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THE CANADIAN LUMBERMAN

WOODWORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

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



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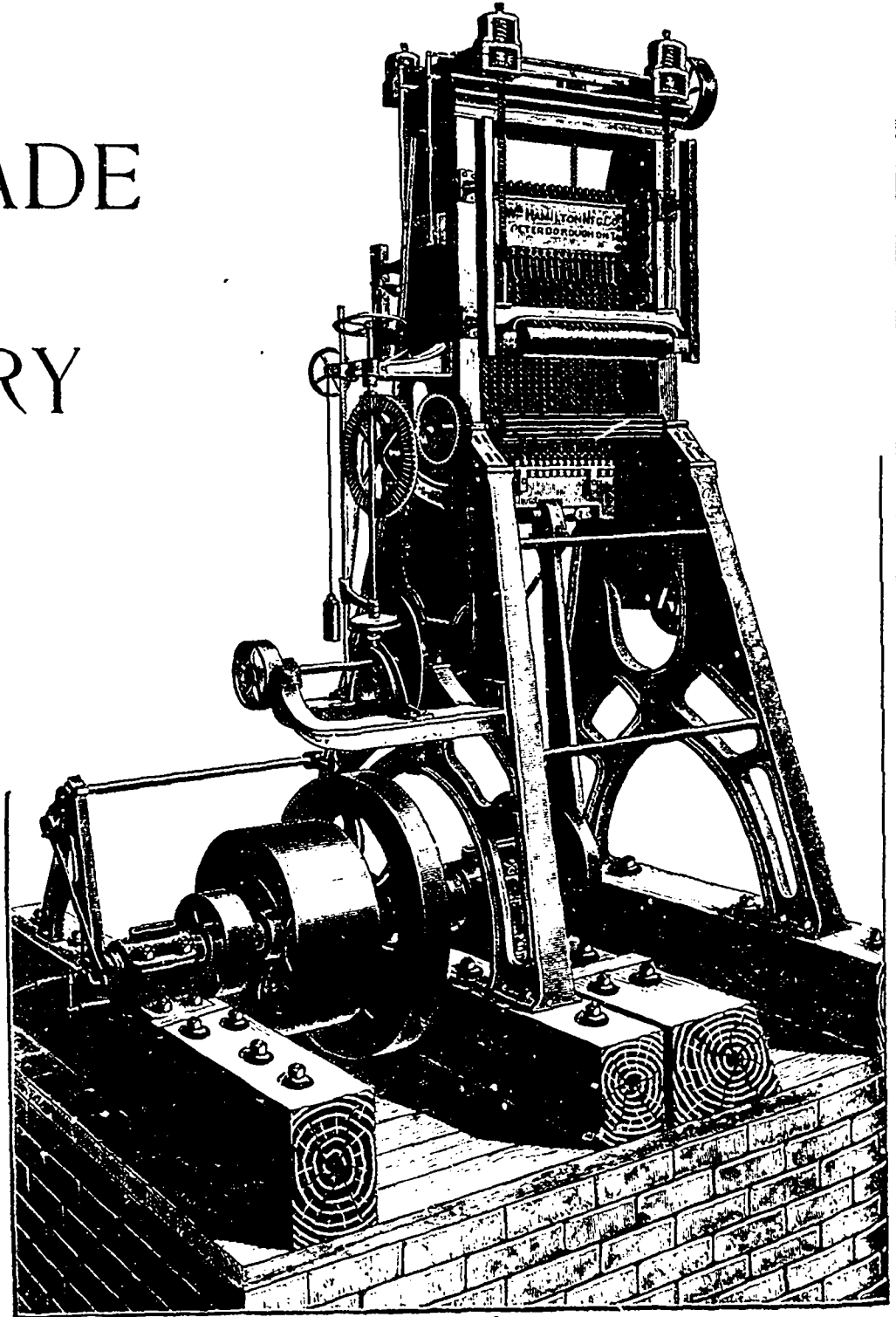
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XVIII.
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MESSRS. KING BROS.

AMONG the largest manufacturers of pine and spruce lumber in the province of Quebec are Messrs. King Bros., Limited, whose first operations were commenced nearly seventy-five years ago by the late Charles King, who erected a small mill at St. Antoine de Tilly. The present firm is composed of Messrs. Edmund Alexander, Charles and James King. The particulars given below of the various mills operated by this firm are obtained from a special Canadian edition of the Timber Trades Journal:

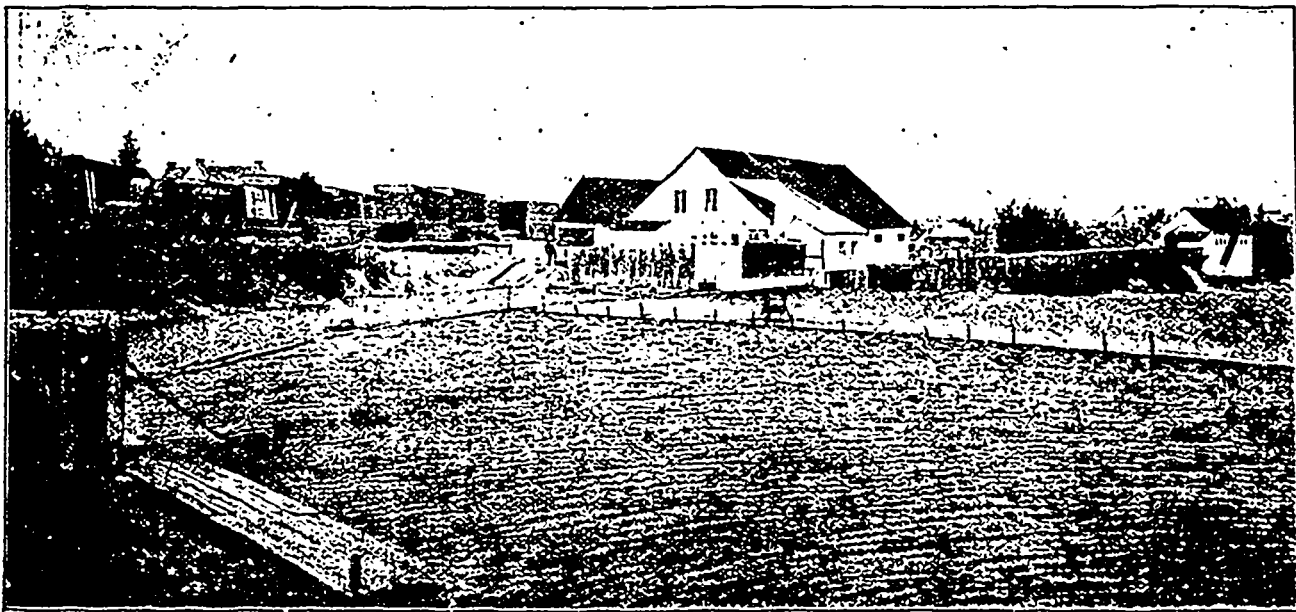
At Grand Pabos, in Gaspé county, is situated a large mill, having a capacity of 10,000,000 feet annually. Spruce is the principal lumber manufactured, but on their 500 miles of timber limits adjoining there is also considerable pine.

A mill at Cedar Hall, in the county of Rimouski,

At Lyster, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, about forty miles from Quebec, is another mill, with an annual capacity of 8,000,000 feet, the supply of logs for which is obtained from private and licensed lands.

Three other mills of this firm are situated on the line of the Quebec Central Railway, the output of which finds a market chiefly in the United States, a small portion being shipped to Great Britain from the port of Quebec. The annual capacity of these mills will average from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 feet. From the above it will be seen that Messrs. King Bros. manufacture in their own mills probably 60,000,000 feet of spruce and pine per year, while in addition they control the output of several smaller mills situated at different points. Their goods have a wide reputation in the European markets for superior quality.

ies. This is a move in the right direction. Employers as well as employees realize the necessity of guarding life and limb in mills and factories. Employees are often prone to complain of apparent negligence on the part of their employers in this respect, but no wise and careful manager will omit a single step that will tend to further protect his employees. Accidents often occur because of the negligence of foremen and others to whom the duty of looking after these matters has been entrusted by their employers. To be sure, the employer is liable for the sins of commission or omission on the part of his agents, but we believe that by far the greater part of saw mill owners are anxious to do all they can to prevent the occurrence of dangerous as well as fatal accidents that are frequent in the busy sawing season. It has been noticed that accidents to mill hands



SAW MILLS OF KING BROS. AT RIVIERE OUELLE, QUE.

has a capacity of 8,000,000 feet, principally spruce, the raw material being obtained from the limits surrounding Lake Matapédia, comprising 125 square miles. The lumber is shipped either from Dalhousie, N. B., Rimouski, or Rivière du Loup, Que., such are the shipping facilities. On the above timber limits there is also a quantity of cedar.

Messrs. King Bros. have two mills at Rivière Ouelle, on the Intercolonial Railway, which we illustrate on this page. Their joint capacity is 8,000,000 ft. The timber is furnished from private lands owned by the firm, and from about 350 square miles of limits under license from the Quebec government. The wood is chiefly spruce, with a light supply of pine. An area of 135 miles of timber land, in the county of Lotbinière, is also owned by this firm, which furnishes the timber for three mills, located at Kingsbury, Brouseaus, and Hadley. The combined capacity of these three mills is probably 16,000,000 ft. per annum.

The business has recently been converted into a joint stock company.

GUARDING AGAINST MILL ACCIDENTS.

SAW mill owners are endeavoring to guard the machinery in their mills so as to render accidents to employees less liable, says the Mississippi Valley Lumberman. During the last few years many improvements in this direction have been made. Such improvements can only be made as their necessity is seen, and saw mill men say that all accidents occur in a different way, and it is only after they have happened that a need of guarding a machine is seen. During the past winter Minneapolis saw mill men have held several conferences with the state labor commissioners, and the matter of protecting employees in the mills as well as the factories has been carefully considered, and as a result many additional precautions will be taken the coming summer in the Minneapolis saw mills and sash and door factor-

occur more frequently with night crews than with those who work in the day time. This is due to the fact that the day crews are made up of old and experienced men, who soon learn to know and understand the machines with which they are working. In the rush season night crews are put on, and usually these men are not as experienced as are the day men, for the best men are selected for the day crews; but after the night crews get their work well under way accidents are less frequent. Still there are certain accidents that will always occur where many men are employed at dangerous machines, and all that employers can do is to lessen this liability as far as lies in their power.

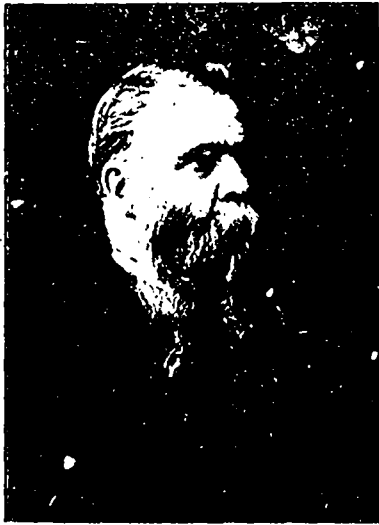
Readers of THE LUMBERMAN are reminded that correspondence is invited upon all subjects of interest to the lumber trade. A free discussion of current topics will always be given.

