large quantities of spruce, well suited for sawn lumber. Mr. Russell states that the hardships he had to endure when first he went lumbering are now unknown on the Ottawa river; the camps or shanties are now made habitable, and in mostly all lumbering camps a well-served meal is given, whereas in former years all we could count on was pork and bread with pea soup—no tea unless you purchased it at one dollar a pound. All fared alike in that respect; in fact, none but the toughest of constitutions survived.

MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.

Mr. Newlin Williams tells in the Forester how a fortune was once made in maple sugar. He concludes that a fortune awaits the man who shall discover this lost process of clarifying and moulding it so as to be popular. Thus he writes: "Some members of the New Jersey Forestry Association may have seen a man who, twenty years or more past, travelled on the Delaware Valley lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, bent on selling maple sugar. His article was so much in demand that he made a comfortable fortune in selling it. Where he got the crude sugar is not known, but by some process, either borrowed from New England or original with himself, he clarified it, moulded it, and sold in pairs of oblong cakes done up in colored papers into attractive packages. Old folks and children alike confessed they knew no such delicious morsel. The sugar was dark-colored, hard, dry, brittle and free from grit, of fine strong flavor, and as clear as the red and yellow can is so popular to-day with the children at the holidays. The secret seems to have perished with the man, for none have seen so choice a product before or since."

The Oswego Lumbermen's Exchange have adopted the following resolution: "Whereas, the Canadian government has sent commissioners to Washington for the purpose of effecting closer trade relations with this country, and has given evidence of an intent to be very liberal in the matter; therefore, be it resolved, that now is the opportune time to secure a free Welland canal for American bottoms and American merchandise; that this should be accomplished in the interests of the great grain-growing sections of our country, and the immense carrying trade of the lakes, as it will furnish immediate relief in getting our grain to market, and in the rate of freight upon this grain, as well as upon coal and other commodities carried to the west for consumption; further, resolved, that we respectfully request our representative, the Hon. Charles A. Chickerling, to make every effort to secure such action as will obtain a free Welland canal."



MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

C. H. MORTIMER

PUBLISHER

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

BRANCH OFFICE:

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

The LUMBERMAN Weekly Edition is published every Wednesday, and the Monthly Edition on the 1st day of every month.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, Weekly and Monthly, One Year, in advance..... \$1.00
One Copy, Weekly and Monthly, Six Months, in advance..... .50
Foreign Subscriptions, \$2.00 a Year.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

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

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

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

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 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.

TO VISITING LUMBERMEN.

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

APPOINTMENT OF A FORESTRY COMMISSION.

THE Ontario government has set a laudable example to the other provinces of the Dominion by its recent appointment of a Forestry Commission. This commission is composed of Messrs. Thomas Southworth, Clerk of Forestry, who is acting secretary; E. W. Rathbun, of Deseronto; John Bertram, of the Collins Inlet Lumber Co., of Toronto; Alexander Kirkwood, Chief Clerk of the Lands Branch, Crown Lands Department; and J. B. McWilliams, crown timber agent, of Peterboro'. Each of these gentlemen has devoted considerable time and attention to a study of the forestry problem in its many aspects, and it would be a difficult matter to select a commission of five persons from whom a more thorough and beneficial consideration of the subject might be expected.

The duties of the commission are of a wide-spread character. They include an investigation of the condition of the cleared or partially cleared lands of the province for the purpose of inaugurating plans for the perpetuation of the timber crop, in connection with which suitable reserves to be withdrawn from settlement for the purpose of reforestation will be reported upon, and means devised for protecting these reserves, as well as

the present forests, from destruction by fire and other causes. The chief work will probably be found to be in the Lake Superior and Temiscamingue districts, which will probably be visited by the entire commission, but until the inaugural meeting is held, which is expected to be early in July, nothing definite is known regarding the course to be pursued.

This action on the part of the Ontario government is almost a direct outcome of the establishment of a Forestry Department. Not many years ago the opinion was quite general that pine forests, when cut down, gave growth to a crop of less valuable trees, such as poplar, birch, jack pine, etc. So universal was this belief that no one thought of disputing the claim. But investigations made within the past two years by the present Clerk of Forestry have proven that under ordinarily favorable conditions a re-growth of white pine will follow. Recent investigations by other students of forestry also confirm this view. Consequently the government have acted wisely in taking steps to perpetuate our forest wealth, and hand down to posterity a valuable asset.

The commission will present its report at the next session of the legislature, at which time its duties will have been fulfilled. We have no doubt, however, that the government will authorize the continuation of the work for a longer period.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

By a majority of eighteen the United States Senate have adopted the wood schedule practically as reported by the Finance Committee, the most important item of which is the placing of a duty of \$2 per thousand feet on all imported rough lumber except whitewood, sycamore and basswood. Several senators strongly opposed the duty, and Mr. Vest moved an amendment excepting white pine from the operation of the law. This, however, was defeated, and it now seems probable that the bill will finally become law, and be signed by the president early in August.

This action on the part of the United States has naturally aroused a strong sentiment in Canada in favor of protecting our own industries, and not allowing our forests to be depleted for the building up of foreign countries. The proviso in the bill imposing an additional tax on lumber in case any country should place an export duty on saw-logs is regarded as an unqualified display of selfishness, and the opinion is freely expressed that the Dominion government should impose an export duty regardless of the immediate consequences. This would no doubt bring the United States government to a partial realization at least that there are mutual advantages to be gained by fair treatment, inasmuch as that country is to some extent dependent upon Canada for a supply of pulp wood, while Michigan lumbermen who obtain their raw material from the Georgian Bay district would be compelled to close their mills, to the ruin of many cities and towns.

Acting upon representations made by lumbermen and others, the Dominion government has given power to the Governor-General to impose this export tax whenever the Cabinet shall so decide. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a recent speech in London, England, stated that we were anxious

to maintain friendly relations with the United States, but as that country had shown no desire to meet Canada on reasonable terms, we would be obliged to find markets elsewhere. From this it would appear that the Canadian government had decided to retaliate against the lumber duty by an export duty on saw-logs and pulp-wood. Before taking this step, however, it would be well to study carefully the effects of such a duty upon the country.

Many hardwood dealers and manufacturers are opposed to the export duty. They claim that the United States consumer will pay the import duty of \$2 per thousand feet, but when the amount of the export duty is added thereto, they will be compelled to abandon the United States market. In this connection a letter is published in another column setting forth some of the difficulties of entering the foreign markets. Any action which would seriously cripple the hardwood industry would prove disastrous to the country at large, notwithstanding that, judging from the arguments put forth by deputations at Ottawa and by the writers in the daily press, it would appear that pine was the only lumber made in Canada. There is manufactured in Ontario in one year many million feet of hardwood lumber. This is not made, like pine lumber, in mammoth mills, where the cost of manufacture is reduced to the minimum by labor-saving machinery, but in smaller mills, at a larger cost per thousand feet, thus distributing a large amount of money in new sections of country. These mills are in many cases the nucleus of the village which in course of time grows up around them, and should therefore be given every encouragement. The owners of these claim that they should not be called upon to pay for the protection of a few limit-holders on the Georgian Bay.

An export tax on saw-logs would no doubt limit the exportation of the same, as would also be the case with pulp-wood. Until new markets were found sufficient to consume our production of lumber, the price thereof would certainly depreciate, and likewise the price of timber limits. The former would prove a hardship to the small manufacturer with limited capital.

Were the Americans holding limits on the Georgian Bay to remove their mills to Canada, their output would come in direct competition with that of Canadian manufacturers, both in the local and foreign markets, as the United States market would practically be out of the question. Thus competitors would be brought into the field, resulting in low prices.

These and other disadvantages should be weighed before any definite action is taken. Looking at the other side of the question, it seems to be manifestly unjust that our logs should be taken out of the country free of duty and manufactured into lumber for the American market, while lumber manufactured on this side of the line cannot be placed on the same market except by the payment of a \$2 duty.

Before leaving this subject, we must refer to the injustice of permitting lumber to be imported into this country free of duty. This is a point which has been overlooked by both legislators and lumbermen, the opinion evidently prevailing that no lumber is imported into Canada from the United States. This is far from being the case. Owing to the large scope of the United States

markets, and the attention given to grading the stock, the low grades of Michigan and Minnesota lumber have been distributed throughout western Ontario at ruinously low prices within the past five years, while southern pine, produced by cheap negro labor, is being laid down in Toronto below the actual cost of producing white pine. The effect of this is not only to replace the Canadian product, but to lower the price as well. A dealer is reported to have purchased several million feet of pine in Michigan at a much lower figure than the stock could be purchased for in Ontario. Now that the United States government have taken the initiative, it is the duty of our government to protect as far as expedient the lumbermen of Canada, and the imposition of an import duty will be welcomed as one of the first steps in this direction.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE appointment of Messrs. E. E. Sheppard and George Anderson as commissioners of trade to South America and Japan respectively, should result in increasing our export trade to these countries. A steamship company, with headquarters at Victoria, has made application to the Dominion government for a bonus towards establishing a direct steamship service from Victoria to South American ports, and upon Mr. Sheppard's report will depend the action of the government in this direction. It is therefore very desirable that an early report on the possibilities of trade should be made, as Canadian lumbermen are looking with increased interest to foreign markets.

THE British Columbia Commercial Journal makes a strong plea for the protection of the forests of that province. It is shown that only twenty years ago the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevadas were covered with trees, but to-day it is a serious proposition with the states of California and Nevada as to how to replenish the forests. The lumberman, the hunter and the recent floods account largely for the destruction of the timber. In British Columbia similar experiences are likely to be met with, unless precautions are at once taken. The Journal says: "The government, we think, ought to adopt some measure to secure the renewal of our forests, which in many parts is the only purpose to which immense tracts of land can be devoted. We want no mere playing at forest planting, but some extensive, properly organized and well systematized plan of forest renewal."

THE Deep Waterways Commission appointed by the United States government to make a preliminary examination regarding a deep waterway from the Atlantic seaboard to the great lakes has presented its report. The scheme is believed by the commission to be quite feasible, although no approximate estimate of the cost is given. Starting from the head of lakes Michigan and Huron, the most eligible route is thought to be through the great lakes and their intermediate channels and the proposed Niagara ship canal to Lake Ontario, thence by way of the St. Lawrence river to the ocean. The surveys for the work alone will cost a large sum of money and occupy several years, while the immensity of the undertaking makes its carrying out ex-

tremely doubtful. However, it is certainly a work of great international importance, and it brought to a final completion no industry would receive more benefit than the lumber trade.

IN the year 1900 a world's exhibition is to be held at Paris, France, which promises to eclipse anything yet inaugurated. It is not too early to make preparations for an exhibit of Canadian products, as only by making an early start can a creditable display be accomplished. The matter should therefore receive the immediate attention of the Dominion and provincial governments. An interesting feature of the exhibit would be a collection of Canadian forest products, for which purpose the provincial governments should each make an appropriation, this to be supplemented by a general grant from the Dominion. Our proposition would be to exhibit a specimen of every class of wood grown in Canada, in its raw state as well as in manufactured goods. A building might be erected entirely from our woods and finished in first-class style. This would, we believe, prove an effective and comparatively cheap method of advertising our products, while opportunity would also be afforded to make a comparison of our products with those of other countries.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

A TRIAL was made some little time back at Messrs. Menzel & Co.'s paper and pulp manufactory at Elsenthal, in order to ascertain what was the shortest space of time in which it was possible to convert the wood of a standing tree into paper, and the latter into a journal for delivery. Three trees were felled in a forest near the establishment at 35 minutes past 7, in the presence of two of the owners of the manufactory and a notary whom they had called upon to certify as to the authenticity of the experiment. The trees were carried to the manufactory, where they were cut into pieces 12 inches long, which were then decorticated and split. The wood was then raised by an elevator to the five defibrators of the works. The wood-pulp produced by these was then put into a vat, where it was mixed with the necessary materials. This process over, the pulp was sent to the paper machine, and 34 minutes past nine in the morning, the first sheet of paper was finished. The whole manufacture had thus taken but 1 hour and 59 minutes. The owners of the factory, accompanied by the notary, then took a few sheets to a printing office at a distance of two and a half miles from the works. At 10 o'clock a copy of the printed journal was in the hands of the party, so that it had taken two hours and 25 minutes to convert the wood of a standing tree into a printed journal ready for delivery. There occurred a few interruptions which might be avoided at another time, and in the opinion of the manufacturers, had it not been for this, quite 20 minutes would have been gained.

Hugh Pearson is suing the Collins Inlet Lumber Co. for \$3,000 for personal injuries and alleged arrears of wages. He claims to have fallen twelve feet through a defective tramway, and to have injured his ankle. The company denies liability, and charges contributory negligence. The matter got into the High Court, whence it was referred to Judge McDougall for arbitration, and he is now dealing with the matter.

PERSONAL.

Mr. S. R. Purvis, mill manager for the Parry Sound Lumber Co., died last month, at the age of 55 years.

Mr. Robert Walsh, surveyor in W. C. Edwards & Co.'s mills at New Edinburgh, died last month from consumption. He was 49 years of age and highly respected.

The Reformers of East Victoria, Ont., have nominated as their candidate for the Ontario election Mr. John Austin, of Fenelon Falls, who is also a member of the lumbering firm of Craig & Austin, of Kilmount.

Mr. Wm. Creswell, for many years foreman for M. M. Boyd & Co., of Bobcaygeon, Ont., left last month for Cowichan, Vancouver Island, B. C., where the Boyd Company have a large saw mill and extensive timber limits. It is proposed to operate the mill this summer.