ONTARIO CROWN TIMBER AGENTS.

SUCH are the relations existing between crown timber agents and lumbermen that no apology should be necessary for placing before our readers the accompanying portraits and particulars of the gentlemen to whom is entrusted the supervision of the cutting of timber in Ontario. The portraits appearing herewith do not represent the complete staff of crown timber agents, several photos not having come to hand at time of going to press. These we hope to make subjects of the engraver's art in our next issue.

MR. J. B. MCWILLIAMS.

Located at Peterboro', and having charge of the Midland division, is Mr. J. B. McWilliams,



MR. J. B. MCWILLIAMS, Peterboro'.

who is also superintendent of woods and forests for the entire province, which appointment was made on the 15th of May, 1894. Mr. McWilliams may be said to be a thorough Canadian, his father coming to Canada from Ireland when only eight years of age and settling in the county of Peterboro'. He was born in the township of Belmont in the year 1845, and removed with the family to Peterboro' in 1857, being educated at Norwood and Peterboro' grammar schools. At the age of nineteen years he launched into business on his own account, conducting a successful carriage-making trade for seven years, employing eighteen hands. In 1869, owing to ill-health, he disposed of his business and accepted the position of deputy-sheriff for the county of Peterboro', and three years later, in February, 1872, was appointed crown timber agent for the Midland division, a position for which he was well fitted, having obtained an early training with his father, who was an extensive lumberman in the pioneer days of the province.

Although not aspiring to public honors, Mr. McWilliams has filled a number of offices in the gift of the municipality. In 1877 he was elected a member of the town council, was a director of the Agricultural Society for 1885 and 1886, and in the latter year was appointed Justice of the Peace. He was elected to the School Board by acclamation for four successive years, then retiring, and at the last municipal contest was again elected to the town council by the largest vote ever polled in the town by any candidate. For fifteen years Mr. McWilliams held the position of County Master of the Orangemen, and has also been Deputy Grand Master and Grand Director for Ontario East. His name has been frequently

before the Liberal conventions as candidate for the House of Commons and local legislature, but he has refused to accept the honor. Mr. McWilliams served in the Fenian raid as a member of the old Peterboro' Rifles, and many an interesting incident can he relate.

MR. WM. MARGACH.

Mr. Wm. Margach, who has charge of the Rainy River district, was born in Scotland in 1837 and came to Canada when twenty years of age. He entered the service of the Ontario government in 1879 as superintendent of colonization roads, and was appointed crown timber agent for the district of Thunder Bay in August, 1882, being transferred to district of Rainy River in 1888, with headquarters at Rat Portage.

The boundaries of the district under Mr. Margach's able management extend from Hunter's Island to the north of Minnesota, thence along the international boundary to the north-west angle of Lake of the Woods, a distance of 200 miles, thence north along the western boundary of Ontario to English river, 100 miles, easterly along same river to the eastern end of Lake Seul, 200 miles, and thence south to south-east end of Hunter's Island. In this territory there are large quantities of red and white pine, which is manufactured at Rat Portage for the western market. There are large quantities of pine on the height of land and on the small rivers not yet sold on account of the distance from market. This objection, Mr. Margach claims, would be overcome by the construction of a railway to the south of the C. P. R. But pine is not the only valuable timber to be found in this district, as there is probably no part of the province of Ontario where such large quantities of spruce exist. For a distance of 80 miles along the Rainy river, with a depth of 10 miles, the land is largely covered with spruce and poplar timber, while along other rivers spruce is also to be found in large quanti-



MR. WILLIAM MARGACH, Rat Portage.

ties. These rivers furnish immense water powers, which at no distant date will be utilized in the manufacture of pulp. About half of the territory is covered by water, and many of the lakes abound in fish. As the population of Manitoba and the Territories increase, Mr. Margach looks for a marked improvement in the lumber trade of that section. There is now large quantities of ties taken out for the C.P.R., probably about 500,000 each season, as well as stove bolts for the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

MR. HUGH MUNRO.

The territory known as the Thunder Bay agency is under the supervision of Mr. Hugh Munro, whose headquarters are at Port Arthur. It extends from a line running north from the mouth of the Michipicoton river to a point near Fort Henley, on the Albany river, thence west to a line running from the east end of Hunter's Island north to a point between Lac Seul and Lake Joseph, the Albany river being the northern boundary and Lake Superior and the international boundary the southern. The area is probably over 60,000 square miles. The principal timber in the district is spruce, with areas of Norway and white pine, which as far as known would amount to 250,000,000 feet B.M. Owing to the



MR. HUGH MUNRO, Port Arthur.

depression in the lumber business, the amount cut of late years has not exceeded five million feet. The territory north of the C. P. R. track is yet unexplored, either for timber or minerals.

Mr. Munro was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the year 1833, and came with his parents to New York city in 1836, attending the public schools until apprenticed with a firm of artificers in marble, for whom he became foreman. For a time afterwards he studied medicine, then went into business in New York as a member of the firm of Dillanay, Foster & Co., sculptors and artificers in marble, and in 1858 engaged in general contracting, but owing to ill-health was compelled to give up the business. He then removed to Canada, settling in West Zorra, where he taught school for several years, afterwards devoting his attention to farming. In 1863 Mr. Munro was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Oxford, and in 1882 received a similar appointment for the district of Algoma. In 1872 he was appointed Clerk of Works under the late Archibald McKellar, afterwards holding a similar position under the late Alexander McKenzie. Owing to political changes his services were dispensed with, when he removed with his family to Texas, where a partnership was formed to survey, explore and assay minerals. While there he was induced to associate with a Galveston company to go to Mexico to explore and purchase mines; made examinations of various mines, but was compelled by ill-health to resign his position of managing superintendent and return to Canada. He was reinstated in his former position by the late C. F. Fraser in 1882, and was in Rat Portage during the transition period. In May, 1889, he was transferred to the Crown

Lands Department as crown timber agent at Port Arthur.

In politics in the United States Mr. Munro was one of the old Abolition Society, being associated with such men as Theodore Parker, Birney and Walker. Upon coming to Upper Canada, as Ontario was then called, he became identified with the Reform party, and gave his first vote for the Hon. Wm. McDougall. He declined the nomination for the first local House offered by the Reformers of West Zorra. For five years Mr. Munro was county deputy of the I.O.G.T.

MR. E. GARROW.

The eastern division of the district of Algoma, in charge of Mr. Garrow, commences at the north-east corner of the township of Rayside, and



MR. E. GARROW, Webbwood.

includes ten townships west, thence south to Lake Huron, between the townships of Shedden and Victoria, taking in the broken front on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay to the boundary between Nipissing and Algoma districts, which is the eastern boundary. Pine, spruce, cedar, tamarac, birch and balsam are found in this section in large quantities, with separate ridges of maple and hemlock.

Mr. Garrow was born in the township of North Dumfries, county of Waterloo, Ont., in January, 1848. When six years of age he removed with his father to the county of Huron, McKillop township, where he lived on the old homestead until the year 1868, when it became necessary either to get more land or find some other employment, as several members of the family were verging on manhood. The subject of this sketch determined to learn the millwright trade, and with that object in view, on the 6th of January, 1868, he commenced an apprenticeship of 3½ years with Robert Thompson & Co., afterwards Thompson & Williams, of Mitchell. After serving his term of apprenticeship he entered into partnership with a fellow millwright and purchased a grist mill and a small saw mill in the village of Belmont, 14 miles south-east of London, and in this connection obtained his first lessons in running a circular saw. At the end of three years Mr. Garrow sold his interest in the property and entered into partnership with his brother, erecting a good saw and shingle mill in the village of Cranbrook, Huron county, this partnership continuing until the first of January, 1880, when he assumed full control. He continued to operate there until the spring of 1885, when a number of portable saw mills were started in the neigh-

borhood, and competition became so keen as to leave no profit in the local trade. Mr. Garrow then transferred the machinery to Nipissing Junction, in the district of Nipissing, where he continued to operate and do a fairly profitable business until the night of the 22nd of January, 1890, when fire left nothing for years of toil and hardship but a heap of ruins and ashes. This for a time, and probably for life, terminated his saw-milling career and 18 years' of practical experience in manufacturing lumber. One year previous to the burning of his mill, Mr. Garrow was employed by the Crown Lands Department in the capacity of colonization road overseer on a local road, which position was given unsolicited. Afterwards he received the appointment of wood ranger, being dispatched as a special to Rainy River district to watch the government interest during the season of 1891-92. The following season he was placed on the permanent staff of the Department and delegated to assist Mr. P. C. Campbell, crown timber agent at Sault Ste. Marie. This position he held until October, 1895, when it was decided to divide the district of Algoma, and the government gave Mr. Garrow the appointment of agent for the eastern division.

MR. E. J. DARBY.

The Ottawa district, for which Mr. E. J. Darby is acting crown timber agent, contains about 7,000 square miles, and embraces all territory in Ontario drained by streams flowing into the Ottawa river from the mouth of the Mississippi to the head of Lake Temiscamingue, which is the highest point under license up the Ottawa on the Ontario side, going back from the Ottawa to the head waters of the Madawaska, Bonnechere,



MR. E. J. DARBY, Ottawa.

Petewawa and Mattawa rivers. The principal output is pine saw logs, the square timber trade having been of late years comparatively small, but a large trade is now springing up in other woods, owing to railway facilities. The importance of this territory may be estimated from the fact that the revenue therefrom to the province of Ontario since confederation amounts to over \$6,000,000.

Mr. Darby was born in the city of London, England, in 1839, being now in his 58th year. He came to this country in 1857, making the city of Ottawa his objective point, where he engaged

with the lumbering firm of Messrs. Hamilton Bros., with whom he remained for a year. He was then engaged with Messrs. Gilmour & Co., and continued with them until the spring of 1872, his experiences being altogether in the saw log business in the Gatineau river district. At that time he took charge of Mr. Benson Bennett's business on the Gatineau, with headquarters at Desert, and continued with them for one year. For the next two winters Mr. Darby was employed by the Quebec government as wood ranger in the Upper Gatineau district. In 1875 he entered the employ of the federal government as clerk in the timber office at Ottawa, that government then having the control, and on the abolition of the office in July, 1889, he was employed by the Ontario government as clerk in the



SAW MILL OF W. T. MURNEY & CO., SARNIA.

new Ontario crown timber office. In January, 1892, W. J. Macdonald, the late agent, died, and Mr. Darby has been in charge since that time.