Prior to his recent marriage, Mr. J. G. Buchanan, accountant for the Shephard & Morse Lumber Co., of Ottawa, was presented by his fellow employees with a handsome book-stand. Mr. Buchanan was married in Toronto to Miss Anderson, daughter of Mr. George Anderson, late manager of the Royal Oil Company.

Mr. S. N. Parent, the new Commissioner of Crown Lands for Quebec, is a native of the city of Quebec. He graduated from Laval University in 1881, winning the Governor-General's gold medal and a prize given for the best examination in law. He was elected Mayor of Quebec in 1890, and in 1891 he was re-elected to the same position. In June, 1890, he was elected to the legislature of the province of Quebec, defeating Mr. Routhier, the Conservative and labor candidate, by a majority of 327. He was re-elected by acclamation in March, 1892, by St. Sauveur division of the city of Quebec, and has since been actively identified with public affairs.

HINTS FOR OUR ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISING, like every other detail of a successful business, requires close personal attention to ensure good results. Too many advertisers have apparently formed the opinion that once a contract for space is made in a journal, the advertisement will then take care of itself.

Read the advertisements of others. In this way you frequently obtain valuable suggestions.

Advertise seasonable goods, and in a medium which reaches the largest number of probable customers.

The most successful advertisers change their advertisements frequently. This costs an advertiser nothing, while a new advertisement is almost certain to be read.

Readers are asked to mention the source of their information when writing to advertisers in THE LUMBERMAN. This will benefit both the advertiser and the publisher.

In the "Wanted and For Sale" Department of the WEEKLY LUMBERMAN special lots of lumber are often asked for. Manufacturers should scan this column carefully each week.

Lumber manufacturers and dealers having special lots of lumber for sale, or being desirous of extending their trade, should make the same known through the CANADA LUMBERMAN. Inquiries received at this office prove that importers and dealers in Great Britain and the United States are constantly on the look-out for Canadian goods, but are not always in a position to locate the stock desired. The LUMBERMAN reaches each week hundreds of dealers and consumers in these countries.

THE SPOOL WOOD INDUSTRY.

THE thread combine has hit in an unexpected quarter, according to a St. John, N. B., paper. It has given the combine a chance to include spool wood as well as spools and thread. There are three factories in Northumberland county making spool wood for the combine, and it buys from a few others. But James Alton, of that county, who formerly sold his output to one of the Scotch thread firms now in the combine, is not running his mills any more. He has plenty of birch and the plant available for turning out a million feet a year. He has probably a million feet on hand, but there is no sale for it except at a very low figure, to the combine.



I HAPPENED to be in a gentleman's business office in Toronto the other day when the representative of an American firm called to solicit an order for goods. "No," said the gentleman, "I don't want any Yankee goods. I've made up my mind not to buy a dollar's worth of American stuff if I can possibly get what will answer the purpose in Canada or elsewhere." On asking the reason of this unexpected rebuff, the American was told that it was due to the treatment which was being accorded to Canada by the Government of the United States under the Dingley Bill. I fully concur in this gentleman's policy. Individually the Americans are good fellows, but as a nation they are given to the perpetration of acts of despicable meanness, especially towards this country. Notwithstanding the tariff wall which has existed between Canada and the United States for nearly twenty years past, the Americans have found a market in the Dominion for many millions of dollars worth of goods annually. If the men who are sent over here to sell these goods were for a time to be given the cold shoulder, after the fashion described above, protests would soon find their way to Washington from the manufacturers which these men represent, and as a result, no doubt a more neighbourly policy would soon be adopted towards this country. Let those who have been in the habit of buying from representatives of American houses try this method of securing international fair play.

* * *

DROPPING into the office of Mr. Carl Zeidler the other day, I was asked if I thought the Government were likely to appoint agents in Germany and France to represent the lumber industry of Canada. My reply that I had heard little of the matter caused Mr. Zeidler to discourse eloquently upon the necessity of such a step being taken, and with his views I entirely agree. "Until the Government make such appointments," he said, "we cannot expect to extend our trade, but if we go about it in the proper way there is no reason that I can see why we should not export a considerable quantity of different woods. The persons appointed should be thoroughly posted as to what timber Canada can supply, as well as with the requirements of the foreign markets. They should act as arbitrators, as it were, in all disputes, thereby protecting the shipper from the sharp practices of unscrupulous importers, and also looking after the interests of reliable importers that the stock supplied is up to the mark." I asked Mr. Zeidler in what lines the largest consumption of Canadian lumber might be expected in Germany, to which he replied: "First, in the piano trade, and second, in cabinet making. These industries consume a very large quantity of lumber, much of which is obtained from the United States, while Canada has just the material required; ash, elm, maple, basswood, pine, etc.—we have them in abundance. For the German

market the stock should be cut into small dimension stuff, much smaller, indeed, than our manufacturers are accustomed to, but once they got the run of the trade they would, I think, find it profitable, as there would not be the immense waste that there is in cutting deals and long lumber for the British market. Some of our people who have shipped stock to that market have come out at the wrong end, and that was simply because they had no one there to look after their interests."

* * *

MR. C. BECK, of Penetanguishene, Ont., when in Toronto recently, was interviewed regarding the tariff question: To the query, "How do you think the \$2 duty contained in the Dingley tariff bill will affect the lumber trade in the Georgian Bay district?" Mr. Beck replied as follows: "I would say that if the Dingley duty is kept on and no export duty on logs and no import duty on lumber put on, it would mean that every mill on the Georgian Bay would have to shut up, and we would have either to ship the logs to the United States to be sawed there or to sell them out and out to the Americans. If an export duty were put on saw logs it would no doubt make the trade stagnant at the present time, but then the \$2 Dingley duty would shut out our coarse grade lumber anyhow. As to the threats of retaliation, if we put on an export duty it would be immaterial what amount the Americans will put on, as at present we have a good trade with England for the better grades of our lumber; if the Americans were to want any of the better grades they would have to pay the advanced price, and for our coarse grades of lumber we would have to work up other markets, such as South America, Australia, etc. At present there is, in my opinion, more lumber exported from the United States to foreign countries than is exported to it; therefore, if our people work up that trade, which the Americans have at present, and sell direct to the consumers, they would get the profit which the Americans now reap from our lumber. For instance, I know as a fact there is a large box factory in Tonawanda which receives the principal part of its stock from Canada, manufactures it into box shooks and ships them to South America. In my opinion, if the Government takes a firm stand and puts a prohibitory export duty on logs and other material going into the United States, it might for a short time not be beneficial, but it would before long prove a great boon to Canadians in general." With regard to the imposition by Canada of import duties, Mr. Beck said: "At the present time there is an overstock of lumber in the United States, and they are shipping large quantities of coarse grades to Canada at present—at sacrifice prices. In that way they take our logs, manufacture them, sell the better grades in other countries and flood our country with the lower grades, which is to the great detriment of our trade."

* * *

I OBSERVE that Mr. Geo. M. Warren, manager of the Imperial Lumber Co., of Toronto, has lately been across the border buying some deals. To a representative of the Northwestern Lumberman Mr. Warren thus expressed himself on the much discussed duty question: "Do you know, I believe Canada imports as much American lum-

ber as she exports to the States. Don't look so incredulous," he continued, "you people are making a strong fight against the importation of what you call coarse Canadian lumber into the border states, but here is a little thing for you to put in your pipe and smoke; the cities of Hamilton and Toronto, in Ontario, are now using large quantities of low grade sidewalk plank that was bought in the United States. Now, how do you account for that? You don't give our side of the argument a fair show. We claim that with the few exceptions of some kind of skilled labor, as high prices are paid in Canadian mills as in those of the United States, and by reason of the better machinery which your people use, your lumber is made cheaper than ours. Some of that sidewalk stuff I mentioned a minute ago is shipped all rail from Grayling, Mich., into Toronto. Now, if you think that is a tall yarn, here is another for you to ponder over: When Cutler & Savidge started to build their big new mill and stores up in the Georgian Bay country, they proposed to use Norway for construction timber as the cheapest stuff, and our company had the nearest mill to the location which they selected on which to build. We had a logging railroad and convenient timber, and were mighty glad to figure on the bill; we didn't get it though, and quite a long time afterwards, when I met Mr. Cutler in the east, you can imagine my surprise at being told that my prices were far too high. Why, where on earth could you get any lower, said I. 'In Michigan' replied Mr. Cutler, and it turned out that the lumber and timber to build that mill with was shipped across the lake from Michigan because it could be bought from the Michigan mills cheaper than from ours in Canada."

EFFECT OF AN IMPORT DUTY.

WAUBAUSHENE, ONT., June 25th, 1897.

To the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your circular concerning the import duty of \$2.00 per thousand feet on sawn lumber under the Dingley Bill, I desire to answer your questions as follows:

1. An import duty of \$2.00 per thousand feet on lumber entering the United States would to a great extent paralyze the lumber trade of Canada, particularly of the Georgian Bay. Some of the higher grades might be shipped into the United States, but the coarser grades, such as box, etc., would be excluded, for nothing like cost price could be obtained by the manufacturer.
2. If Canadian lumber is to be practically excluded from the American market by such a duty, I see no reason why the Americans should be allowed to enter into competition in Canada, Georgian Bay in particular, in the purchase of timber limits, and should then be allowed to take the lumber in the form of logs into the United States free of duty, either of import or export, there manufacturing them into lumber, and have the advantage of \$2.00 against the Canadian lumberman who manufactures lumber in Canada. I therefore feel and have advocated all along that such an import duty under the Dingley Bill should be met by a corresponding export duty on saw logs. The lumbermen of Ottawa have a great advantage over their western brethren for the reason that they are so near the seaboard for cheap shipment to England. They are also nearer the New York and New England markets.
3. As mentioned in clause No. 1, coarse lumber would be affected to the greatest extent, not only because there is so much of it, but because the proportion the import duty bears to the price of coarse lumber is very great. The higher grades of lumber are in much greater demand, and the supply is smaller, and therefore the price being higher, and the demand as compared with the supply being greater than in the case of coarse lumber, it is just possible that the consumer might have to pay a portion of the duty by an increase in the price of the lumber.
4. If Canadian lumbermen are compelled to abandon the United States market, there is no doubt but much larger shipments will be made to the English market, and many lumbermen who now do not ship to England would turn their attention in that direction. I have not considered what other markets might be reached, nor what other methods adopted to find an outlet. There is no doubt but South African countries, and South American and West Indian ports, and possibly distant Australia, would be looked to.

Yours truly,

GEORGIAN BAY LUMBER CO.

J. Scott, Vice-President.

[The above letter was received in response to a circular sent out by the LUMBERMAN enquiring as to the probable effect of the proposed import duty on lumber, a number of replies to which were published in our June issue.—THE EDITOR.]

THE RETAILER AND Wood-Worker

BUYING LUMBER.

HAVING had some experience on both sides, the writer thinks he is able to judge as to what constitutes good buying, says S. D. Albright, in *Hardwood*. Strange as it may seem, there are many who try to buy too close. In the lumber business the buyer who insists on too close prices is often informed that the seller is out of stock, when the fact is some more liberal buyer has sent an order in at the same time, and has been given the preference.

The first requisite to good buying is credit. If you wish three months' time, say so when you ask for prices, and after having bought make your settlement promptly, and pay your note when due. Do not ask strangers to ship you too large a line, as all shippers are chary of new trade. If you buy for cash, pay cash promptly; for a few days' neglect in cash payments always gives the impression that you are inching, and these matters are all weighed by the seller when it comes to future trade.

Be careful that you do not allow yourself to be a mark for the unscrupulous, but try to be able to pay the market price; for while the seller may help you out on some stock sold too cheaply, he will not do it often without counting it against you. Like water, credit seeks its own level eventually, and every action counts in the balance and I believe that the best buyers, in the long run, are those whom the seller would like to sell to, being prompt settlers (not necessarily cash payers), not asking unnecessarily for odd stock and sizes, and to a certain extent willing to practice the "live and let live" theory in life.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE BUILDING TRADE.

COMMENT is again made on the increased percentage of low grade white pine lumber that is demanded by consumers, particularly in the building trades, says the *Timberman*. Many retailers say that this tendency is a growing one, and that whereas some years ago good lumber was in constant request, now it is not much asked for in white pine, the lower grades being made to answer the purpose. This is an unfortunate tendency, and does not speak well for the taste of the community. Honest building requires good lumber, and still there are reasons for the changes which are not discreditable ones. They are found largely in the change of demand from white pine to hardwoods and other soft woods.

We doubt if any less proportion of clear lumber is being used in building than ever, and are inclined to think that this percentage may be larger, but it is of woods which are preferred for finishing in the natural color or for staining. While occasionally white pine is used in this way, it is not usually preferred, its color and lack of figure making it rather monotonous if used for

house finish, and consequently the prevailing mania for unpainted work leads to the use of other materials, such as oak, birch, yellow pine and poplar, the latter being a wood which takes stain most admirably.

The high price of white pine uppers has doubtless assisted in this change. In other woods clear lumber can be had at so much lower price than in white pine that they come to be preferred, leaving to white pine painted work which, in the first place, is not in such request as formerly, and, in the second place, will allow the use of a lower grade. From the standpoint of the white pine trade this change is not to be particularly regretted, for the reason that the supply of better grades of white pine is constantly growing less, and the demand is sufficient to take all there is at the old prices.

Furthermore, we should not be too ready to condemn the consumers because of this apparent falling away in taste and in the honesty of materials used. It is, as we said before, a question as to whether the average quality of material which is going into house building is not at least as high as twenty-five years ago.

CONDITIONS WHICH MIGHT BE DIFFERENT.

UNDER the above heading a writer in *Wood-Worker* says:

I want to describe a shingle mill which I visited at one time, to show how some men, to save a few dollars, lose sight of the larger number they might secure if they were not so prone to "hold a cent so close to their eyes that they cannot see a dollar at arm's length."

This man had a fair steam plant and several good tools, but the virtue of these tools was more than offset by the awful conditions elsewhere. The lineshaft having been too short, was made longer by driving a piece of two-inch gas pipe over the end, a hole drilled through all, and a carriage bolt put in to prevent slipping. This addition to the lineshaft was put in wooden boxing, since it would take too much time to try and polish the pipe by drawfiling, making it in any manner fit to be in metal bearings. The pulleys on this line of shafting were worth one's time to make a considerable journey to see. None of them were originally intended for this size of shaft, so to obviate this difficulty numerous pieces of strap iron were brought into play and made to serve as bushing by being wrapped around the shaft a sufficient number of times to fill up the hole in the pulleys, some of which were secured from slipping by setscrews, or with keys from the size of a five-inch three-cornered file up to a railroad spike.

The wobbling and other disturbances made in this mill when it was started can be better imagined than described. But to cap the climax

he had placed a grindstone on the shaft to take the place of a pulley, attaching it there by taking two pieces of square timber large enough to fill the square hole in the grindstone, cutting a hole through them endwise to fit the size of the shaft, and bolting them to it. As the grindstone would wear the wood and get loose, he drove in wooden wedges to keep it tight. This man was content to get one or two thousand shingles cut every day the mill ran. I hope there are no others.

HANDLE WITH CARE.

PERHAPS no item of waste about a lumber yard is so little thought of by the laboring men as that of splitting lumber through careless handling. It seems impossible to impress upon the average laborer's mind that boards and plank cannot be slammed about like a pile of stone. The ideal yardman or teamster would think it as great a sin to throw off a load of lumber helter skelter like a parcel of rails, as it would be for his employer to cheat him out of his month's wages. These men have been educated to a knowledge that lumber deteriorates with every careless handling that it gets, and that it is the easiest thing in the world to ruin enough lumber in a minute to equal his wages for a day. But as you walk the street how many neatly-piled wagon loads of lumber will you find, in comparison with loads dumped in any way which was quickest to get it off the wagon? There is no lumber which has a market value, be it ever so low, but is worthy of a care which will protect it from becoming of still less value through its breakage and splitting, such as is sure to follow when lumber is not carefully stacked in layers. And regular layers will not satisfy the careful and well-educated man, for he will not let an inch board lap over the edge of a two-inch plank without building up to a level with the surface of the plank; nor would he allow a one-inch to lap another one-inch, one tier higher than itself. In unloading a wagon load of lumber or a car load of lumber, bearing sticks should be laid the width which the pile is to be, and the lumber should be stacked in even tiers the full width of the bearings, each board or plank laying absolutely flat upon its own surface. Too much carelessness is often manifest in this regard, but a teamster or laborer who has not sense and gumption enough to lay his lumber off in uniform and proper piles is not worth his wages, if he is working for nothing, for he will damage more good stock than the wages of a competent and careful man will amount to. — *Hardwood Record*.

A Minneapolis Exchange says: The lumber trade is fast degenerating into a prize candy box business. Lumber may never be put up in sealed packages with a ring, set of spoons or some other prize hidden within, but if it is not it will be because of its weight and bulk. Some very reputable and well established lumber firms are doing things that would never have been evolved but for the stress of hard times. One old and highly respected company in the east is offering an office desk and chair with each order for three cars of yellow pine, and for a four car order will throw in a rocking chair. Another firm offers a suit of clothes as a premium for an order of yellow pine. On this coast some lumbermen are making shingles do the work of prizes, in order to sell lumber. Where this thing is going to is a mystery. One should be prepared for any novelty. There was a time when the lumber business was carried along in conservative, dignified channels, but in some quarters it has fallen from its high estate. Perhaps with the return of that epoch called "good times," the dignity of the lumber trade will be restored.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters are invited from our readers on matters of practical and timely interest to the lumber trade. To secure insertion all communications must be accompanied with name and address of writer, not necessarily for publication. The publisher will not hold himself responsible for opinions of correspondents.

IMPORT DUTY ON LUMBER.

TORONTO, June 21st, 1897.

To the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

DEAR SIR, —The trade throughout Ontario appear to be much pleased to learn of the prompt action of a number of prominent men, directly or indirectly connected with the lumber business, in getting together at Ottawa immediately on learning that the lumber schedule of the Dingley bill had been passed by the United States Senate, and laying their views before the Government concerning the serious need of imposing an export duty on logs.

I do not here propose discussing the merits of an export duty. This is a subject which has been thoroughly ventilated in the public press, and the menace which is offered to the lumber trade of Canada in connection therewith is doubtless fairly well understood by the trade and the general public. A report of the Ottawa meeting, as published in the daily papers, makes no reference to another very important phase of the question, which apparently has been overlooked, that is, as to the necessity of an import duty on lumber. The urgent need of such a duty is clearly apparent to all who are familiar with the trade of Western Ontario. The facts simply are, that large quantities of lumber are being shipped into Canada from the United States, yellow pine from the south having been imported for several years past, and since the United States panic of 1893 there has been a very heavy accumulation of low grade white and Norway pine in the Michigan and Minnesota markets. This has been sacrificed regardless of cost in order to move it out, and Western Ontario has been made one of the slaughter markets. So long as reciprocity in lumber obtained between the two countries, of course the Canadian trade had no complaint to offer, but now being face to face with a United States prohibitory tariff, it is a question of a very different complexion. The marketing of low grade lumber will be a difficult problem for the Canadian manufacturer to solve henceforth; leaving our markets open to Americans will certainly not aid in a satisfactory solution thereof. This American competition cuts two ways. Not only has it displaced a proportionate quantity of Canadian low grade pine, but the ruinous prices at which it has been sold has naturally caused a corresponding reduction in the price of all low grade lumber sold in Ontario, until now it is a generally acknowledged fact that this class of material is going at much less than cost to the producer. The argument may be raised by the consumer or politician that the above conditions are desirable inasmuch as the public derive the benefit, but it may be fairly asserted that no permanent advantage can accrue to the country by one section of the community profiting by the loss of another. The lumber trade throughout Canada should give no uncertain sound as to their wishes in this matter, and should make very plain to the Government at Ottawa the necessity of safeguarding and caring for the interest of this, the most important branch of Canadian trade, one employing a vast amount of both capital and labor. It is generally believed that the Government will impose an export duty on logs and pulpwood, but any enactment not including an import duty on lumber cannot possibly be satisfactory to the trade.

Yours truly,

C. A. LARRIN.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 6th, 1897.

To the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR, Messrs. David McLaren, of Ottawa, and his brother, the doctor, leave here by the "Aorangi," and will be home when this reaches you. They have made a study of the lumber trade of these colonies. Mr. McLaren read a copy of the letter sent you a couple of months ago, and says his inquiries confirm what I have written. He thinks that the price of lumber is too low, and the immediate future not sufficiently bright to warrant the opening of his British Columbia mill to do trade here yet. Prices are very low. The nominal quotation for Oregon just now is 6.6 per 100 feet, but this is only nominal, and I have heard that lumber has been sold that would not net the Pacific Coast mill more than \$0.50 per

thousand feet. At such figures Mr. McLaren is right in his views that it will pay him and Canada better to hold up a bit. The West Coast is producing more timber than the world needs just now, and consumers are fixing the price. When an agent receives instructions from San Francisco to get the best price he can, but sell, everybody knows what the result is likely to be.

Canadian lumber is coming here, and at an average of better prices than from the United States mills, because the average quality is better. Some complaints are made that the Canadians are not so prompt, either in replying to enquiries or in filling orders, as they might be. I think this is the exception rather than the rule. I know that one or two cargoes have been much delayed, and are likely to reach a poor market rather than a good one. The importer is naturally put a little out of temper thereby.

Three or four cargoes have been shipped in a year from the St. Lawrence to Melbourne, to be sold on arrival. Occasionally fair prices were obtained, but when they came in pretty close together, as has happened, the result was unfortunate for the shipper. An effort, with some success attending it, has been made to get orders ahead. This is very much better. Not only will this enable the shipper to know what he is getting, but he can get orders for other stuff besides spruce and pine deal. Norway sends lining and weather boards. From the United Kingdom and Eastern United States some shelving, clear pine, walnut and oak are shipped. Canada could supply these. I have an enquiry before me from Melbourne for oak staves for wine casks, 38 to 40 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 7/8 to one inch thick. These Canada can supply. The timber ships could be utilized to carry other goods, helping the timber trade and manufactures of the country.

If any of your subscribers can supply the oak staves referred to, I shall be glad to hear from them. It would be necessary to send price f.o.b. at New York, as until there are regular ships from the St. Lawrence they must go that way. Samples are also asked for. The only method would be to saw a stave up to the regulation length of parcel post shipments and mail to me in that way.

Yours truly,

J. S. LARKE.

OUR EXPORT LUMBER TRADE.

TORONTO, June 11th, 1897.

To the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR, I see by letters in your columns and also in the daily press that there seems to be a great desire on the part of our lumbermen, more particularly the manufacturer, to deal with France, England, Australia, South Africa and South America. They have cited cases where the goods they manufactured were sent to these foreign points by American dealers who purchased the goods from them or from some of our dealers here, and they ask the question, "why can we not sell these goods direct to Great Britain, France, South America, etc., and get the credit that is due to the character and quality of our lumber, and also the full value of it, instead of allowing Americans to have it?" To this, I will answer that we cannot do so very well under present conditions. This export trade is a peculiar line of the lumber business, and has to be learned. You cannot jump into it all at once. It has taken a great deal of time and money to open up this trade, and to learn the wants of the different markets, and also to get acquainted with the people and their financial standing, the peculiarities of their grading, their customs laws, the value of their money, etc.

Judging from the expressions of some of the writers, it would appear that they think all that would be needed to step into these markets would be to write to some dealers in France, or South America, or England, and tell them that they had certain kinds and sizes of pine or hardwood lumber for sale, and that they would immediately receive orders for it at big prices. Now, let us consider it for a minute. Would the writers of some of these articles be able to write an intelligible letter in French or Spanish to a South American dealer? Would they be able to write an intelligent letter to an English or Scotch importing house, i. e., making an offer to sell them goods such as they deal in, quoting them prices in their currency and their standards of measurement? I question very much if there could be found many in this country who could do so. They have never had the opportunity to learn this branch of the trade, and it must be learned before business can be done with a foreign country. We have been so long making our lumber for the American trade that we practically do not know any other. If we want to go into the exporting trade we have got to commence all over again. For instance, the English market takes practically nothing from us but deals, 3 in. No. 1, 2 and 3, and

if trade is slack they do not want any No. 3, and as we can make more of this third quality than of ones and twos the value of the English market to us depends on our ability to take our lower grades. Unless our mills are equipped and prepared to cut the logs to special order and our manufacturers in a position to select their lumber in a way that they are unaccustomed to, they cannot expect to sell much of their ordinary cut stock there.

The South American market calls largely for one size of pine in size and quality, 1 x 12 - 16, of a quality of dressing, and designated as a South American... shipped. This is practically all we could ship there.

The West India trade calls for much the same class of stock, except that there is a little larger range of widths, from 8 to 12 in. wide, and the quality is not quite as high.

The regulations in regard to inspection on shipments to many South American points are very rigid, and there are few shipments made that are accepted as invoiced; deductions are the rule, and sometimes they are extremely heavy, and the grading very arbitrary. Their customs regulations are costly and cumbersome, making it almost necessary to have an agency there, which only large and wealthy concerns could afford to do. The terms of payment is generally six months.

The French trade is generally for specific sizes and kinds. It would be impossible to sell a lot of lumber such as is cut in any of our pine or hardwood mills. Their measure is the metric, which I have no doubt would set some of our manufacturers or dealers figuring to turn out an invoice of three or four different kinds and sizes, reduced from our superficial feet board measure to their system.

These are some of the difficulties in the way of doing an export business. The question is, can they be overcome, and how? To the first question, I would say I think they can. If the American dealers and large exporting companies can do this business, I see no reason why we should not, providing we are prepared to spend some time and money to learn to do it right. The Export Lumber Company, of New York, which does the largest South American trade, has spent many thousands of dollars in building up their trade, and they could not have got it had they not done so, there has been times when they have had to carry very heavy loads during some of the periodic disturbances in some of the South American republics.

Some of the large New York and Boston houses have done a nice export trade with England in finished goods, hardwood and pine, by giving their customers what they wanted, and by keeping in touch with the markets of the world, being enabled to do this by carrying large stocks of all kinds of lumber, and having machinery of the most modern kind, with the aid of which they could promptly fill any orders they may be entrusted with.

How can we put ourselves on the same footing as Americans, and get a share of the export trade? By working for it in one way, and in order to place ourselves on same footing as Americans, we must establish lumber yards, where all kinds of lumber is kept in stock all the time. I mean such yards as you see in Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston, etc., where the lumber from many mills is concentrated, sorted and graded, according to size and quality a place where an intending purchaser can come with the certainty of finding just what he wants and any quantity of it. Have we any such yards? I am sorry to say we have no. There are some local lumber yards carrying stock sufficient for the wants of their immediate neighborhood with perhaps a small quantity suitable for export, but is there a yard in the country carrying a stock of saw lumber as is carried by any of the large pine or hardwood dealers in Buffalo or New York? Supposing a London, England, dealer were to come here and ask where he could get a large quantity of 3"x4" maple, birch, elm, basswood or pine. Where would he get it except by travelling all over the country in hope of picking it up at the many mills scattered all over the country. If he did find it, would the mill men want to sell one or two kinds and sizes alone? Would it not be better if there was a lumber merchant or a company to whom they could sell the whole of their stock, all kinds and all grades, thus relieving them of the necessity of looking after a number of purchasers, while the buyers would be attracted here if there was any place where there was a fair stock and assortment of kinds and sizes, that they could see and judge for themselves. Under present conditions this is now impossible. There is no yard carrying any stock. Buyers will not come where they cannot get an assortment, or where there is no competition.