A WESTERN ONTARIO MILL.

The business of Messrs. W. T. Murney & Company, of Sarnia, Ont., was only established last year, but in that short time the firm have built up a fair trade both in Canada and the United States. They manufacture all kinds of lumber, but make a specialty of long bill stuff and ship timbers in white oak and pine, cutting stock 64 feet in length. The mill, which is shown above, is 140 feet long by 40 feet wide, and has a capacity of 50,000 feet per day of ten hours. The principal feature of the mill is its economy in fuel, being fed by sawdust carriers from the machinery edgers, slab saws, lath mill, etc. The logs are conveyed to the carriage by the usual endless chain, the carriage being operated by rope feed. The company's shipping facilities are unsurpassed, and under the able management of Mr. X. Baechler, their trade is certain to increase in volume.

The steamship Montezuma sailed from Montreal last month, having on board the first consignment of building materials for the Canadian building at Bisley. The shipment was composed wholly of Canadian woods, including cedar shingles, hardwood flooring, etc., from the manufactory of W. C. Edwards & Company, Ottawa.

Nathaniel Lusty's mills at Rodney, Ont., are running to their full capacity. Mr. Lusty has secured a large stock of logs during the winter and looks forward to a profitable business for the season. He has hardwoods of all kinds, and showed a correspondent of THE LUMBERMAN nineteen different woods. He also deals extensively in pine lumber, and has a well equipped planing mill in connection with his business, furnishing the building trade of his district.



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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 trader in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way affecting it.

Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

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

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

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.

PROPOSED LABOR ORGANIZATION.

WITHIN the past two months a movement has been commenced among the workmen employed in the different branches of the lumber industry to organize an association, or, more properly speaking, a labor union, having for its object the securing of a higher remuneration for the services of the men thus engaged, the shortening of the hours of daily labor, and the general betterment of their condition. The idea, so far as we can learn, appears to have originated in the mind of Mr. William Hood, who has conducted a general store at Baysville, Ont., for some years, and who, at a meeting held at that place on the 26th of April last, was appointed general president. It is stated to be his intention to put a large number of organizers at work throughout Ontario to form local associations, and eventually to spread the movement to every province of the Dominion. The promoters of the organization claim to have been prompted to take such action by the long hours which men were compelled to work for a small remuneration.

While admitting that any movement which will improve the condition of the masses of the people is to be commended, and without desiring to condemn the proposed organization before giving

the subject due consideration, we cannot but question the expediency of taking such a step at the present time, which, for reasons which will be briefly mentioned, we consider to be the most inopportune in the history of the lumber trade.

Indications now point to the fact that Canadian lumber entering the United States will be subject to a duty, probably \$2 per thousand feet, a duty which all will admit will shut out from the American market a portion at least of our lumber, while thus far the Canadian government have made no declaration of their intention to impose an export duty on saw logs. Thus it would appear that should the above circumstances come to pass, the result would be that the manufacture of much of our lumber would be diverted to the American side, notwithstanding that the raw material is to be obtained at our doors. This is the outlook at the present time, and anything which will increase the price of manufacturing in Canada will certainly assist this movement.

It is also well known that lumber manufacturers have of late years made very little money, owing to the high figures paid for timber limits and lower prices obtained for lumber. True it is that supplies may be purchased at a less cost to-day than ten years ago, but this and other like advantages are more than offset by the facts mentioned above. Glancing over the province of Ontario, we can scarcely point to one lumber concern which may be said to be making more than a fair interest on the money invested, and we have it on the authority of several leading manufacturers that the lumbermen are not making money to-day in manufacturing lumber. There are some wealthy lumbermen to be found, but in most cases their riches have been obtained by speculation in timber limits and in contracting for getting out logs, rather than in the conversion of the logs into lumber. Manufacturers of white pine lumber have in recent years been confronted with strong competition from southern pine, which is produced by negro labor at the lowest possible cost, and which also has the advantage of cheap transportation. In many of the yards in the Eastern States which were once stocked with millions of feet of white pine, there is now very little of this article to be found, but a much greater quantity of the southern product. This has not only reduced the selling price of white pine, but has made the lower grades very difficult of disposal, hence the absolute necessity of cheapening the cost of production in order to meet the competition from southern pine.

Lastly, the question of remuneration for services is governed almost entirely by the law of supply and demand. During the past winter the number of men seeking employment in the woods was much larger than the requirement, and consequently the average wages paid was correspondingly less. We doubt whether by means of organization the standard of wages could have been raised, inasmuch as the history of similar labor unions is that only a portion of the persons engaged in any particular calling can be induced to become members.

Notwithstanding our views as above expressed, we are free to admit that in some instances workmen have been compelled to give their services for a remuneration altogether too small, yet

most manufacturers realize that only by paying a fair wage, as governed by the prices obtained for their product, can the best results be obtained.

THE DINGLEY BILL AND THE CANADIAN LUMBER TRADE.

ANOTHER step has been taken by the United States government towards the adoption of the Dingley bill. On May 4th the Finance Committee reported the bill to the Senate, having made such changes as were deemed expedient. In the lumber schedule some modifications were made of importance to Canadian lumbermen. The rate of \$2 per thousand feet on sawn lumber is allowed to remain, but the extra duty of \$1 for planing on one side and tonguing and grooving is reduced to seventy cents, and that for planing on two sides and tonguing and grooving from \$1.50 to \$1.05. This reduction has met with a strong protest from American lumbermen, who claim that the United States government is simply offering a premium for the establishment of planing mills in Canada. They argue that the difference in weight of lumber after being dressed will enable Canadian manufacturers of white pine to ship their dressed lumber into the American markets as cheaply as they could the rough stock.

Another alteration made by the Finance Committee has reference to the retaliatory clause. The 25 per cent. ad valorem addition to be imposed on lumber in case any country should place an export duty on saw logs or pulp wood is changed to add the amount of such export duty instead of any fixed sum, and the words "pulp wood" are eliminated from the clause. If we clearly understand the revised tariff, the Canadian government may impose an export duty on pulp wood without increasing the duty on lumber, but should an export tax be placed upon saw logs, then the amount of such tax would be added to the duty on rough sawn lumber. On the other hand, another clause of the bill provides that the amount of the export duty placed on pulp wood by any foreign country shall be added to the duty on manufactured pulp entering the United States. By the new arrangement the lumber and pulp industries are in no way dependent upon each other, but are considered as entirely separate. This, to the mind of the writer, is the only fair manner of dealing with the question, as we fail to realize the justice of imposing an additional tax on lumber because a duty is imposed on pulp wood. Let each industry stand upon its own footing.

Reverting to the changes made by the Finance Committee, the duty on shingles is reduced from 30 to 25 cents per thousand, and clapboards are taxed at \$1.50. The rebate clause, under which a refund of a portion of the duty was made on such lumber as was manufactured into boxes and shipped to foreign countries, is abolished. These constitute the most important changes.

While it is by no means probable that the bill will become law in its present form, there is nevertheless, a possibility that Canadian lumber entering the United States will be subjected to a duty, whether great or small. It therefore behooves our lumbermen to take early steps to place themselves in a position independent of the United States market, as should the Dominion government see fit to impose an export duty on

saw logs, it would certainly mean the closing of our markets to the greater portion of our lumber.

The letters from prominent lumbermen printed on another page are worthy of the consideration of the trade. Hon. J. B. Snowball, probably one of the best informed lumbermen in Canada, points out that in many foreign countries there are splendid openings for the extension of the Canadian lumber trade, particularly in manufactured and partially manufactured stock. Instead of our lumber finding a market in the United States, it would be shipped abroad and would replace the lumber which is now shipped from that country to the foreign markets. With the raw material at our door, it seems strange indeed that the United States should export over four times as much lumber to foreign countries as Canada. But two essentials are necessary before any great development can be expected, namely, the investment of considerable capital in manufacturing plant, and a better acquaintance with the requirements of foreign markets.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MANY of the methods adopted by our American cousins for the extension of trade and a better acquaintance of their customers are worthy of the consideration of Canadian lumbermen. We note that arrangements are being completed for an excursion of eastern retail lumbermen to the Pacific coast, with the object of inspecting the timber of that section of country, much of which finds a market in the Eastern States. The party will leave Minneapolis on the 21st of July, and will be entertained by the Puget Sound lumbermen.

It is a significant fact that manufacturers who have felt the sharp edge of competition to the least extent are those whose mills are equipped with improved machinery and appliances. There are manufacturers who are running along year after year with an equipment which may have been considered modern twenty-five years ago, but for which there is no place at the present day. They cannot understand why their neighbor can undersell them in the same market, and under precisely the same conditions, but the secret frequently lies in the adoption of up-to-date machinery, by which the maximum of production is attained at the minimum of cost. During hard times the tendency is no doubt towards a curtailment of expenses, but money spent in cheapening the cost of production is at all times money saved. The live manufacturer is constantly on the watch for new ideas.

THE adoption of an alien labor law by the Canadian government, which at time of writing seems probable, is a step in the right direction. While not in accord with the principle involved, we believe the government of this country is fully justified in taking such action, in view of the unfair treatment which has been accorded Canadians by the United States government. The bill as framed only applies to such countries as shall enact a similar law. So far as the lumber industry is concerned, the bill is certain to be in favor of Canadian workmen, as a very large number of men are brought each year from Michigan to work in the lumber woods in the Georgian Bay district. In the maritime provinces the situation is different, and probably as

many Canadians find employment in the woods of Maine as there are Americans engaged to work on the Canadian side.

THE contention of American manufacturers that lumber was produced in Canada much cheaper than in the United States has been somewhat shattered by a report made by the Labor Commissioner of the United States, showing the cost of production in the two countries. The statistics were compiled from the books and pay rolls of lumber concerns in the Ottawa district on the one hand and in Wisconsin and Minnesota on the other. While the average wages in saw mills in the United States are shown to be \$1.71 per day, and in Canada \$1.41, the average labor cost of one thousand feet is given as 91 cents in the United States and \$1.23 in this country. This discrepancy is accounted for by the improved machinery used in the United States. The cost of logging in Canada is also shown to be greater by \$1.30, making the actual labor cost of producing one thousand feet \$1.60 greater in Canada than in the United States. Add to this the additional price paid in this country for timber limits, and we fail to see wherein American manufacturers have suffered from the alleged "ruinous Canadian competition."

LATE reports received at this office regarding the condition of the lumber and shingle trade of British Columbia are of an encouraging nature, and lend to the belief that manufacturers in that province have entered upon a new and more prosperous era. During recent years of general business depression, probably no section of the Dominion, so far as the lumber trade is concerned, has suffered to a greater extent than British Columbia, where the price obtained for lumber has been very little greater than the actual cost of production. And so with the shingle trade. Some manufacturers ceased operating their mills rather than carry on business without even realizing the interest on the money invested. The wisdom of this action is now proven. The market has become bare of stock, and the demand has increased to a point where it is reasonable to expect that more remunerative prices will be obtained at an early date. The foreign trade for the first four months has shown a marked expansion, and is, we believe, capable of still further development. The efforts to re-organize the lumber combine, for the purpose of controlling the foreign trade, have so far proved unsuccessful.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT TIMBER LANDS.