Transportation charges are higher where the trade is scattered; there is nothing to attract purchasers. We ought to be in as good a position as the dealers in the United States to distribute the output of our mills instead of selling to them in the rough, and have them dress and otherwise prepare the lumber for further export, and if we can only find some of the capitalists of this country who are prepared to spend some money to establish lumber yards at our principal distributing points that will handle the output of our mills in such quantities that they will be able to attract intending buyers, and who will establish planing and re-sawing mills to further prepare the lumber for the export trade, and the saw mill men will deal fairly with such wholesale yardmen, by agreeing to sell to them instead of selling to American dealers, thus enabling our own wholesale yard men to compete for the export trade on fair terms with our neighbours, then, and not until then, can we expect to get a share of this foreign business.

Yours truly,

"LUMBERMAN."

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

[Regular Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

Mills throughout the province are quite busy, and by to continue so, as orders are now in the offices them running for some time. The Brunette Saw have just filled an order of 22,000 feet of clear cedar, inches, 12 to 16 feet in length, for China. Another as five carloads of immense fir planks, to be sent away, to be used in building lumber barges. The City Mills have also shipped to China 600,000 feet in sticks a foot square.

J. G. Scott, of the Pacific Coast Lumber Co., writing on the lumber situation, remarked that they are working long enough at low prices, and that, now would be a good time for concerted action kind looking to the obtaining of better prices.

COAST CHIPS.

Smelter Lumber Co.'s mill at Trail had cut 1,600,000 of lumber up to the first of June.

J. A. Sayward Lumber Company are erecting a mill at Nelson, with a daily capacity of 30,000 feet.

Contract has been made with Mr. M. P. Tindorf to saw mill, lath mill and shingle mill at Wardner.

Box nailers at the Brunette Saw Mills recently for an advance of wages from \$1 to \$1.15 per 100 boxes.

It is stated that the Cowichan saw mill at Genoa, which has been lying idle for the past three years, will probably resume operations about the 1st of October, under the management of Wm. Gidley, for the Mossom-Boyd Co.

A section of one of British Columbia's giant fir has been forwarded to Kew Gardens, London, England, the great botanical and forestry display centre. The section measures 6 feet 9 inches in diameter, and is free from knot or blemish.

WESTMINSTER, B. C., June 19, 1897.

OTTAWA LETTER.

[Regular Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

FAVOR AN EXPORT DUTY.

LUMBERMEN in this district are naturally aroused at the action of the United States government confirming a duty of \$2 per thousand feet on lumber. There are those who are not now in favor of the Canadian government imposing an export duty on saw logs, while many are opposed to this action in case the American duty is kept down to \$1. A fortnight ago an impromptu meeting of lumbermen was held at the Russell House, among those present were the following: Messrs. Crannell and F. Bronson, Bronson & Weston Lumber Company; J. Scott, vice-president Georgian Bay Lumber Company; E. B. Osler, M. P., president Canadian Bank; Senator Cox, president Bank of Commerce; G. B. Brooderick, manager Molsons Bank; J. R. Drummond, representing the Bank of Montreal; Lash, Q.C.; J. B. Fraser, vice-president Bank of Montreal; L. Burton, Burton Bros., Byng Inlet; W. W. Mason, Wm. Mason & Sons; Thomas Mackie, M. P.; J. S. Shearer, Montreal; James Mather, Keewatin Lumber Company; George Burns, general manager Bank of Montreal; J. R. Booth; Peter Whelan, Sheppard Lumber Company; E. W. Rathbun, Rathbun Lumber Company; Robert Hurdman, Charles E. Read, Lumber Company; W. C. Edwards, M. P.; D. Dechy, Ottawa Transportation Company; Senator Owens, Owens Lumber Company; H. K. Egan, Hawkes Lumber Company; Alex. Barnett, Renfrew; C. Melin, McLachlin Bros.; E. S. Leatham, estate James Haren; W. C. Hughson, Gilmour & Hughson; C. J. Dechy, President Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa Railway Company; Alexander Fraser; E. C. Whitney, St. Ann's Lumber Company, and others.

Levi Crannell was elected chairman, and the whole question of duties was fully discussed. The policy of exporting our raw material to be manufactured in the United States was condemned. A deputation representing the convention was appointed to wait upon the government. This deputation obtained the assurance of Charles Topper that no objection would be offered by the government, and Mr. Fielding promised that some steps would be taken to meet the wishes of the lumbermen. A day or two later Mr. Fielding gave notice that the government would ask for authority to give power to the

Governor-General to impose an export duty on saw logs and pulp wood during the time parliament was adjourned whenever the cabinet should deem such a step advisable. This power has since been granted by the House, to the satisfaction of lumbermen generally.

THE SAW-DUST BILL.

A bill was introduced in parliament last week to amend the Fisheries Act by giving the lumbermen another year's exemption from the operation of the law prohibiting them from dumping saw-dust into the Ottawa river. Senator Scott stated that it was impossible for them to consume their saw-dust without changing their mills from water to steam power. They claimed that the enforcement of the law would mean the closing up of the mills and the discharging of a small army of employees, and the government did not feel that it could recommend such a course at the present time. Sir Richard Cartwright said: "It is exactly six and twenty years since I introduced the first bill to prevent this nuisance. These gentlemen within Ottawa have had six and twenty years notice, and I think that is long enough." The act was finally passed extending the time until May 1st, 1898.

INSURANCE FOR MILL MEN.

The Hull Lumber Company have inaugurated a system of insurance for their employees. Arrangements have been made with the Railway Accident Insurance Co. to introduce their employees' general collective system of accident insurance, in order to give the firm's men the opportunity of insuring and protecting themselves and family in the event of meeting with accidental injury or death. By this arrangement greatly reduced rates are obtained, and owing to the dangerous work in which they are engaged, it is hoped the men will avail themselves of the opportunity offered. The step is a commendable one on the part of the company.

INDIFFERENT LENGTHS.

Messrs. John McEwan and H. M. Gillett, lumbermen, of Bay City, Mich., were in this city recently.

A lumber train of about twenty-five cars was wrecked on the Canadian Atlantic railway at South Indian. The cars were badly damaged.

The suit between Mr. Alex. Fraser and the Hull Lumber Company regarding the Table Rock property at the Chaudiere has been settled, the latter having agreed to remove all the buildings by the first of September.

Messrs. Wm. Mason & Sons have lately added a planing mill to their already extensive plant. They report an active demand for building timber, and expect their cut of pine this season to reach fifteen million feet.

OTTAWA, ONT., June 23, 1897.

CASUALTIES.

—Ernest Seguin, of Montreal, had his hand badly lacerated in Lalonde & Girard's saw mill.

—Moses Sommers, employed by the Longford Lumber Co., was drowned at Longford Mills, Ont., recently.

—On May 28 Michael Leaby was drowned while working on a raft of timber in the Ottawa river near Pembroke.

—Mr. Neil Hunter, a saw mill owner who lived near Schaw Station, Ont., was recently thrown out of his rig and killed.

—Wm. Ewart was seriously injured by coming in contact with a circular saw in W. H. Fowld's saw mill at Hastings, Ont.

—A young man named Edmond Pelnaud met his death recently by falling into a log chute at McLaren's mills at Buckingham, Que.

—By the explosion of the boiler in Jean Baptiste Rheault's saw mill at Sable Lake, Notre Dame des Anges, Que., A. Frissett, the engineer, was killed.

The Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., have lately furnished "Crocker" turbines to the following: The Chicoutim Pulp Co., Chicoutim, Que., three wheels, the Lake Megantic Pulp Co., Lake Megantic, six wheels, Boston Rubber Co., Ltd., of Montreal, one 55-inch wheel, Royal Paper Mills Co., East Angus, one wheel, for driving their saw mill; Drummondville Co., for driving their dynamo, one 50-inch wheel, North Shore Power Co., four 20-inch wheels, direct connected to dynamo, Cham-poux Lumber Co., D'Israeli, two wheels.

THE NEWS.

—Mr. Vance is building a new saw mill at Parry Sound, Ont.

—R. C. Innis contemplates opening a lumber yard at Portage la Prairie, Man.

Sicken & Co. have nearly completed their lumber and planing mill at Sombra, Ont.

—Ruthe Bros., of Aylmer, Ont., have started the old Cormier saw mill in operation.

The Hardy saw mill at Lime Bank, Ont., has been fitted with modern machinery.

The R. H. Smith Co. are erecting an addition to their saw works at St. Catharines, Ont.

The Nova Scotia Lumber Co. have decided to rebuild their mill at Sherbrooke, Que., recently destroyed by fire.

Messrs. Laurie & Gillies, of Parry Sound, have purchased Mr. Storey's saw and shingle mill at Orrville, Ont.

Messrs. F. McGibbon & Son, lumber dealers, Sarma, Ont., report business good in their locality.

An electric light plant is being installed in S. P. Benjamin's saw mills at Windsor, N. S., by Mr. F. E. Norton, of St. John.

—Mr. James James, late of Hepworth, has purchased a site from Mr. A. Oastler at Parry Sound, and will erect a saw mill thereon.

—Mr. Jas. Wilson, of Wallaceburg, Ont., has his new saw mill in running order, and is cutting up a large quantity of this season's logs.

George Bad, a contractor of Montreal, was recently before the police court for obtaining lumber under false pretences from Prefontaine & Co.

—McDonnell & McDougall have lately purchased the retail lumber business of J. H. Fraser, at Wallaceburg, Ont., and report a good business in their locality.

Messrs. Blondie Bros. & Co., of the North Chatham planing mills, hauled over 1,500,000 feet of lumber last year, and report prospects good for this season's trade.

The Sable and Spanish Boom and Slide Company of Algoma have been granted supplementary letters patent limiting its existence to twenty-five years from March, 1885.

Messrs. Biggs & McCormick, saw millers of St. George, Ont., have secured a large quantity of logs for this season's sawing, and report business very satisfactory in their locality.

The Wilson Company, of Montreal, has been granted incorporation, with a capital of \$100,000, to deal in fuel, lumber and tan bark. The promoters are Messrs. Jos. Patrick, David Mitchell, Wm. Mitchell and G. A. Wilson.

The St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Co. sawed in its mill at Tacoma, Wash., the other day, a single stick scaling 10,279 ft. by Doyle's rule and 8,624 ft. by Scribner's. The stick as it came from the mill was 6 feet 4 inches at one end, 5 feet 2 inches at the other, and 1 1/2 inches thick. The log was 30 feet long, 9 feet in diameter at the butt and 6 feet at the small end. It was taken to the mill in three sections, each occupying a car.

The Natural History Society of Montreal held their annual excursion last month. Arriving at La Rouge, the party, on invitation of Hon. J. K. Ward, proceeded to one of the shanties tenanted by his lumbermen, where an appetizing lunch had been prepared, consisting of the bill-of-fare dear to the heart of the river-driver. The menu embraced pea-soup, pork and beans, good home-made bread and butter, and green tea without milk or sugar.

The formation is announced of the Patent Cloth Board Company, of Parry Sound, with a capital of \$40,000. The principals in the enterprise are Messrs. W. H. Maroon and W. W. Keighley, of Toronto. The forests adjacent will furnish suitable raw material for the making of cloth board for textile manufacturers, for which a market will be found in Great Britain and elsewhere. The machinery has been obtained from the United States.

A new pulp wood saw mill has been introduced in the Port Arthur district. It is built on a big scow. The log is carried from the water by an endless chain, shifted to a set of barbed rollers, from which it is carried to a table with a guide. When it is in right position a lever is pressed and the big circular saw cuts it. By an automatic arrangement the piece of wood is rolled off the table down an incline into the water. It is possible to cut 75 cords a day with the machine.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING SITE.

The attention now centred in water powers as a means of developing electricity, and the increasing adaptability of the latter for commercial purposes, justifies the following description and illustrations of the Chaudiere Falls. These falls are situated on the Chaudiere river, about two miles from its junction with the St. Lawrence river, six miles above the city of Quebec, and are said to offer excellent facilities for manufacturing pulp, etc. It is the only water power of any size now available on the south shore of the St. Lawrence in that vicinity, and will probably be utilized at an early date for supplying electric light and power to the adjacent municipalities.

The site is especially suitable for a pulp or paper manufactory, being centrally situated as regards both railway and water communication, and supplies of wood can be obtained in unlimited quantities at very low prices.

At the request of Messrs. Hall & Price, of Quebec, a report on the power of the river at the falls was made by Mr. W. A. Ashe, C.E., of Quebec. The report states that from the cross-section of the river, at the point A-B on the accompanying "plan of a part of the Chaudiere river," the river was discharging 1,365 cubic feet per second, or 5,118,750 foot pounds per minute, or the equivalent of 155.1 h. p.

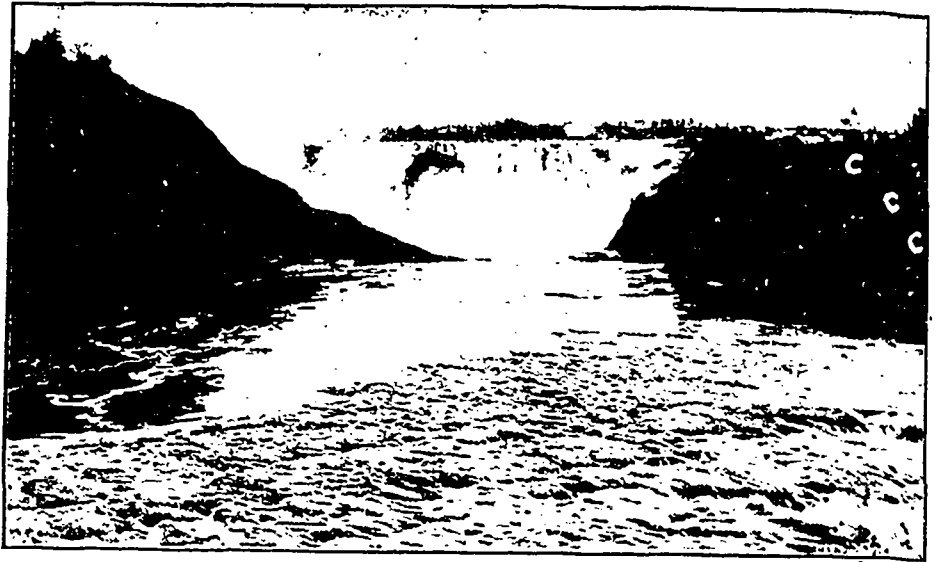
Mr. Ashe further says: "Ninety-four (94) feet of head could be obtained between the point marked "high water level" and the crest of the falls, and it is this head that I should recommend the use of, when the fullest power is required of

pendent on to furnish at the lowest stage of the river would be 4,750 h. p.

The head which I should recommend on account of convenience in situation, being some 350 feet nearer the falls than in the last case, would be at the point "C" (see plan of Chaudiere Falls). Here we should obtain a head of 79 feet, and the powers which we should obtain would be as follows: 12,253 gross, or 7,064 effective horse power. So that, assuming half this amount as being absolutely safe to count

the greater volume of water passing through the Chaudiere, not at any particular time, but at the lowest stages of either river.

The latest turbines being guaranteed to reproduce 80 per cent. of the gross horse power, and taking the gross horse power as calculated by Mr. Ashe as 12,253 at 79 feet head, we find the actual effective horse power to be 9,802; and taking one-half of this as he does for the lowest possible stages of the river, we get 4,901 effective h. p. This valuable water power is



CHAUDIERE FALLS—LOOKING SOUTH.

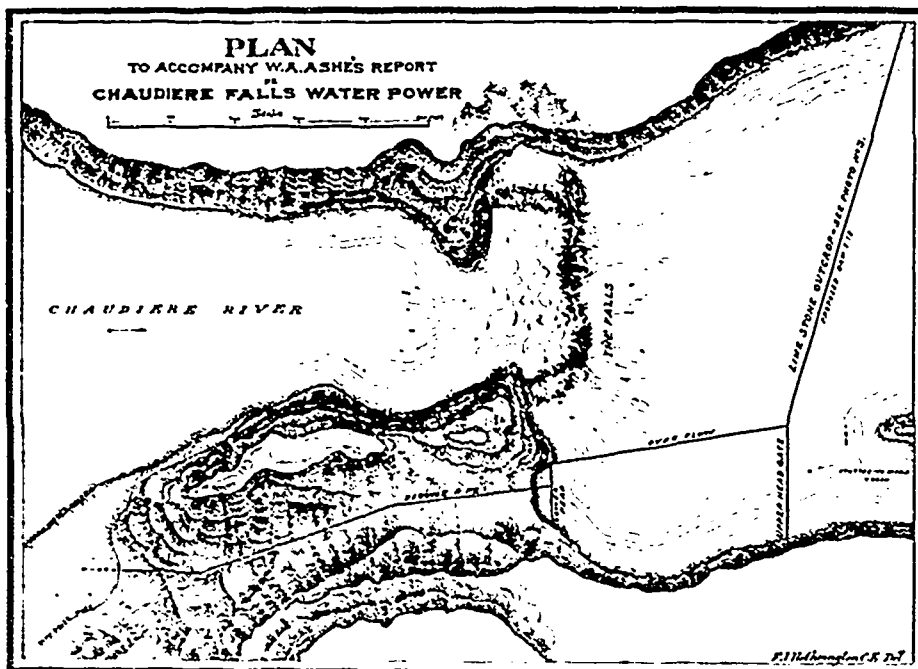
upon for the lowest possible stage of the river, we should obtain 3,980 effective horse power."

There is a natural trench through which the conducting pipe could be laid from the level of the top of the falls to the point "C," and at the lower point where the "lower head" with the intake to the conducting pipe would be made the river bed between the island and main land is only about 100 feet wide, and could be easily

owned by Mr. M. Price, of Quebec, and is in the market for sale.

FREEDING PULP-WOOD OF KNOTS.

A machine has been patented for taking the knots and foreign substances out of wood for sulphite pulp, says The Tradesman, of Chattanooga. The freer the wood is from knots and foreign matter the whiter and better quality of pulp it makes. The old method was to bore the knots out by a hand augur, but many of the knots ran cross-wise, and could be only partially removed. Hand picking of the knots was also resorted to after the wood had been chipped, girls and women being mostly employed for the purpose. Very few mills in America could afford the enormous expense of hand picking, but in Europe, where women and girls can be employed for a few cents a day, this laborious work was adopted. In consequence the European manufacturers have been able to furnish American markets with a much cleaner and better grade of pulp than is manufactured in this country. But the new machine will clean the chips better than 100 women and girls can do it in the same time. The method is simple and costs little. The wood is prepared in the usual manner by passing the blocks through the chipper. The chips are then taken up by a blower and discharged against a steel plate, which disintegrates them, after which they are passed through the machine which cleans out the knots. This is a tank or vat filled with water. After entering the water, the chips are submerged by machinery and taken to a carrier. The clean wood chips suitable for pulp float and are taken out, while the knots and resinous matter sink and are carried off from the bottom of the tank. The claim of the patent is for an improved method of simultaneously moistening and assorting the clear wood chips for cooking in the digester.



the falls. With this head and the flow we have determined, we should obtain 14,610 gross horse power, and, assuming the effective horse power as being 65 per cent. of this (really 10 per cent. less than we should get from a properly constructed turbine), this head would give us 9,407 effective horse power; and, as we have decided to only count on half these amounts, the greatest horse power that these falls can be certainly de-

dammed, having an outcrop of limestone which would form an excellent foundation, while the overflow would discharge immediately into the falls without further expense.

Concluding his report, Mr. Ashe states that the Chaudiere Falls as a power is superior in every sense to that of the Falls of Montmorency. Great as is the total available head of the Montmorency river, this is more than compensated by

PULP-WOOD FOR FRANCE.

Mr. George Wagner, of Paris, has just arrived in Montreal to make arrangements for the cutting of pulp-wood for export to France. He represents several large paper manufacturers, among them being those who supply the paper for the

presses the opinion that the Canadian paper mills are far behind the times.

PULP NOTES.

The Acadia Pulp Company intend erecting a second mill at Milton, N. S.

It is rumored that Mr. H. H. Cook will erect a pulp mill at Parry Sound, Ont.

The Acadia Pulp and Paper Mills Co. are putting another three pocket grinder in their New Germany pulp mill. It is being built by the Robb Engineering Co., of Amherst, N. S.

The Masterman pulp mill at Chatham, N. B., will in future be known as the Dominion Pulp Company's Works. The new manager, Mr. H. W. Nagon, has arrived from England. Additional plant will be added this summer.

Letters-patent of Quebec have been issued incorporating Joseph Dominique Guay, Louis Guay, and others, of Chicoutimi, and Frilez Schilde, manufacturer, of Cathage, New York, to make and sell pulp and paper, under the name of "The Chicoutimi Pulp Company," with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Laurentide Pulp Company will, it is said, erect at Grand Mere, Quebec, a large paper mill and an additional pulp mill. It is expected that the mills will be completed by the end of the year, and that an expenditure of one million dollars will be required for the purpose. The funds are being furnished by Montreal and United States capitalists.

In Germany wood pulp is being used with some success for making flooring, wainscoting, etc. The pulp is dried and desiccated into a dry powder, which is put up into convenient sized packages and sold to builders and consumers generally. This powder is all ready to mix with water like ordinary cement, and is spread over the surface intended to be covered. It dries quickly, adheres closely to the surface and may be tinted any color desired. It is in a certain measure fire proof, and can, it is said, be smoothed with a plane like ordinary wood.

It is stated that the annual consumption of lumber in South Africa is 500,000,000 feet. Nearly all the sash, doors and blinds used in that country come from Sweden.

The present is an active season for the saw mills at Lindsay, Ont. The Rathbun Company are employing 70 hands; S. G. Parkin, 40; J. Carew, 45; the Sadler, Dundas & Flavelle Co., 20; and Burke Bros., manufacturers of barrel heads and staves, 20 hands.

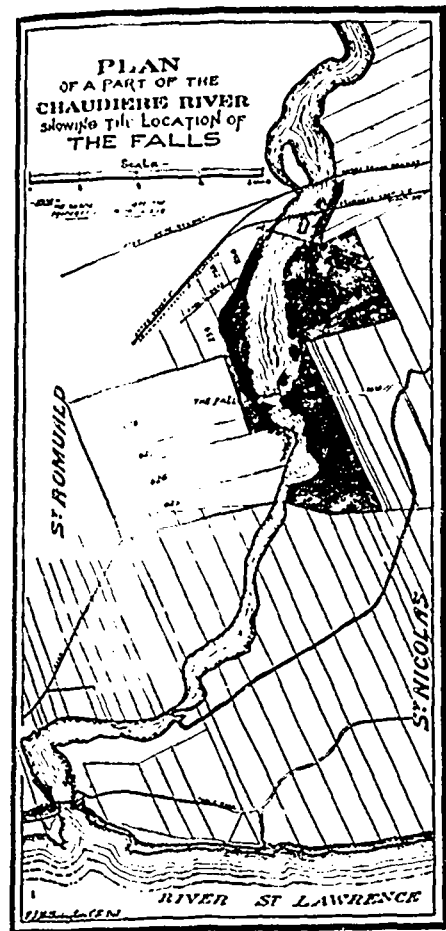
UNITED STATES FORESTRY.

The United States are awakening to the necessity of an intelligent supervision of what is left of their forests. Some time ago at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, a committee of the National Academy of Science was appointed to investigate forest conditions in the States and elsewhere. The committee recently sent in its report.

The report goes into details of the European experiments and plans to preserve the forests. After describing these, it gives facts regarding the damage caused by the indiscriminate clearing away of the woods. Millions of dollars have been expended during recent years in Europe in checking the force of floods due to denuded mountain slopes by the construction of stone dams and river beds, and planting sod and trees. The committee predicts that similar expenditures in the United States must follow the destruction of mountain forests if the narrow valleys of the west are to continue habitable. Fire and pasturage are cited as chiefly threatening the reserved forest lands of the public domain, damage by illegal timber cutting being comparatively insignificant.

The United States have a number of great natural parks and forest reserves, and the report of the committee urges a special forest bureau to watch these, the bureau to be under a director who is to be president of an advisory board, consisting of himself, an assistant director and four forest inspectors, a disbursing officer, clerks and legal advisors; twenty-six head foresters, twenty-six assistants, to constitute a permanent corps; two hundred rangers and various assistant rangers, the salary roll calling for an annual appropriation of \$250,000, with appointive preferences given to West Point graduates.

Readers of THE LUMBERMAN are reminded that correspondence is invited upon all subjects of interest to the lumber trade. A free discussion of current topics will always be given.



Figaro and Petit Journal. Mr. Wagner's plan is to give contracts for the supply of one cargo of pulp wood as an experiment. France is a large importer of pulp wood, its supply coming mainly from Norway and Sweden. Mr. Wagner believes that Canada could compete for this trade. From what he has seen so far he ex-

The Lake Megantic Pulp Company is building a new mill on the site of the one burned last January at Lake Megantic, Quebec.

The Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company propose erecting a large pulp mill at Grand Falls, St. John, N. B. Mr. James Manchester, of St. John, is a member of the Company.

The beginning of a new volume of the Review of Reviews is signalized by an

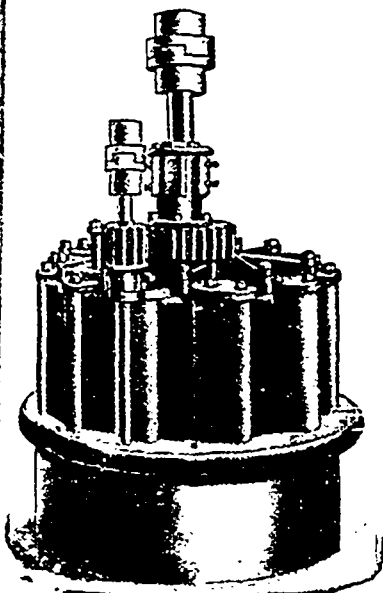
expansion of the name of that very successful and widely-read periodical. It has now become the American Monthly Review of Reviews, with particular emphasis on the first two words. It seems likely enough that the public will speedily fall into the way of calling this magazine the American Monthly, for short. It is announced, however, by the editor, that the full and formal title will retain the words Review of Reviews.

PULP MACHINERY

We are prepared to supply Pulp Grinders, Wet Machines and Baling Presses.