THE timber lands owned by the Dominion government embrace those in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and within the railway belt in the province of British Columbia. According to the annual report of the Department of Interior, the timber dues collected in this territory in 1896 amounted to \$69,646.25, being less than the previous year by \$3,504.48. Of the revenue derived from timber, \$18,793.96 was for bonuses, ground rents, royalties and dues on timber cut from lands in the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, being a decrease of \$4,791.96 as compared with the previous year. The total revenue received from timber in Manitoba and the North-west Territories was \$1,128,126.25, and the total revenue from timber within

the railway belt in British Columbia up to the same date \$294,450.55. During the year 34,817,909 feet of lumber were manufactured from timber cut under license. In the Winnipeg agency, which comprises Manitoba and portions of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, the following quantities of lumber were sold:—

	Feet.
Canadian pine (from Lake of the Woods)	42,000,000
Canadian pine (from Fort William)	2,000,000
Canadian spruce (manufactured in Manitoba)	15,418,185
United States pine and oak	11,957,740
British Columbia products (approximately)	10,000,000

Following is a comparative statement of the average prices of lumber within the several crown timber agencies during the past twelve years. The cost of this article to the settler has been very much reduced within that time:—

AGENCY	1885 Per M.	1894 Per M.	1895 Per M.	1897 Per M.
Winnipeg	\$13.20 to \$25	\$17	\$17 to \$19	\$16.45
Brandon	20 to 22	15	15	13.45
Whitmouth	11 to 12	10	10	12
Calgary	25 to 30	\$ 8 to 16	8 to 16	\$ 8 to \$16
Fort McLeod	30	10	10 to 16	13 to 16
Lethbridge		9 to 16		
Prince Albert	30 to 45	10 to 25	8 to 25	8 to 25
Edmonton	25 to 30	18	13 to 16	11 to 12
British Columbia		10	7 to 9	8 to 10

Returns received by the Department give the following quantities of building material as having been manufactured and sold during the year within the five Dominion agencies:—

	Manufactured.	Sold
Sawn lumber	34,817,000 feet	32,545,72 feet
Shingles	3,615,948 "	3,438,839 "
Laths	338,083 "	450,375 "

The areas licensed in the province of Manitoba, the three provisional territorial districts, and on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia, are as follows:—

	Sq. Miles.
Manitoba	658.79
Alberta	1,308.15
Assiniboia	95.00
Saskatchewan	246.54
British Columbia	370.03

The figures below show the annual receipts from timber dues since 1873:—

1873	\$ 109 25
1874	2,710 55
1875	2,335 25
1876	387 00
1877	320 00
1878	1,620 00
1879	325 00
1880	25,121 46
1881	32,028 34
1882	58,753 14
1883	90,066 46
1884	147,983 10
1885	87,474 99
1886	64,820 31
1887	65,111 74
1888	94,964 55
1889	90,290 00
1890	84,642 95
1891	102,902 71
1892	106,461 35
1893	105,865 24
1894	81,200 51
1895	74,079 20
1896	61,923 47

A peculiar inquiry, not a little out of the ordinary, was received recently by the American Clay-working Machinery Company, of Bucyrus, from a business man of Saginaw, Mich. The request was for figures on a machine to mix and pug sawdust into shallow blocks, to be used on the market for fire-kindling. The intention was to mix the sawdust with resin and oil, and after a thorough mixing, to pass it to a brick machine to be pressed lightly into blocks about 12x18 in size, and then cut automatically into slabs an inch or two in thickness. The sawdust fire-kindling of this kind is well known on the market, but the trouble has been that the price is too high. The Saginaw man figures that by taking the sawdust of several of the largest mills and handling it in large quantities he will be able to produce a fuel which may not be limited to kindling alone, but may, by making it more compact and lessening the cost of production, come within the realm of possibility as a fuel block.—Ohio State Journal.

LOWER QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK NOTES.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

THE saw and shingle mills are running full swing now, many of them day and night. The season has been an excellent one for the lumbermen, notwithstanding the fact that the snow they looked for in December and January did not put in an appearance till about the first of March, but then they made the best possible use of it, with the result that a full supply of logs was got to the streams ready for stream driving. The large quantity of snow, with some rains, made the streams in good shape for driving, and nearly all the logs cut will reach the mills during the spring freshet.

S. W. Teed has taken the shingle mill at Fort Ingalls, Que., on the Temiscouata railway, and is sawing for James Hoyes & Co. He will run day and night all summer, sawing with two machines. The mill is lighted by electricity, and has a capacity of from sixty to seventy thousand per twenty-four hours.

James Hoyes & Co. have a mill at St. Louis, Que., where they run constantly winter and summer, day and night, sawing shingles, the better grades being shipped to points throughout the Eastern States.

George St. Pierre & Co., of Fraserville, have a gang, circular and shingle mill at St. Honore, Que., on the Temiscouata railway, the saw mills cutting deals principally for English markets.

J. I. Wheelock has bought the Connors saw and shingle mill at Connors Station. There is a circular saw and five shingle machines in the mill, which is running to its full capacity. Mr. Wheelock also has a saw mill across the St. John river from Connors in the state of Maine, the stock from which is shipped from Connors to eastern states points, via the Temiscouata railway.

The Kennedy Island Lumber Co. have a fine circular saw and shingle mill near Clair station, on the Temiscouata railway, which was built last summer, and is splendidly situated for getting logs from the St. John river, the product being loaded directly on the car. Mr. Thos. Crockett is the manager and one of the owners of the mill. Mr. Crockett is also manager of the Temiscouata railway, the connecting line between the river St. John, in New Brunswick, and the St. Lawrence river, in Quebec. This railroad also connects the C. P. R. at Edmundston with the I. C. R. at River du Loup, a distance of 87 miles. The road also continues up the St. John river from Edmundston to Connors, some 32 miles.

Joseph Lavoie, Big, Que., has a fine circular and gang mill, with double edger and re-sawing machine. Mr. Lavoie will this season saw about one hundred thousand logs into deals for the English market.

The Rimouski Lumber Co., of Rimouski, Que., have a water-power circular mill, in which they will saw about sixty thousand logs, a portion into English deals and the remainder into American specifications. They also have a fine shingle plant of ten machines, which they keep fully employed. Mr. Carlton is superintendent and Mr. J. A. Talbot agent.

At St. Moise N. Cayouette has a shingle mill which runs day and night the year round. He is building up a nice village around the mill, which is about one mile from St. Moise station on the I. C. R. F. R. Morneau & Co. have a shingle mill at the lake, three miles east of St. Moise, which runs continually. The product is shipped to western points. Two miles further east E. Bellavance has a circular saw mill and two shingle machines operating throughout the whole year.

At Sayabec John Fenderson & Co. have a saw and shingle mill. The saw mill consists of a fast cutting circular, with double edger and patent trimmer, lath machine, etc. In the shingle department there are five machines which run constantly from early spring till late in the fall. Mr. Fenderson is a New York state man and is well up in the shingle business. Mr. Ahearn, of Ottawa, is bookkeeper. The mill was built by Macpherson & Schell, the well-known mill-owners of Alexandria, Ont., from whom Messrs. Fenderson & Co. purchased it, together with the lath and timber limits, about three years ago.

Messrs. King Bros., Ltd., of Quebec city, have a fine circular saw mill at Cedar Hall station, on the I. C. R. It is situated near the station, and the logs are taken from the lands surrounding the lake. The firm own the timber all around the lake for a distance of three miles. The lake is about fifteen miles long and three miles wide. The output is deals, which are shipped from Dalhousie, N. B. Mr. Nolan is resident manager. King Bros. have

a number of parties sawing shingles for them at different points in the vicinity, shipment of which is made from Cedar Hall, Sayabec and other stations of the I. C. R.

Messrs. Price Bros. & Co., of Quebec, have a large gang and circular saw mill at Amqui, one mile from Amqui station, where they saw about seven million superficial feet of English deals, which are shipped from the port of Dalhousie, N. B. They have also a large shingle mill about two miles distant, in which they saw large quantities of shingles. Mr. Smith is resident manager. M. Blacquire, St. Alexis, Que., had his mill burned in April. It was a circular saw and shingle mill with three machines. He will probably rebuild. F. Stancliffe, Flatlands, N. B., runs three shingle machines day and night, under the management of David Inglis.

A. E. Alexander has a circular mill and two shingle machines running during the winter and spring at Tobique, six miles from Campbellton. He has a large shingle mill at Campbellton which he runs during the summer, and which contains thirteen machines. Mr. Alexander is in his sixth term as mayor of the town of Campbellton, which speaks well for his ability.

Kilgour Shives is making some changes and improvements in his saw and shingle mill at Campbellton. He has added an engine of 100 h. p., changed the location of his boilers, put in patent furnaces, a new gang, new circular saw rig, patent log chain haul up and live roll bed, as well as improved his shingle bolting department. These improvements make a very complete and convenient mill. Mr. Shives saw the necessity of a machine for cutting up, at the least possible expense, the refuse edgings and slabs into fire wood stove lengths, and devised one to suit his own conditions, which does the work admirably. He has made some for other mills and may possibly add the manufacture of these to his already extensive lumber business. He expects to saw from eight to ten million feet of deals during the season. David Richards, Campbellton, N. B., runs shingle and clapboard machines, getting his logs sawn into deals in mills owned by J. D. Sowerby, Oak Bay, Que., and W. W. Doherty, Campbellton, N. B.

George Moffat, Dalhousie, N. B., has a gang mill, in which he saws six to seven million feet of deals. He also has resaws, lath machine and planer. Mr. Moffat can load any size ship or steamer direct from his mill wharf.

George Montgomery, Dalhousie, is building a new mill having circular saw and shingle machines, which will be ready to start early in June. The machinery is made by the Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford. A. G. Wallace, Dalhousie, has a shingle mill, running two machines, and saws summer and winter.

J. & P. Nadeau, Grand Caspedia, Que., have a circular saw mill and three shingle machines. The Caspedia Lumber Co., of Maria, Que., have a fine gang and circular saw mill, built last year. This mill ran only a short time last season, and a quantity of logs were left over. The firm expect to saw from ten to twelve million feet this season. Mr. A. Charlebois is the president of the company and Mr. C. H. J. Maguire the secretary, the office being at Quebec.

Wm. Currie & Co., Fed River Crossing, N. B., has a circular saw and shingle mill which runs day and night, having electric light. Gray & Lawrence Bros., Charlo, have a fine shingle mill of six machines, which runs continually except in the winter time.