WRITE FOR ESTIMATES.

Robb Engineering Co., Ltd., Amherst, N.S.



THE MILLS GRINDER THE CROCKER TURBINE

For Pulp Mills

The Jenckes Machine Co.

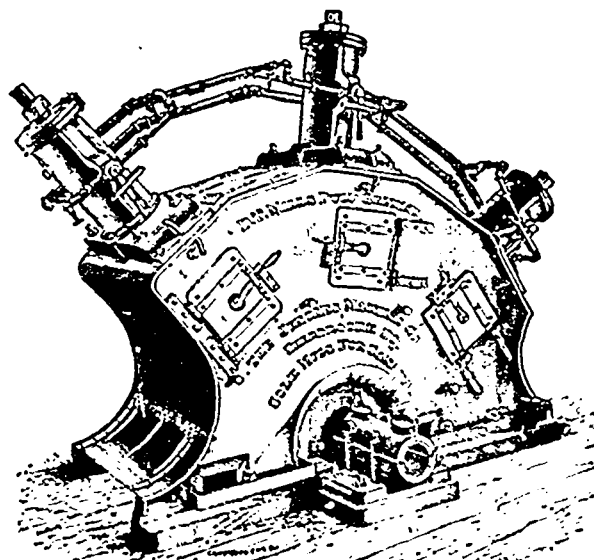
33 LANSDOWNE AVE.,
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Builders of . . .

WET PRESSES - SCREENS

. . . AND . . .

GENERAL PULP MILL MACHINERY



MONEY IN MAPLE.

A WRITER in the Canadian Bookseller says: "In Canada we have the best hard maple in the world. The farmer in many districts spends part of his winter cutting it and selling it for firewood. He is quite happy if he realizes \$1 to \$3, or perhaps \$4, a cord. This is a sad waste of one of our greatest natural treasures. Much of it can be more profitably used in other ways. In the manufacture of wall paper, an industry constantly growing here and abroad, hundreds of thousands of rollers are used for printing the various patterns. These rollers are made of the very

best hard maple, the very kind that Canada produces better than any other country in the world. In the rough they are 19 1/2 to 23 1/2 inches long. The end is 5 or 6 inches square, according to the size of roller required. Only the most perfect wood can be used. It is cut into these sizes. The ends are painted to prevent the wood drying faster with the grain than across it. It is then allowed to stand for three or four years. By this time it is thoroughly seasoned. This is all the labor put upon it. Good maple in this form, after being properly seasoned, brings 50 cents to 75 cents per rough block. A considerable quan-

tity of maple blocks are similarly treated each year for use in mangles. These must be of first class wood, but are not necessarily as perfect as the wall paper rollers."



Auction Sale OF Timber Berths

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, (Woods and Forests Branch.) Toronto, June 2nd, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that under authority of Orders in Council Timber Berths as hereunder mentioned in the NIPISSING, ALGOMA and RAINY RIVER DISTRICTS, viz., the Townships of Rathburn, Kelly, Davis, the north half of Scadding, and that part of Hamner south of the Vermillion River, all in the District of Nipissing, the Township of Coffin additional, and certain small areas on the Spanish and Bicocting waters, in the District of Algoma; and berths 16 and 17 sale of 1897, D 3, D 4, D 5, D 6, on Mariton Lake, and certain small scattered areas in the District of Rainy River, will be offered for Sale by Public Auction at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at the hour of ONE o'clock p.m. on WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT.

Sheets containing conditions and terms of Sale, with information as to Areas, Lots and Concessions comprised in each Berth, will be furnished on application, personally or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands or to the Crown Timber offices at Ottawa and Rat Portage.

J. M. GIBSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

N. B.—No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A CHANGE IN LOCATION?

If you are not satisfied with your present site, or if you are not doing quite as well as you would like to, why not consider the advantages of a location on the Illinois Central R. R. or the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R.? These roads run through South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, and possess

FINE SITES FOR NEW MILLS BEST OF FREIGHT FACILITIES

CLOSE PROXIMITY TO

COAL FIELDS AND DISTRIBUTING CENTERS

AND

INTELLIGENT HELP OF ALL KINDS MANY KINDS OF RAW MATERIAL

For full information write to the undersigned for a copy of the pamphlet entitled

100 Cities and Towns WANTING INDUSTRIES

This will give you the population, city and county debt, death rate, assessed valuation of property, tax rate, annual shipments raw materials, industries desired, etc.

To sound industries, which will bear investigation, substantial inducements will be given by many of the places on the lines of the Illinois Central R. R., which is the only road under one management running through from the North-Western States to the Gulf of Mexico. GEO. C. POWER, Industrial Commissioner I. C. R. R. Co., 506 Central Station, Chicago.

CANNED FRUITS 2 lb., 3 lb. and Gallon Tins. CANNED VEGETABLES 2 and 3 lb. Tins. CANNED MEATS 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 6 and 14 lb. Tins.

When in need of supplies TRY US. We are making a specialty of this class of business.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

TORONTO

Galt Machine Knife Works



MACHINE KNIVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR Woodworking Machines

... Send for Price List ...

PETER HAY - - - - - Galt, Ont.

J. D. SHIER

MANUFACTURER OF

Lumber, Lath & Shingles

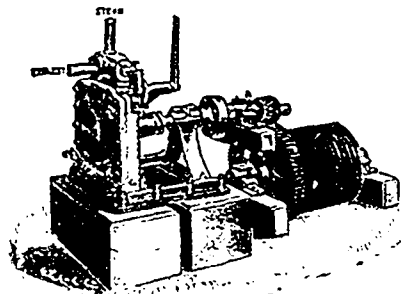
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.



Solo Canadian Agents --- Prices Reduced. WATERLOO, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

THE

DAKE STEAM FEED



Embodies the following Advantages:

- SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, POSITIVE AND EASY MANAGEMENT, ECONOMICAL USE OF STEAM, SMALL SPACE OCCUPIED, CHEAPNESS, EASY ADAPTATION TO EITHER NEW MILLS OR THOSE NOW IN USE.

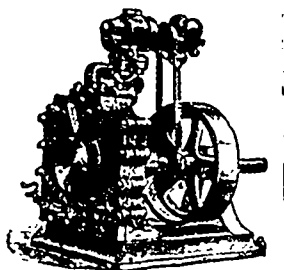
The movement of the engine in either direction is under the absolute control of the Sawyer, thus accommodating the speed of the feed to the size of the logs.

Mill men who have used other makes of Steam Feeds comment favorably on the economical use of steam of our feed over others. Write for Catalogue and full particulars.

The Phelps Machine Co. - Eastman, Que.

The Dake Engine

For Running Dynamos in



Small Isolated Plants.

STEADY AND EVEN MOTION

Also for Attachment Direct to Fans, Blowers, Cylindrical Pumps, Filing Room Machinery. Correspondence Solicited.

Please mention the CANADA LUMBERMAN when corresponding with advertisers.

OAK TANNED BELTING

TORONTO 20 FRONT ST. EAST TELEPHONE 475

THE J. C. Mc LAREN BELTING CO. MONTREAL

FORESTRY IN SWEDEN.

The crown forests of Sweden comprise more than one-quarter of the entire wooded area of the country, and are managed with scrupulous care. The increase alone is cut, so that a productive forest is to stand forever on all crown lands that are unsuitable for cultivation. More than this, the government has entered upon an extensive system of planting trees on desolate and uncultivated areas, and these object lessons have in-

duced owners of private forests, especially the larger proprietors, to manage their timber lands so that they will become permanent sources of income. Since the forests in Sweden grow slowly, it has generally been supposed that the immense quantities exported would gradually exhaust this most important source of the nation's wealth, but from the facts stated it appears probable that the forty-seven million acres of forests in the country will continue to be a source of income for all

future time. The products of the forest now comprise nearly one-half of the total exports of the country in value.

A new industry is to be started at Saginaw by which the saw-dust from the lumber mills, which has always been a burden on mill owners because of the difficulty of getting rid of it, will be utilized. The saw-dust will be mixed with resin and pressed into blocks, and, it is said, makes the best fuel ever known for a quick and hot fire.

SADLER & HAWORTH

FORMERLY

ROBIN, SADLER & HAWORTH

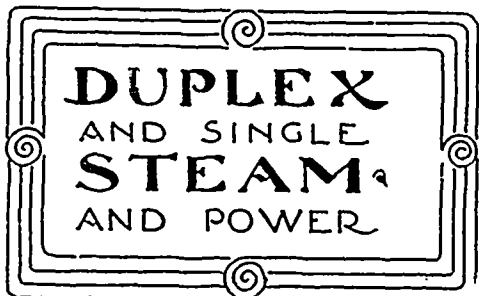
Manufacturers of

OAK-TANNED LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

Orders addressed either to our Toronto or Montreal Factory will have prompt care.
Goods will be forwarded same day as order is received.

Pumps & HYDRAULIC MACHINERY



The Northey Mfg. Co. Ltd.
TORONTO

THE LAURIE ENGINE CO. - MONTREAL
SOLE AGENTS FOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Small Insulated Pumps.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A CASE of considerable interest to lumbermen, especially saw mill men, was tried in the Saginaw, Mich., circuit court recently. It was that of Edward Germain vs. the Central Lumber Company, in which 800,000 feet of lumber was in dispute.

On April 23, 1896, Germain purchased 1,640,000 feet of lumber from J. W. Howry & Sons. The lumber was on the docks of the Central Lumber Company, which company is composed of Aaron T. Bliss, A. J. Cook and A. J. Linton. Mr. Germain stated that Mr. Linton showed him the lumber belonging to J. W. Howry & Sons and that he also pointed it out to A. E. Wilson & Co., who by the contract with J. W. Howry & Sons were to inspect it. Prior to July 17, 1896, Germain had shipped about one-half of the lumber. About this time J. W. Howry & Sons suspended payment, and the Central Lumber Com-

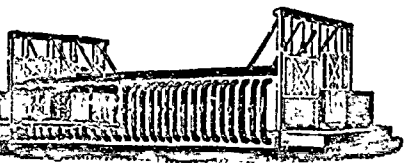
pany refused to allow the balance of the lumber to be moved, claiming they had a lien on it. The lumber was then replevined by Germain. This suit was brought to determine his rights to it.

In opening the case the attorney for the Central Lumber Company, Hon. Benton Hanchett, stated that "the Central Lumber Company had a contract with J. W. Howry & Sons by which it sawed about 7,000,000 feet of lumber for the Howrys; by the terms of the contract the saw bill was made a lien on the lumber. The Central bill had also given notes for the accommodation of J. W. Howry & Sons, and to secure their payment, a lien had been given on the lumber. By law the charge for sawing the lumber was a lien on the lumber so long as it remained in the possession of the company. The saw bill had not been paid in full. The notes had been given for part of it; that these notes were not payment, but merely promises to pay. The claim of the

Central Lumber Company against the lumber was about \$9,000. When Mr. Germain purchased the lumber from J. W. Howry & Sons he secured the rights J. W. Howry & Sons had in it; they could not sell other rights. Germain stepped into their place and the relations that bore to the Central Lumber Company were the same as those sustained by J. W. Howry & Sons. Mr. Germain knew that the Central Lumber Company sawed the lumber, and it was his duty to know whether the saw bill had been paid. J. W. Howry & Sons were the owners of the lumber—that is, the title was in them—and it was perfectly natural that the lumber should be designated by the Central Lumber Company as the J. W. Howry & Sons' lumber. This did not waive the lien the law gave them on the lumber for their saw bill.

Verdict in the circuit court for Germain. The case will be appealed by the Central Lumber Company to the supreme court.

THE PARMENTER PATENT DRY KILN



For Drying **LUMBER**
Staves, Heading, Shingles, &c.

**The Latest
The Cheapest
And Best**

CHATHAM, ONT., June 19th, 1897.

JAS S. PARMENTER, Flushing, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: We take very great pleasure in being able to say from nearly one year's use of your Patent Dry Kiln, we find it away ahead of anything we ever yet tried for thoroughly drying lumber without injuring it in the least. So far we have found exhaust steam alone sufficient for our purpose, so that it absolutely costs us nothing to run it. We thoroughly dry white oak, rock elm, balsam and other hardwood lumber in less time than we ever did with a blast kiln, and especially find it a splendid kiln for drying white oak hubs. It does its work so naturally that neither hubs nor lumber are injured by it.
CHATHAM MFG. CO., LTD.
D. R. VAN ALLEN, President.

J. S. PARMENTER
PATENTEE

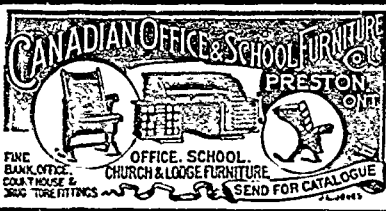
Canadian Office—Head Office—
WOODSTOCK, ONT. FLUSHING, N. Y.

JOHN SCULLY & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878. TORONTO

TIMBER LIMITS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Contractors', Lumbermen's and Mining Co's Plant and Supplies.
Light Locomotives; Rails of all kinds.
Air Compressors, Pumps, Steam Drills, Hoisting Batteries, Wire and Hemp Rope.
MINING MACHINERY—New and Second-Hand.
Prospecting Outfits, Tents, Portable Forges, Explosives, Etc.



FOR SALE—LOW

2 150 Light Dynamos
1 250 Light Dynamo

Compound Wound 110 volts, Complete with Rheostat, Sliding Base, etc.

Just the thing for an Isolated Plant in a Factory or Mill

These Dynamos are perfectly new and guaranteed, and will be sold very low to close consignment.