Messrs. Adams, Burns & Co. bought the property of the St. Lawrence Lumber Co. at Bathurst, N. B., and are doing an extensive business, cutting from six to eight million feet. They also have mills at Burnsville, on the Caraqui railway. Mr. P. J. Burns is the superintendent. Messrs. Sumner Co., Moncton, N. B., have a gang mill and two shingle machines at Bathurst village. This mill was thoroughly rebuilt last year, and is now complete. Mr. Frank Curran is the efficient superintendent.

At Newcastle, N. B., Messrs. D. & J. Ritchie have rebuilt on the site of their mill burned last season. It is a two gang mill, complete with all modern appliances for hauling logs and lumber quickly and economically. One very material point kept in view in re-building was to make the mill absolutely fireproof, and in this they appear to have succeeded.

Messrs. Richards & Hickson, of Newcastle, have a one gang mill and four shingle machines, with a capacity of eight million per season. Mr. W. E. Hickson is manager. Clark, Skillings & Co., of the same place, make a specialty of spool wood, which is sawn from white birch. The company seem to have acres of ground covered with

the sawn squares piled up to dry. Mr. C. M. Manny, the manager. The firm's headquarters are in Boston. The spool wood is shipped, after drying, to Glasgow, Scotland, the headquarters for thread.

Sargeant Bros., Nelson, N. B., have a gang mill, which they saw a large quantity of logs into deals, lath, staves, heading and box boards. George Burd & Sons, Nelson, have one gang and lath machines and small box machinery. T. W. Flett has a gang mill at box factory. E. Hutchinson, Douglstown, N. B., operates a one gang mill, with lath and box board machines. All these mills have a capacity of sixty to seventy thousand feet of deals per day, and usually run from spring till fall. The ships load at the mills.

J. B. Snowball, Chatham, N. B., has a fine three gang mill, with a full equipment of small machinery for manufacturing the refuse into laths, pickets, palings, box boards for lobster canneries, etc. This is the second largest saw mill in the maritime provinces. Mr. Snowball has a large machine shop as well, and a large gang and circular saw mill at Tracadie, some fifty miles up the coast. He is one of the most progressive lumbermen in Canada, and is also a senator. While attending to his outside business his son, Mr. W. B. Snowball, ably fills the position of manager, while each department of his immense business is under the direction of an efficient head.

William Richards, Chatham, is also an extensive and successful lumberman. He has a large two gang mill at Chatham, and supplies several of the large saw mills on the Miramichi river with logs, handling from thirty to forty million feet per year.

George I. Vaughan, Black Brook, N. B., last year bought the mill property and timber limits formerly owned by Guy, Bevan & Co. He is cutting about eight million feet this season. The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co., Chatham, use in the vicinity of twenty thousand cords of wood in the manufacture of pulp.

W. J. P.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

THE QUESTION OF LOG SCALING.

WAREFIELD, QUE., May 3rd, 1897.

To the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN:

SIR,—In regard to the scaling of logs, and the letter published in your journal of April and May, I desire to say that the government cullers, or the wood rangers, appointed to check and look over the operations of lumbermen in the different districts and provinces, cannot measure every log, for the simple reason that their districts are too large, and they have not sufficient time to do the work in a minute way. Therefore, they can simply measure a sample of logs on the skids in the bush during the fall operations, and again on the ice or banks of the streams. All experienced lumbermen will agree with me that except the logs are rolled, it is impossible for the government wood ranger to cull the logs and allow for defects, rots, etc. Mr. R. A. Johnson's clause in his letter of May, showing "How logs should be measured, is quite reasonable, and is the only rule left for wood rangers to adopt under the system at present adopted by the government.

The lumbermen's scalers, who are supposed to be sworn cullers with a certificate and license from the government, measure and cull the logs; they are as a rule placed in charge of one or two camps only, and have ample time to watch the operations very closely, and can even measure the logs almost as fast as they are manufactured. They have a good opportunity of observing the defects, as in many cases they see the trees being felled, and also from day to day study the general quality of the pine in the particular district in which they are placed for the year's operations. Therefore, I consider that if the scaler who represents the lumberman is an honest man, abides by his oath of office, and is true to the government license he holds as a culler, he will do justice both to his master and the Crown.

I would suggest that the government employ more wood rangers, placing a wood ranger in charge of one, two, or three camps at the most, and measure every stump and every pine top belonging to that stump that the lumberman would cut down, as well as establish a scale of duty lower than the present one. This would be the saviour of the pine forests. It would place the brakes on all friction between government and lumbermen; it would make the lumbermen employ more experienced log makers, and wastage of pine would be out of the question. It would also have the effect of making the multi-millionaire kings of our forest study the utility of the coarser grades of pine. In fact, the Crown would reap almost an unknown benefit, in which our farmers and laboring people would derive a very fair share, and the lumbermen would solve the problem of manufacturing at home the coarser grades of pine at present wasted and left in the woods.

Yours truly,

J. D. ROCHE,
Forest Ranger.

THE RETAILER AND Wood-Worker

MR. WILLIAM EDWARDS.

We have pleasure in presenting to our readers the accompanying portrait and particulars of Mr. William Edwards, lumber dealer, of Brantford, Ont. Mr. Edwards was born in London, England, in the year 1851. After leaving school and engaging in different branches of business there, he resolved to remove to Canada, arriving here in 1872, and after visiting different parts of the country decided to locate in Brantford, embarking in the lumber business. Under his able management his trade has grown to large dimensions, and now embraces lumber, cement, coal and wood. By a visit to his yards and mills, situated at the corner of Grant and Winnett streets, West Brantford, the visitor will find them commodious and well equipped. The mills are furnished with the latest machinery and every convenience for handling his large trade, all departments being in a high state of efficiency. The shipping facilities are excellent, tracks running into the yard. Mr. Edwards' yards are well stocked with the different grades of lumber demanded by his extensive patronage. He makes a specialty of hardwood lumber, in which his dealings extend over a large part of Canada. His coal, wood and cement business is also extensive.

During his business career the subject of our sketch has been largely interested in timber limits



MR. WILLIAM EDWARDS.

throughout Ontario, his judgment of standing timber being well known among lumbermen as very accurate, and his services being often in demand as a valuator. He has handled a number of limits in different parts of the province, converting the standing timber into lumber with portable saw mills, and giving employment to a large number of men.

Mr. Edwards is held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen. He has unbounded faith in the future prosperity of Brantford, having already

invested considerable money in real estate. His staff of employees are at present very busy in getting out the first consignment of lumber for the city contract, which he has again secured this year for the third time.

With an active and vigorous mind and body, Mr. Edwards attends to all of the many details of his business, giving it that keen supervision which has made his business ventures so uniformly successful. His kindness of heart and courteous manner has procured him many friends in all parts and among all people with whom he has been brought in contact. He is an old subscriber to THE LUMBERMAN, and states that the perusal of its columns is always a pleasure, and that no up-to-date lumber dealer can afford to be without it.

BREAKING SHINGLE BUNCHES.

How much money has been made, or rather lost, in the selling of a part of a bunch of shingles? The aggregate would no doubt be large if it was only known. I never yet met a man, aside from those who were, or had been in the business, that knew what a shingle was, says C. H. Ketrige, in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman. A shingle was a shingle to them, whether it was wide or narrow, and for that reason this one item in the details of retailing lumber is the cause of much dissatisfaction on the part of him who wants so many shingles and thinks the dealer is beating him in his charge for them. It is generally known that 250 of them make a bunch; they figure it out that way because four bunches make a thousand, and if you give a man two or three dozen of loose shingles it takes a good proportion of a bunch. Most dealers are in the habit of guessing at the value of them, but it rarely suits the buyer. I have a way of getting at this that suits me.

It is an accurate way of getting at it, and it can be shown to the buyer as a fair one. Instead of pulling them out of the end of a bunch, I break the band and take them from the top as they are packed. I then count the layers that are left, and charge the buyer for that per cent. of the bunch I have given him. To illustrate, there are twenty-five layers in a bunch. Supposing a customer wants two dozen, this will take on an average five layers, or one-fifth of the bunch. If you sell them at the rate of seventy-five cents a bunch your charge for this part of it will be fifteen cents. This is an easy method of counteracting

any charge of unfairness a buyer may make. He can see that you have charged him only for a just proportion of the value of the whole bunch. This is one of the many little things that goes toward the holding of your trade, for the probabilities are that by the overcharging of only a few cents you might lose the sale of several thousand shingles when the man has to shingle his whole roof.

MESSRS. HAWES & MATCHETT.

SITUATED on Ross street, in the city of St. Thomas, Ont., is the planing mill and factory of Messrs. Hawes & Matchett. This firm are among our leading wood-workers and contractors, and from their well-stocked yards supply a large quantity of lumber, principally to the local trade. Their planing mill, of which we give an illustra-



tion, is equipped with modern machinery, making it possible to produce goods at the lowest possible cost. Twelve years have elapsed since the organization of the firm, during which time a steadily increasing trade has been the result of energy coupled with business ability.

Mr. S. Hawes, the senior member of the firm, was born near London, Ont., in 1846, and after leaving school engaged in several minor mercantile lines before commencing his present business. Mr. Hawes was elected alderman for three successive years, then refused further nomination, is a member of the Oddfellows' Society, and is well-known and highly respected.

Mr. Edmund Matchett, the junior member, was born in the county of Haldimand in 1852. He learned the carpenter trade, and in 1880 engaged in the contracting business in St. Thomas, forming his present partnership five years later.

The trouble with too many in the lumber and shingle business is that they figure too much on their profit and forget their expense. They fail to remember that the profit side will take care of itself if the expense account is all right.

Wood veneer is used to some extent for doing up bundles, instead of paper. Curtain pole manufacturers, for instance, when shipping or delivering poles in small lots, wrap them up in veneer. It costs a little more than paper, but not much and it is much better for the purpose. Poles thus wrapped up are less likely to be creased by the cords tied around them, and the veneer is a better protection from bruises in handling. The veneer used for this purpose is usually of elm wood and made in the same factories where the poles are made. Veneer is also used for wrapping picture mouldings.

LETTERS FROM THE TRADE.

PROMINENT LUMBER MANUFACTURERS EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS OF THE PROPOSED LUMBER DUTY.

With a view of ascertaining the opinions of Canadian lumbermen regarding the effects of the United States import duty of \$2 per thousand feet on sawn lumber, as provided by the Dingley bill recently reported by the Finance Committee to the Senate, letters were sent to a number of manufacturers in the different provinces of the Dominion in which the following questions were asked :

1. To what extent would such a duty injure the Canadian lumber industry?
2. What action should be taken by the Canadian government in case such a duty is imposed on lumber by the United States?
3. What class of lumber would be affected to the greatest extent?
4. Presuming that we are compelled by the duty to abandon the United States markets, what methods would you propose for the extension of our lumber trade with Europe and other foreign countries?