Write for Particulars

John Starr, Son & Co.
LTD.

Electrical Contractors
HALIFAX, N. S.

RAILS FOR TRAMWAYS

NEW AND SECOND-HAND STEEL AND IRON rails for tramways and logging lines, from 15 lbs. per yard and upwards; estimates given or complete outfit

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,
49 Front St. West, Toronto.



The Leading European Lumber Paper

**The
Timber
Trades
Journal**

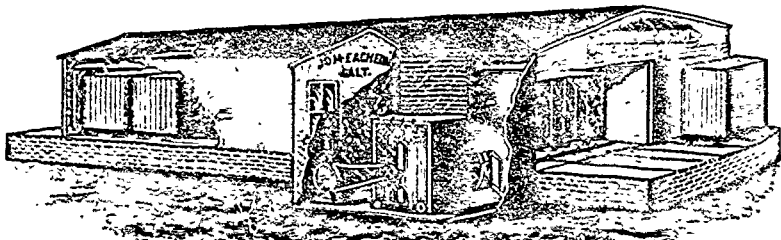
Published Weekly by WILLIAM RIDER & SON, LTD.
14 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$5.00 PER ANNUM, POST FREE

The "TIMBER TRADES JOURNAL" circulates in all European countries, the British Colonies, United States, &c., and is a very reliable medium of publicity for buyers and sellers of hardwoods

Please mention the CANADA LUMBERMAN when corresponding with advertisers.

McEACHREN'S IMPROVED SYSTEM OF KILN DRYING
(PATENTED)



COST of Erecting, Running and Maintaining the Lowest and Results the Highest any Dry Kiln and Drying System in the market. Green Elm, Ash, White-oak &c., for furniture dried in six days; only Exhaust Steam 10 hours per day used.

NO CHECKING, WARPING OR CASE-HARDENING

ALSO { Ventilating Fans, Shaving Fans,
Electric Fans, Blowers, Exhausters, &c.

McEACHREN HEATING & VENTILATING CO. - GALT, ONT.

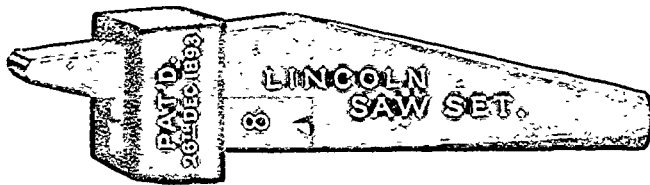
The McMillan & Haynes Co., Ltd.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

We lead all others in High-Grade Crosscuts and Saw Tools. A cheap, thick, clumsy saw is dear at any price.

The price of a good saw is soon saved in the extra work it will do.

Be sure you use Mc-MILLAN & HAYNES SAWS; they are all warranted to give entire satisfaction.



This SAW SET is the BEST EVER MADE. It is Simple and Strong, and is guaranteed to do its work perfectly.



CELEBRATED NICKEL-STEEL CROSSCUT SAWS

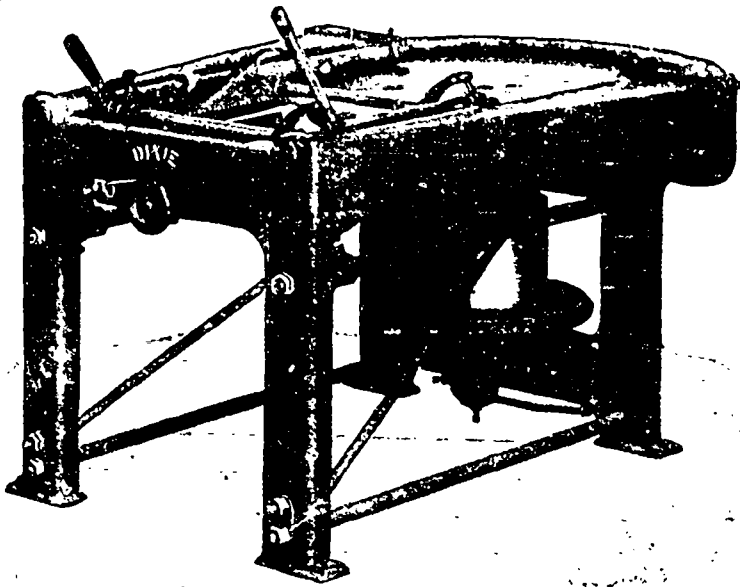
We also manufacture Axes, Files, Saw Joints, Cant Hooks, Steel and Brass Bedsteads. We have a cheap bed with mattress attached suitable for shanties.

We handle the Famous KELLY'S AMERICAN AXES. Their Flint Edge is guaranteed to stand cold, frosty weather better than any other axe made.

Dixie Hand-Feed Shingle and Box Board Machine

(Patent Applied For)

Model 1897



This is the latest Hand-Feed Shingle Machine, possessing all the improvements in the way of Simplicity, Durability, and Quick and Accurate Adjustment.

The frame is made of two heavy castings, with 2 in. flange all around, and bolted by means of six horizontal and two diagonal rods, fitting in reamed holes, making an absolutely rigid frame; front casting is entirely open at the bottom, so that operator can stand close to machine.

The saw arbor is 2 7/16 in. diameter, and runs in two self-adjusting, self-oiling boxes, which line themselves in every direction, insuring cool journals. The lower end of arbor is case-hardened and runs on a hard steel step, which can be adjusted vertically by a set screw.

The first and every other cut with this machine is a shingle. Turn your slabs and cull lumber into shingles and box boards with

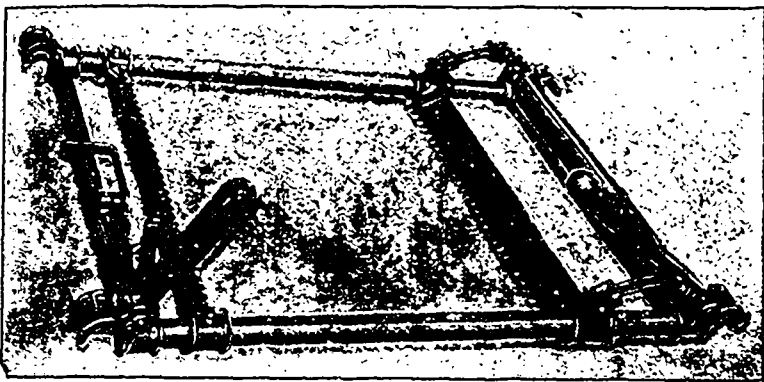
The "DIXIE"

PAYS FOR ITSELF IN 30 DAYS.
STRONGEST, SIMPLEST, EASIEST RUNNING,
CHEAPEST, AUTOMATIC, GREATEST CAPACITY

Waterous, Brantford, Canada

The Most Desirable Hand-Feed Shingle Machine Ever Offered

The Dixie 20 lb. Carriage



The Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited, Brantford, Canada

The carriage frame is made of steel castings and bicycle tubing, with tool steel dogs having knife edge teeth. Carriage has three babbitted bearings on each side, so arranged that it cannot possibly bind or raise from slide when saw starts cutting. Provision is made for carrying sufficient oil to keep the bearings well lubricated. We have thus obtained the strongest carriage ever built, and weighing but 20 pounds. The tilt is entirely automatic, but can be stopped by a simple movement of left-hand handle, which raises the tilt pawl, enabling the operator to cut as many butts from one end as desired. The angle of tilt, or thickness at butt or end of shingle, can be changed by the adjustment of four set screws. The table of tilt, which regulates entire thickness, can be raised and lowered by turning hand wheel in front of machine, which gives a vertical adjustment of three-quarters of an inch. This is the only machine ever built that has a one-screw adjustment for changing tilt.

All parts requiring adjustment can be reached by operator while standing in working position.

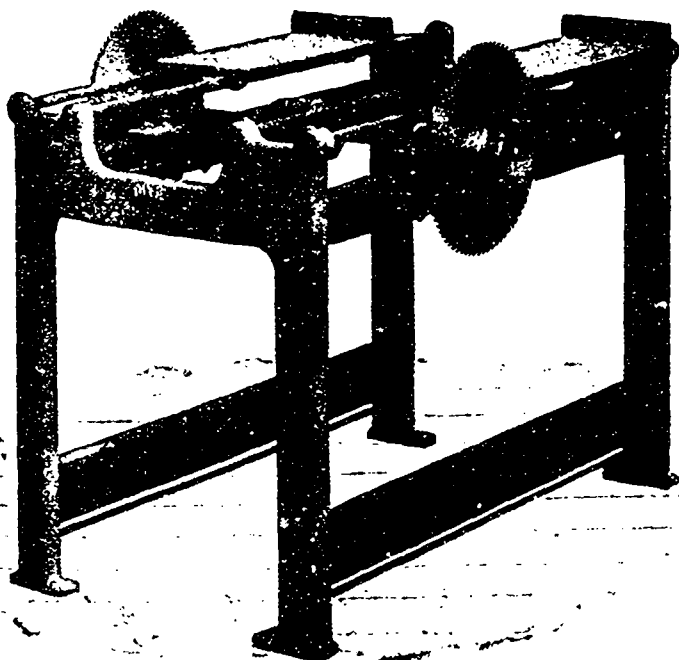
Size of pulley, 12 in. diameter and 8 in. face, and should run at 1500 to 1600 revolutions per minute.

As a **BOX BOARD MACHINE**, the Single Screw Adjustment for varying thickness makes this machine superior for this class of work.

No. 1 Machine, with 36 in. Saw and Collar; No. 2 Machine, with 38 in. Saw and Collar; No. 3 Shingle and Box Board Machine, with 40 in. Saw and Collar; No. 4 Shingle and Box Board Machine, taking Bolts 2 1/4 in. long, with 42 in. Saw and Collar; No. 5 Shingle and Box Board Machine, taking Bolts 2 1/4 in. long, with 44 in. Saw and Collar.

Waterous, Brantford, Canada

Dixie Knot Saw



The frame consists of two iron ends, connection by means of two pieces each of 1 3/4 x 4 and 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 hardwood, and four iron rod braces, making it very rigid.

Mandrel is 1 3/16 in. diameter, with two saw collars, and driven by 4 in. diameter, 4 in. face pulley. The saws are 14 in. diameter and 21 inches apart, giving ample room for operating two carriages.

Carriages are 8 inches wide, 18 inches long, and have 18 1/2 inches travel on the standard machine. We will furnish these machines to cut any length shingle, with plain or dimension carriage, without extra cost.

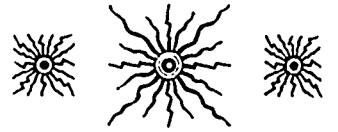
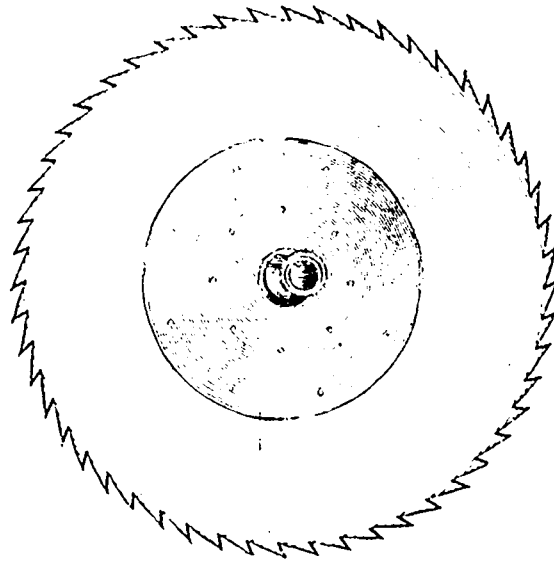
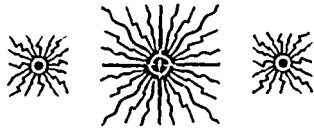
Full Line of High Class
Saw Mill Machinery

Waterous

BRANTFORD, CANADA

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD.

St. Catharines, Ont.



We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws
under the

Simonds' Process

in the Dominion of Canada

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. All such Claims are FALSE, as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.

MILL STREAM, QUE., on I. C. R'y, December 17th, 1894.

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

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.

CLAVERING, ONT., May 3rd, 1897.

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 ever had in my mill, and would recommend the SIMONDS' Process Saws to all mill men in need of circular saws.

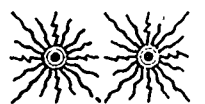
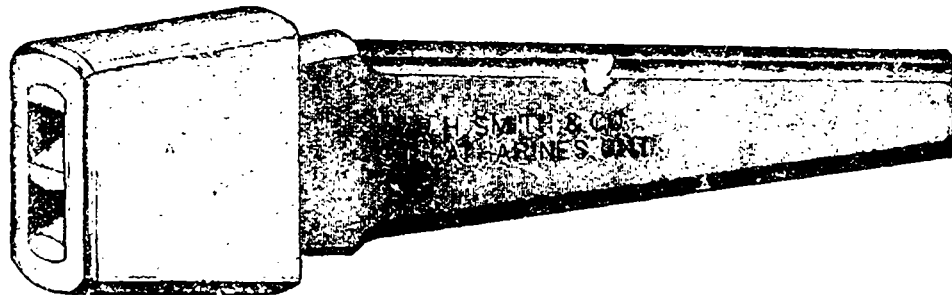
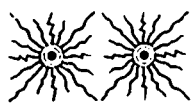
Yours truly,

W. G. SIMMIE.

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

W. G. S.

The "Leader" Saw Swage



Made in 3 Sizes—\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 Net.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT. KINDLY ALLOW US TO QUOTE YOU BEFORE PURCHASING.

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

A. ALLAN, President.
J. O. GRAVEL, Sec.-Treas.
FRS. SCHOLLES, Man. Dir.
J. J. MCGILL, Gen. Mgr.

CANADIAN RUBBER COMPANY

OF MONTREAL, TORONTO AND WINNIPEG
Capital \$2,000,000

... MANUFACTURERS OF THE ...

Highest Grade Rubber Belting

Made in America

Specially Adapted for Use in Lumber Mills, Pulp Mills, Etc.

Western Branch: Cor. Front & Yonge Sts., **TORONTO** - J. H. WALKER, Mgr.



The **XXX** Saw Gummer and Sharpener

Has No Rival —

FOR VARIETY, CAPACITY OR QUALITY OF WORK

... OR FOR ...

SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS

Will take saws from 6 inches to 5 feet diameter; sets the saw forward one tooth at a time automatically; sharpens any saw (rip or crosscut) perfectly, giving the teeth any desired pitch or bevel, and making all the teeth exactly alike. Will sharpen 20 teeth in an ordinary saw mill in one minute, or 100 teeth in a shingle saw in four or five minutes. The cut shows outline of mill saw 54-inch diameter.

PEMBROKE, ONT., Jan'y 28th, 1896.

Mr. F. J. DRAKE, Kingston:

Dear Sir,—Re the conversation you had with our manager, I am instructed to inform you that the machine we purchased from you early last spring has proved to be a very useful piece of machinery. Our Mr. McCool, who uses it, is greatly pleased with it, and recommends it to any person who may require a Saw Filer. Wishing you much success with your Filer, we remain,

Yours truly,

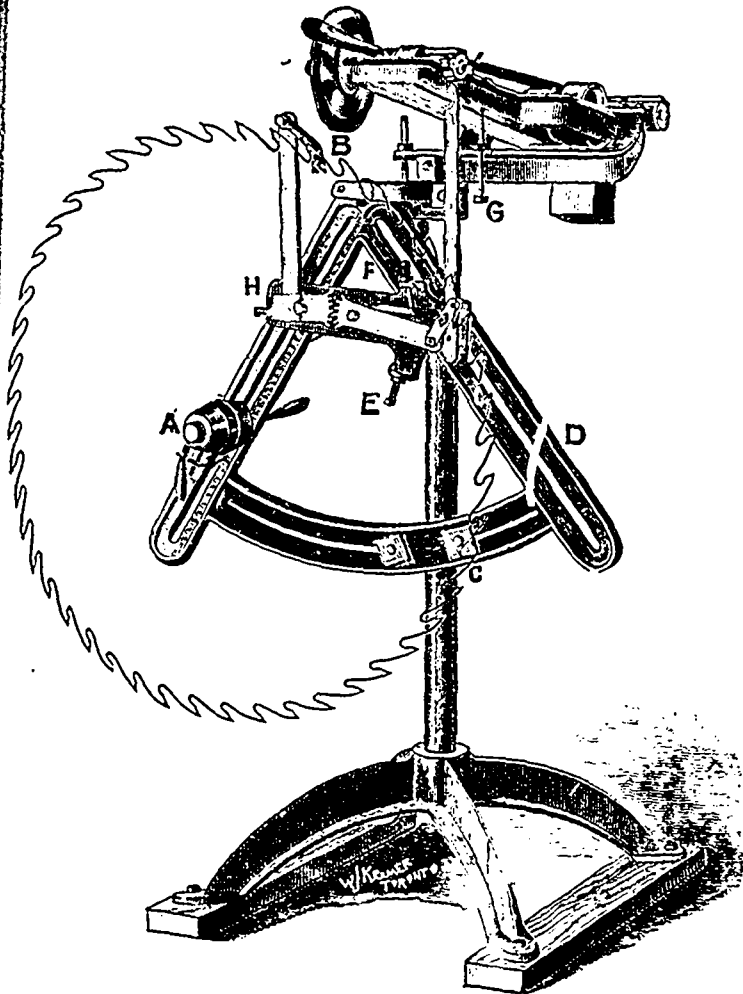
(Signed) THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.
Per W. H. Bromley.

Send for Catalogue

Manufactured Only by

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE & ENGINE CO.

KINGSTON, ONT.



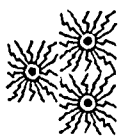
B. R. Mowry & Son

Manufacturers of . . .

SAW MILL

AND

SHINGLE MILL MACHINERY



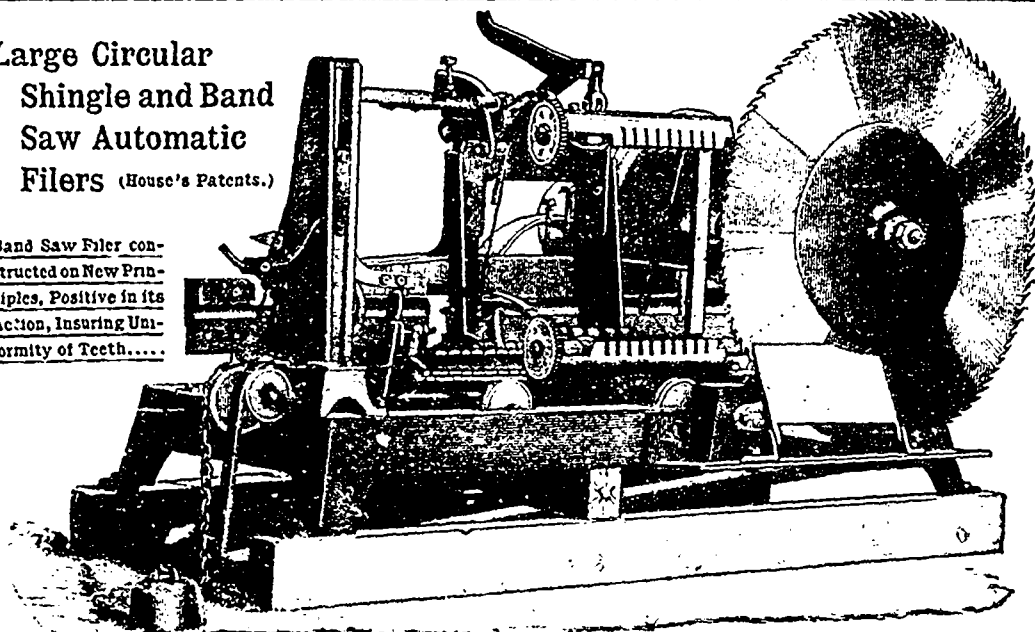
Shingle Machinery a Specialty

REPAIRING PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED

Gravenhurst, Ont.

Large Circular
Shingle and Band
Saw Automatic
Filers (House's Patents.)

Band Saw Filer constructed on New Principles, Positive in its Action, Insuring Uniformity of Teeth.....



IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

FOR OUR
Automatic "Compression"

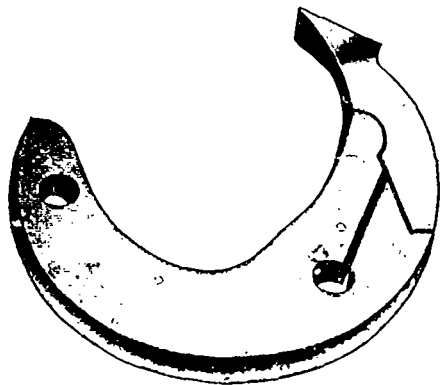


UNLESS OUR GUARANTEE IS FULFILLED

To convince you of the Superiority of our Process, write us for Catalogue "C" and Testimonials.

Have you ever seen our Channel Steel . . . ?
Roller Bearing Trucks and Lumber Buggies ?

THE EMERSON COMPANY FIDELITY BUILDING BALTIMORE, MD., U.S.A.



A. McPHERSON

Manufacturer of

SHANKS AND CHISEL BITS

For Inserted Tooth Saws.

Warranted equal to any on the market.

Also Manufacturer of

Locomotives and Trucks for the Pole System of Tramways for handling logs and lumber in the woods.

Correspondence Solicited.

A. McPHERSON · OXFORD, NOVA SCOTIA

SUPPLIES

OF ALL KINDS

Chains, Ropes, Axes, Files,
Bar Iron, Horse Shoes,
Peavy Cant Dogs.

RICE LEWIS & SON

(LIMITED)

Cor. King and Victoria Sts. - TORONTO

Every Lumberman wants it

35 cents buys

Scribner's Lumber and Log Book

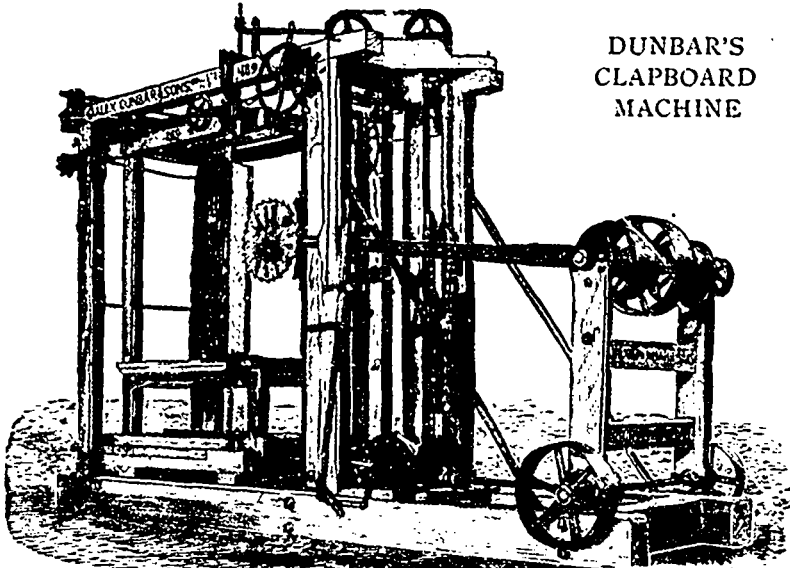
SAVES TIME

SAVES MISTAKES

SAVES MONEY

BRIMFUL OF EVERY-DAY,
PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Address:
THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto



DUNBAR'S
CLAPBOARD
MACHINE

ALEX. DUNBAR & SONS
Woodstock, N.B.

Manufacturers of

Saw-Mill Machinery

OF ALL KINDS

Including ROTARY SAW MILLS (3 sizes), CLAPBOARD SAWING
MACHINES, CLAPBOARD PLANING AND FINISHING MACHIN-
ERY, SHINGLE MACHINES, STEAM ENGINES, Etc.

WRITE FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

ALEX. DUNBAR & SONS - Woodstock, N.B.

USE THE FAMOUS . . . PINK LUMBERING TOOLS

Duck Bill Peavies, Round Bill Peavies, Finest Duck Bill Winter Cant Hooks

Lowest Prices

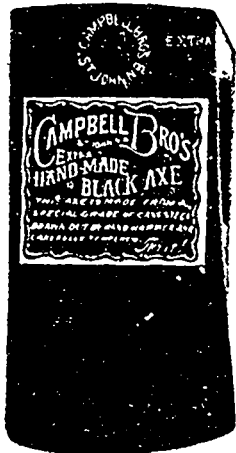
THOMAS PINK

Cant Hook Handles | By Car Load or Order
Peavy Handles

Pike Poles, Skidding Tongs, Boom Chains

PEMBROKE, ONT.

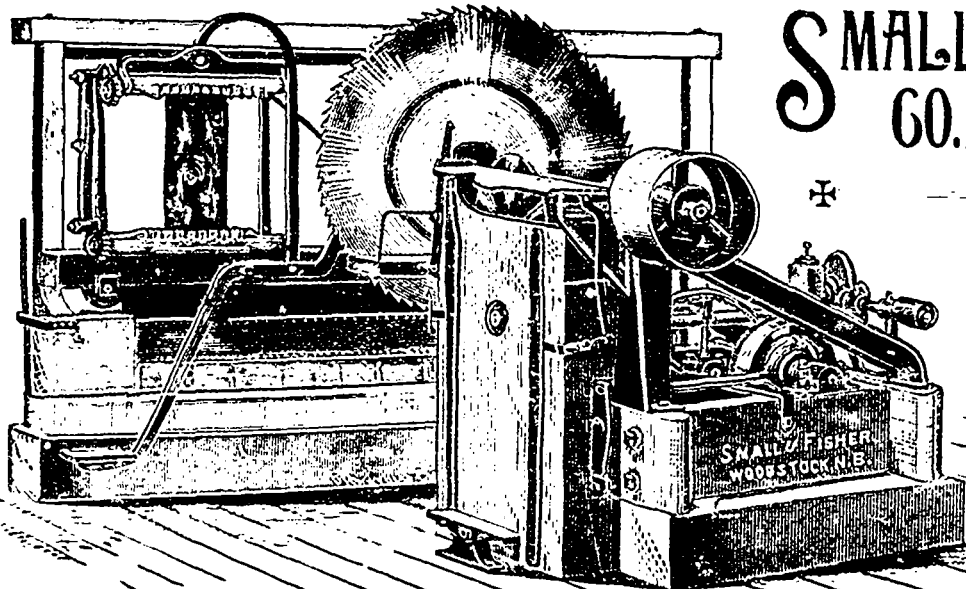
Please mention the CANADA LUMBERMAN
when corresponding with advertisers.



OUR EXTRA
HAND-MADE
AXE

This Axe stands
better in frosty
weather than any
other.

CAMPBELL BROS.
Mfrs.
St. John, N.B.



SMALL & FISHER
CO., Ltd.

Woodstock, N.B.

Patent
Shingle
Machine