For some reason, which we hesitate to attribute to a lack of interest in a question so directly affecting their own interests, some manufacturers to whom a letter was sent failed to respond. The replies received are printed below :

MIDLAND, ONT., May 20th, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your four questions respectively our views may be summed up as follows :

1. The passage of the clause relating to a \$2 import duty on lumber would paralyze the industry in Georgian Bay and Muskoka districts.
2. 1st, put a similar duty on all American lumber coming into Canada. 2nd, give the United States government to understand that the Canadian government deems it a breach of faith, considering the agreement entered into between the late Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, whereby the duty was taken off logs, to take the stand they are now doing. We should intimate to them that if the Dingley bill is carried out the duty on logs will be reimposed, or if the Canadian government should not be willing to do that, lumbermen should endeavor to bring sufficient pressure to bear on the Ontario government to forbid logs being taken from the country, which, we understand, they have the power to do.
3. Common lumber.
4. That Canada should send agents, thoroughly posted in the lumber business, to different countries of Europe for the purpose of working up trade in this industry and keeping the government posted, and through them the manufacturers, as to condition of trade, necessities, etc. We trust that in case the Americans do not conclude to reduce the proposed import duty to \$1.00 per M., such measures will be taken by our government as will protect our interest in this behalf.

Yours truly,

CHEW BROS.

PENLANDINGSHENT, ONT., May 13th, 1897.

DEAR SIR, In reply to your recent letter on the lumber tariff question we are glad to give you our views, and consider the matter a most important one :

1. Such a duty would simply mean the exclusion of our coarse grades from the United States.
2. As a \$2.00 duty would exclude our coarse lumber, and we have a good market in England for the better grades, and the Americans if they want them must pay the advanced price, it would be to the benefit of lumbermen and the country at large to prohibit the exportation of saw logs, pulp wood and hemlock bark. As we have almost a monopoly of the pulp wood there is no doubt that it is manufactured largely here considerable English capital will be attracted to this country. In regard to hemlock bark, it is almost a sin to allow the hemlock to be slaughtered as it now is, when there is a small market for the timber, and so much of it is slashed down and allowed to rot in the woods in order to furnish bark for

the Americans, when no doubt in a few years the timber would be valuable if cut only in quantities sufficient to supply bark for our own tanneries. Any one taking a trip through our hemlock woods must realize the truth of this.

3. Coarse grades only.

4. At the present time there are large quantities of Canadian lumber manufactured in the United States into box shooks, etc., and shipped to South America, the West Indies and Europe. Our government, for one thing, should send agents to these countries and divert considerable of this trade to us.

THE C. BECK MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.

BRACEBRIDGE, ONT., May 20, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours enquiring as to my opinion regarding the lumber tariff, I would say, by all means put an export duty on Canadian logs equal to the import duty on lumber going to the United States, and in my opinion the sooner our government takes this step the better. The export duty on logs should take effect just as soon as the duty on lumber comes into force. We should also impose an export duty of \$2.00 per cord on all Canadian pulp wood going into the United States.

Now, I believe that if our Canadian government takes steps firmly and decisively, we will not hear much more about the duty on lumber and shingles. This step should be taken at once, and if the United States government should increase the proposed duty on lumber to the amount of the export duty on the raw material from Canada, there will then be plenty of time to back down, but to back down in the face of a bluff would simply prove disastrous to the Canadian lumber trade in general. I am sorry, indeed, to hear some of our lumbermen talk as though they would be willing to submit to an import duty for fear that the American people would increase such duty in addition to the already proposed \$2.00 to the amount of the export duty on raw material. This, to my mind, is a matter of great importance to Canadians, and should be dealt with firmly. We are in a position to do as well without their trade as they without our timber. We have the Americans to blame for the hard times in the Canadian lumber business at present, as it was they who increased the price of stumpage on our timber.

Personally, I am willing to give our American friends equal footing in the trade, but I do protest against paying them tribute and then let them take away our raw material free. I fail to see how, as a loyal Canadian people, we can support any administration that will allow us to be imposed upon in any such manner.

Yours truly,

J. D. SHIER.

HEPWORTH STATION, May 22nd, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your recent circular asking what effect the Dingley bill will likely have on our Canadian lumber industry, I beg to say that, in my opinion, it will in no way injure us, under present existing conditions, as far as the hardwood lumber industry is concerned. In the first place, when lumber was made free, we submitted to a reduction in price equal to the amount of the remitted duty of \$2 per M. Now, when the Americans see fit to reimpose this duty, are we not entitled to again add this amount to our prices. As far as the hardwood trade goes, I can safely say that any duty our neighbors see fit to impose cannot make trade much worse than it has been for the past three years. There has been no money in the trade with the United States for this period of time. In a conversation recently with a large exporter of Canadian hardwoods, he declared there was no money for him in United States markets, and that he did not care how high they made the import duty, and I am of precisely the same opinion.

Regarding pine, the duty will no doubt for a time injure this branch of the lumber industry, especially in the lower grades, but not to so very grievous an extent that we need to crawl on hands and knees to beg that this duty be not imposed. The tariff is a weapon that is as free for the use of our people as our neighbors. They have thrown down the gauntlet, and if our government do their duty, and I think they will, by striking back good and hard, and placing an export duty on pine saw logs and pulp wood, these coercionists will conclude that they have gone on the wrong track. They want our lumber, our pulp wood, and our saw logs. Let us make them pay for them. They are a good asset, all of them, and if we don't sell to-morrow or the next day they are good things

to keep in stock, and it is only a matter of time when neighbors will realize the fact that our pine is an actual necessity among them. England, Germany and France are all looking towards America, and Canada in particular, for forest products. I regret to observe, however, that the bulk of the wants of these countries are being supplied through American channels, and often are the products of Canadian forests bought by American middlemen and sold again in the markets of Europe.

Whatever evil results may temporarily accrue to the lumber industry through the repositioning of this duty pine will undoubtedly suffer most. It will not materially affect hardwoods. Better prices, with no closer inspection, can be realized in European markets for our hardwoods than can be obtained in the United States. True, the paths of commerce between here and Europe are so well trodden as they are to United States markets. This feature can soon be overcome. Let the lumber producer familiarize himself with European methods and learn the wants of European markets, and then carefully manufacture the timber to suit those wants, and if he succeeds in producing a suitable article he will never regret being closed out of American markets. An organized effort should be made by the hardwood lumber dealers or producers to have lumber cut in our Canadian mills to suit European consumers, and to familiarize the trade generally with the various details of railway and ocean freights and to learn the most advantageous routes to forward their goods by, and whom to forward to, for I have no doubt there are as reliable commission men to be found in England, Germany and France as there are in the United States.

Yours truly,

J. E. MURPHY.

CHATHAM, N. B., May 14, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to question No. 1, I think the injury would be only temporary, excepting, it may be, 100 faths. I do not know any other market for any large quantity of them.

2. The Canadian government should put an export duty on saw logs and pulp wood, the latter to amount to almost a prohibition of its export, so as to allow the saw trees to mature and make good logs. Each year's growth in a good healthy forest would add at least ten per cent annually to their value.

3. Principally faths.

4. I do not think anything can be done to largely increase our exports to Great Britain. We already consume more to that market than circumstances justify, and unfortunately keep it so crowded that an advance in price is almost impossible. We could, however, cultivate with profit the South American, West Indies, South Africa, Canary Islands and other such markets with rough saw and other more fully manufactured stock, such as doors, sashes, frames, small boxes, etc., that are now largely bought from the United States, and on which the extra duty imposed by them will make dearer (if protection is a reality) and enable us to successfully compete. Orange, lemon, banana, fig, date, tomato and other small boxes are wanted by the million, and a profitable business can now be done in them, if any person would embark in their manufacture. The United States have done some of this business, but it has been entirely neglected by Canada so far as I am aware.

My policy would be to carry the war into the enemies' camp by invading their present markets, which we can well do, having the cheapest stock to manufacture from.

Yours truly,

J. B. SNOWBALL.

AMHERST, N. S., May 19th, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to reply to your four questions asked in your letter re United States lumber tariff as follows :

1. In the lower provinces we should say that the producer would be injured \$1.00 per M, or half the duty on long lumber, and probably the full amount of duty on faths and shingles.
2. As to the action Canadian government should take in case this duty becomes law, we think our government should put an export duty on saw logs of \$2.00 per M for board measure, as well as an export duty on pulp wood of say \$2.00 per cord.
3. The classes of lumber most affected in the lower provinces would be spruce and hemlock, also cedar shingles.
4. As to what methods the Canadian lumber trade should adopt to open up new markets, in our opinion we would lose nothing in the long run if compelled to abandon the United States markets. The United States are also exporters of lumber, and their lumber dealers handle large quantities of Canadian lumber for export. If Canadian lumber merchants would visit foreign markets, study the requirements of the different countries, and form good connections, Canadian lumber would net more per M to the producer than it does now, and the merchants & middle-men's profits would be enjoyed by Canadians instead of Americans.

Yours very truly,

RHODES, CURRY & CO., LTD.
N. Curry, President

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

DUTY ON PULP WOOD.

THE Dominion government have not as yet taken any action towards imposing an export duty on pulp wood, and as the present session is drawing to a close, there does not appear to be much ground for hoping that such a step will be taken. Sir Charles Tupper recently read in the House the following communication: "The season for peeling the bark for pulp wood has now arrived. It lasts two months. The custom is to peel the wood now and ship it next winter. It is very important to know if the government, in case they impose an export duty on pulp wood, will allow that peeled this spring to be exported free of duty next winter. Unless the government will declare that they do not intend to impose an export duty, or if they do impose one they will allow the wood peeled this spring to go out free of duty, no one will attempt to contract for pulp wood, and in that case very little will be done." Sir Charles said: "In the absence of the Finance Minister, I do not expect a declaration from the government, but as the matter is one of great urgency, and it was intimated by Mr. Fielding that the government would state its policy at a later period of the session, I wish to point out the importance of that declaration being made as early as possible, also of the announcement being made whether wood peeled now will be allowed to be shipped next winter free of duty." In reply, Sir Richard Cartwright has since stated that he was authorized to say that action would be taken to prevent parties who were now making contracts for pulp wood from suffering, whatever the course adopted by the government might be.

THE ARCADIA PULP AND PAPER MILLS COMPANY.

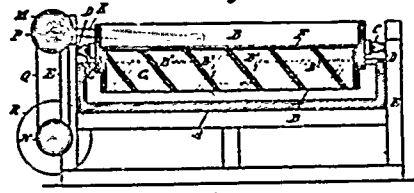
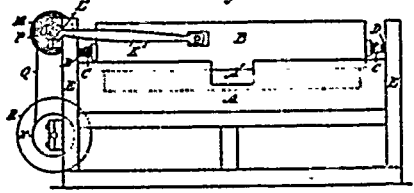
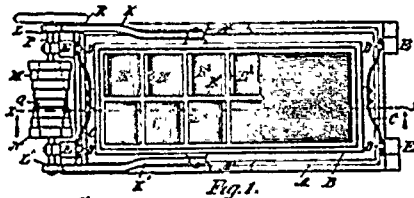
A copy of the prospectus of the Arcadia Pulp and Paper Mills Co., Ltd., which has been incorporated to take over the properties of the Milton Pulp Co. and the Morgan Falls Pulp Co., has been received. According to a report by Mr. J. P. Eastick, the Milton pulp mills are situated on the Liverpool river at Milton, N.S. They have developed a water power of about 3,000 to 4,000 h.p., but are at present only using 1,500 h.p. There are four grinders, and the average output of dry pulp has been 414 tons monthly. The average cost of wood is \$2.83 per cord, and the actual cost of manufacturing the pulp is \$8 per ton. The Morgan Falls pulp mill is situated on the Hare river, Lunenburg county, N.S., and has a water power of 1,100 h.p. There are three grinders, with an average output of 250 tons dry pulp per month. The production of the mills has been sold in the United States at prices ranging from \$16 to \$18 duty paid, netting at shipping point \$12.34 to \$13.84 per ton. The new company propose to ship a large portion of the output to England.

The Milton Pulp and Timber Company, of Maria, Que., expect to commence operations early in June.

NEW PULP SCREEN.

A new form of pulp screen has been devised by James Bishop, of Hull, Que., for which he has recently received an American patent. Figure 1 is a top view of the pulp screen, which is partly broken away to show the inclined divisions in the trough; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same; and Fig. 3, a section on line X X, Fig. 1, the screen shown as entire.

The invention has for its object to prevent the meshes or perforations in a paper pulp screen from



becoming clogged with pulp by passage of air through one-half the meshes in alternate and opposite directions, and also to prevent the accumulation of "strings" of solidified pulp hanging from the bottom of the screen, which, dropping into the vat, do not amalgamate with the semi-fluid pulp, but cause irregularity and breaks in the paper when the pulp is made into paper. The invention consists of a bottomless trough divided by one or more vertical longitudinal partitions and inclined traverse partitions, the alternate rows of spaces formed by the divisions inclining in opposite directions, a screen within the trough and above the divisions, and means for reciprocally agitating the trough, so that when moving in one direction the correspondingly inclined series of divisions will force the air upward through the meshes, and the reversely inclined series of divisions will suck through the meshes above them, and when the trough moves in the opposite direction a vice versa air action through the screen meshes is produced.

According to the new Canadian tariff the duty on pulp making and paper making machinery is reduced from 27½ to 25 per cent.

Artificial silk, made mostly of wood pulp, is being sold in many New York dry goods stores. It is said by an expert in silks that the merchants selling artificial silks do not know that the fabrics in question are not the product of the silkworm. The same expert says that but for a lack of tensile strength when wet, the wood pulp fibre is in no way to be distinguished from natural silk, except perhaps by a slight superiority in lustre. Generally speaking, the cost of production of the wood pulp fabric is just one-third that of natural silk.

PULP NOTES.

The American Paper Trade & Wood Pulp News states that the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., contemplate the erection of a new chemical pulp mill.

The price paid for the Masterman pulp mill at Chatham, N. B., which was reported in our last issue to have been purchased by Mr. Albert E. Reid, of Maidstone, England, is given as \$1,055,000.

Mr. P. J. Loughran, who has been a strong advocate of the imposition by the Dominion government of an export duty on pulp wood, is said to have been deposed from his position of Canadian organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Thos. Allison recently entered an action against the owners of the Masterman pulp mill at Chatham, N.B., to recover a stated sum for services in connection with the erection of the mill. A settlement is now said to have been made at \$2,000.

The Sissiboo Falls Pulp Company, of Digby, N. S., made a shipment in one week of 40 car loads of wood pulp to the British market. This cargo is said to have been sold before it left the factory, and makes a total of 80 car loads shipped to Great Britain this year.

The Paper Trade Review, of London, England, is authority for the statement that during the past few weeks thousands of bales of American pulp have been received at London, Liverpool and Glasgow. Canadian pulp is held in high appreciation at various English mills where it has been given a trial, and at the present time several large orders are pending.

A decision has recently been handed down by an appellate court in northern New York to the effect that no stream is a public highway for log driving unless it is navigable in its natural state. This decision, it is said, will shut out many thousand acres of forest lands from their natural market as effectually as if there were no streams in the territory.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, who is interested in the Laurentide Pulp Company, recently gave it as his opinion that a considerable boom would be experienced in the pulp and paper industries of Canada during the coming year. The direction which the expansion of the business would take would be in trade with Great Britain, where the product sold at a higher price than in the United States. Mr. Miller has purchased the right to the water power of the Shewanigan Falls, near Three Rivers, Que., where it is proposed to erect a pulp mill at an early date.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Laurentide Pulp Company, of Grand Mere, Que., was held in Montreal to ratify a by-law increasing the capital stock of the company to \$900,000. It is understood the company propose erecting additional works at their mills at Grand Mere, on the St. Maurice river, where valuable timber limits have been acquired. A change has recently been made in the management of the company, the directors now being: President, Mr. R. B. Angus, Vice-President, Sir W. C. Van Horne; General Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington; Mr. A. Pagenstecker and Mr. Warren Curtis, New York; Mr. R. D. McGibbon, Q. C., Montreal, and Mr. John P. Riley, Secretary, Grand Mere, Que.

Saw mill owners in every part of Canada are asked to assist in making THE LUMBERMAN of greater interest to its readers by furnishing information regarding the condition of the lumber market. Particulars of sales of stock, estimated cut, current prices, etc., are solicited.

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 NEWS.

Geo. F. Beach is erecting a steam saw mill at Dumbarton, N. B.

Castelle & Juvenale, of Leterriere, Que., have erected a new saw mill.

Dovey Bros., of Lindsay, Ont., are building a new shingle mill 70 x 30 feet.

It is rumored that W. H. Murray, of St. John, will build a saw mill at Gibson, N. B.

Forest fires are reported to have destroyed considerable timber in the state of Minnesota.

Gilmour & Co.'s workmen have been removed from the Trenton mill to Canoe Lake.

Genelle, Peter & Co., Nakusp, B. C., have amalgamated with the Vancouver Sash & Door Company.

A saw and shingle mill will be operated at Liskeard, Nipissing district, by J. Wilson, recently of Lindsay.

The Aberdeen mills at Fredericton, N. B., owned by Donald Fraser & Sons, are now lighted by 100 electric lights.

Hon. J. B. Snowball has had his steam saw mill at Chatham, N. B., put in first-class order, at a cost of about \$19,000.

H. Elderkin & Co., of Port Greville, N. B., intend building a pole railway to convey their logs to the mill during the summer months.

The British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company have opened an agency at Winnipeg, Man., with Mr. T. T. Sisson as manager.

An address was recently given by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere before the Horticultural Society at Ottawa, on "Forestry and Tree Planting."

Geo. Montgomery is building a mill at Dalhousie, N. B., equipped with rotary, four shingle machines, planer and matcher, and other machinery.

Australia is said to be again suffering from drought. Within ninety miles of the coast all timber, with the exception of river gums, has entirely died out.

The Pembroke Navigation Co., of which Hon. Peter White is president, has given a contract for a steel boat to the Polson Iron Works Company, of Toronto.

The Barker Lumber Company, of Burford, Ont., have enlarged their buildings and added new machinery. They will manufacture woodenware, handles, etc.

T. L. Buller, of Ridgetown, Ont., has been running his mills and lumber yards at that place for about three years. He is doing a large business in his lumber, sash and door and building trade, besides exporting considerable hardwood lumber to Germany.

The Board of Trade of Yorkton, N. W. T., is endeavoring to have a new road opened up from Yorkton to the Dickinson timber limit, ninety-six miles north. A recent estimate of the timber on this limit places the amount available at 70,000,000 feet board measure.

The Ontario government is said to have entered suit against Thomas Hale and John R. Booth, of Renfrew, James T. Hurst, of Detroit, Hiram Sebley, of Bay City, Mich., and Isaac Bearinger, of Rochester, to recover the sum of \$16,661 and interest, which is claimed to be owing as timber dues.

E. McCann & Sons, saw mill proprietors, Dorchester Station, Ont., report business prospects bright. They have now entered on their 25th year, and find the demands of their trade necessitate still further enlargements. They are dealing very largely this season in white basswood and soft elm.

At a recent mass meeting at Oswego, N. Y., a resolution was adopted protesting against the proposed United States duty of \$2 per thousand feet on lumber, and setting forth that such a duty would enforce excessive drafts upon and the speedy exhaustion of the white pine forests of that country.

Mr. George Gooderham, of Toronto, has a farm near Hamilton, Ont., on which 40,000 black walnut trees have been set out. It will be 35 or 40 years before the timber will be ready for market, but as black walnut is worth nearly \$200 per thousand feet, Mr. Gooderham considers it a profitable investment.

Captain Yates, of Victoria, B. C., is urging upon the Minister of Trade and Commerce to grant a subsidy of \$100,000 for a line of steamers between British Columbia and Central and South American ports. Should the subsidy be granted it will prove a benefit to the British Columbia lumber industry.

A charter has been secured for the Restigouche & Western railway, a line projected to connect with the Baie des Chaleurs at Campbellton, N. B., and extend to St. Leonards on the St. John river, a distance of 110 miles. By the construction of this road an impetus will be given to the lumber and pulp wood industries of the vicinity.

The Nova Scotia Lumber Company, whose mill at Sherbrooke, Que., was recently destroyed by fire, is composed of Dr. C. W. Hewson, W. W. Pipes, Clarence Purdy, John W. and Job Seaman, of Baronsfield, N. S., and John Gillespie and G. K. Preston, of Shulee. The burned mill included a gang and rotary mill and box shock machine.

Mr. Adam Beck, of London, Ont., believes the Canadian government should impose an export duty of \$2 on

logs in retaliation against the duty on lumber proposed by the United States. Mr. Beck does a large trade in this lumber with Detroit, and claims that if the Americans are allowed to take elm logs from the peninsula free, his business will be ruined.

Messrs. A. McKillop & Sons, who have been in business at West Lorne, Ont., for about thirty years, report an active trade. The business has grown from a small saw mill to its present dimensions, which include saw mills, flour mills, a large building trade, besides an extensive trade throughout Ontario and large shipments to the United States in hardwood lumber.

The Howry mill at Fenelon Falls, Ont., is being rebuilt by the Bank of Toronto, and will commence operations about the 1st of August. The equipment, which is being furnished by the Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., of Peterboro, will consist of two band saws, with necessary trimmers and edger, a lath machine, and probably three shingle machines. The capacity of the mill will be 150,000 feet per 24 hours.

The Dymont-Baker Lumber Company have purchased the planing mill formerly occupied by J. G. Dodd & Son, at the corner of Wellington and Bathurst streets, London, and also the adjoining vacant property from the Richard estate, and have started a sash and door factory, box factory and lumber yard. The building has been thoroughly overhauled and painted, and machinery modernized, particularly that used in connection with box manufacturing. The firm is composed of Messrs. N. Dymont and Thos. Baker, of Barrie, and A. E. Dymont, M. P., of Thessalon. They report business very fair and are now employing thirty hands. Their lumber supply comes from the Dymont mills at Thessalon, Gore Bay, Gravenhurst, Severn Bridge and Barrie.

CASUALTIES.

J. King, of Sherbrooke, Que., while working on a boom, was drowned in the river.

Leo. Doucette was drowned while employed on H. Morel's drive, near Klocks Mills, Ont.

Two brothers named Chapman were drowned on Gilman's Black River drive in Quebec recently.

John Wilkes, of Marmora, while on the Rathbun Company's drive, was drowned at Deer River Falls.

While stream driving near Wolfville, N. S., David McCullum missed his footing and fell between the logs. His body was crushed and he died in three hours.

A serious accident occurred in the Huntsville Lumber Company's mills at Huntsville, Ont., by which Robert Brady was instantly killed. He was engaged in hauling a shingle block to the saw when he slipped and fell directly under the saw, which severed his head from his body.

At Bracebridge, Ont., on April 29th, Wm. Hale, foreman for the Muskoka Slide & Boom Company, whilst engaged at the South Falls with a gang of men trying to take up stop logs in the main chute so as to lower the water in the slide, was struck on the head by a pike pole, knocked off the pier into the chute and carried over the falls.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

LEWIS VS. MALTHBY.—E. C. Lewis, of Essex, Ont., entered into an agreement with Mr. Maltby, lumber merchant of Detroit and Bay City, to purchase for the latter in Canada two million feet of white oak plank, for which he was to receive a commission of \$1 per M. Mr. Lewis then entered into a deal with Ed. Smith, of Ruscomb, for the purchase of 200,000 feet at \$15 per M., log run, and Mr. Smith began cutting. An inspector was sent by Mr. Maltby, who would accept only the two best grades worth \$22 per M., refusing the two cheaper grades worth \$6 and \$10 per M. Mr. Lewis had been advanced \$140 on his commission in the form of a note signed by Mr. Clifford, manager for Mr. Maltby, but both Messrs. Maltby and Clifford repudiated the note and suit was entered. Judgment was given in Mr. Lewis' favor for full amount and costs.

CHAPLEAU VS. MATTON. Justice MacMahon has given judgment in the case of Chapleau vs. Matton, an action arising from a dispute over a sale of timber limits. The action was tried at Ottawa at the winter assizes, His Lordship reserving judgment. The parties to the suit were connected in a timber limit deal, the purchase and sale of the north half of berth No. 1 in range 5, block A, on Lonely river, in the province of Quebec. The sale was made on the most advantageous terms, and the dispute arose over the division of the profits. The plaintiff claimed a share, but defendant denied his claim on the ground that he had not advanced any capital. The contention was made by the plaintiff that it was he who negotiated both the favorable purchase and sale of the limits, and that it had been agreed that he should receive a percentage of the profits. His Lordship Justice MacMahon gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff, allowing him \$3,350 and costs.

Messrs. D. & J. Ritchie & Co., of Newcastle, N. B., are having their mills and yards fitted up with electric light. The dynamo and entire installation for about 200 lights is now being put in by John Starr, Son & Co., Ltd., the electrical engineers and contractors of Halifax, N. S., under the superintendence of Mr. George C. Siebert, one of their best experts.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. W. Hellemis, a pioneer Canadian lumberman, died at St. Catharines, Ont., last month, at the age of 64 years.

Mr. J. W. Scatcherd, the well-known lumber dealer at Buffalo, was one of the judges at the recent horse show in Toronto.

The death is announced at Shawville, Que., of W. Patrick Maloney, who for a number of years was engaged in lumbering.

Mr. Robert Armstrong, who has been head sawyer at Dundas and Flavelle's saw mill at Lindsay, Ont., accepted a similar position with Sadler & Co. at St. Catharines.

Mr. John White, ex-M.P. for Halton county, died at Milton, Ont., a fortnight ago. Deceased came to Canada in 1823, and carried on an extensive lumber business for many years.

Mr. Wm. Creswell, who for a number of years has been foreman for M. M. Boyd & Co., of Bobcaygeon, was removed to British Columbia, where the firm owns extensive timber limits. It is probable he may reside there permanently.

The news of the sad death of Mr. W. C. King, of the well-known firm of G. G. & W. C. King, lumber operators, Chipman, N. B., was learned with regret. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and was a brother of Senator King.

Mr. Henry W. Miller died at St. John, N. B., on the 15th ultimo. Deceased was born in 1826, and entered the lumber business when quite young, in which occupation he remained until within a year of the time of his death. His first interests were at Chamcook and E. worth. About forty years ago he removed to St. John, where he formed a partnership with C. F. Woodman, under the firm name of Miller & Woodman.

PROTECTION FOR MAGNOLIA METAL.

The Magnolia Metal Company, of New York, writes under date of May 11 as follows:

We desire to inform you that the firm of Sugden, Pound & Wagner, of London (former selling agents for Magnolia Metal in Europe, and who traded under the name of the Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Co. of Great Britain by special permission of our company), have been dispossessed of their agency by the English courts, and that our London office and our foreign business are now under the management of Mr. Chas. B. Miller, the president of this company. We beg also to inform you that Sugden, Pound & Wagner were recently perpetually enjoined, together with the Atlas Metal Co., Limited, London, John Sugden, Max Wagner, Arthur George Brown, the Globe Engineering Co., Ltd., of Manchester, the Atlas Bronze Co., Limited, and the Atlas Bronze Co., from continuing the fraudulent business of making anti-friction metal and branding it with the trade mark of the Magnolia Metal Company, of New York, and their ingots, marking the boxes in which the metal is packed "Made in the United States," and others deceiving and imposing upon purchasers of anti-friction metal in Great Britain and Europe. Justice Collins has in this case, and gave judgment against Sugden, Wagner, Brown, the Globe Engineering Co., Ltd., and others selling counterfeit goods and deceiving the public by representing that the goods they sold were made in the United States by the Magnolia Metal Co.

An appeal was taken from the injunction above referred to. This appeal was tried before the Court of Appeals, Lord Esher presiding, and the perpetual injunction granted by Justice Collins was confirmed. It was in the trial that Lord Esher denounced the action of the parties above named, and characterized their performance as "a disgusting fraud."

It has come to our notice that parties in this country have attempted to perpetrate a similar fraud, and we now have one western firm in the courts over this matter and we desire through your columns to warn the engineers and the general public, users of anti-friction metal against these fraudulent attempts to pirate and appropriate the use of our trade marks and name of our metal.

Every bar of Magnolia Metal bears the steel stamp of the magnolia flower and the impression of the steel "Patented June 3rd, 1890" and "Manufactured in the United States, with the exception of the metal manufactured by this company in Russia, which bears the stamp of the magnolia flower and the words "Manufactured in Russia."

The Greco-Turkish war, the Cuban insurrection, and the sealing question are the principal topics covered by the May Review of Reviews, in editorials, special articles and magazine and book reviews, together with cartoons and other illustrations.

Mr. T. H. Hoskins, writing to Garden and Fern takes the stand that there is to-day more and better standing timber in New England than ever before in the lumbering was commenced. Many, he says, see a fear that the forests are being robbed for the manufacture of wood pulp. Observations, however, will show that poplar trees of the best size for wood pulp can be grown in a very few years, six to ten, and I think it will not be long before the growing of such wood will become a regular and profitable business on our rocky mountain farms.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR DRYING LUMBER.

Messrs. W. C. Edwards and Company, of Rockland, and Mr. E. C. Whitney, of the St. Anthony Lumber Company, of Ottawa, are now having constructed at their works modern plants for the purpose of drying lumber under the well-known Emerson patent automatic compression moist air system. The same spirit which has been characteristic of Mr. Edwards and Mr. Whitney, for having everything the most complete, seems to have decidedly expressed itself when selecting the equipment for their drying plants, which possess many new and novel features.

The trucks for conveying the lumber through the dryer are of a new design, having a great capacity for their weight, each car having eight wheels, with hardened steel roller bearings. The frame of car being entirely of steel, it is not affected by the heat, and is so arranged as to give four supports to the lumber, keeping it straight through the process of drying.

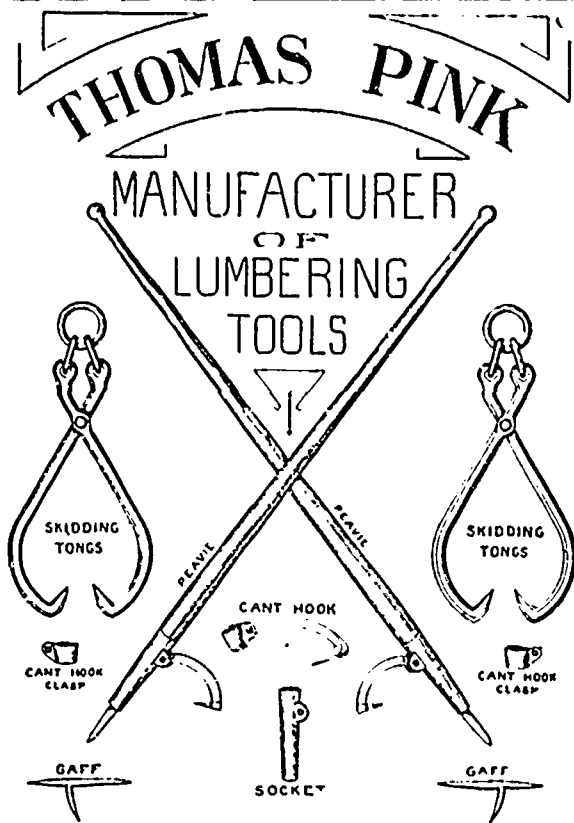
The steam equipment is of the most substantial character, arranged for heating either by exhaust or live steam, and rests on an iron base, and is perfectly insulated from the building. The tracks through the dryer are secured to iron stands every 2 feet, which holds the track firm and in alignment, at the same time allowing for expansion, and doing away entirely with the wooden track supports, which soon dry out and often cause disastrous fires. The kiln houses, owing to the moist air process, are always wet, entirely overcoming any liability of fire being started spontaneously. It is claimed that with this process of drying the strength of the lumber is not impaired or the lumber baked, and while the lumber is greatly reduced in weight in a remarkably short time, it produces no evil effects which are characteristic in general kiln drying, and the color of the lumber remains the same as newly air-dried stock.

The Reliance Dry Kiln Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., who are the manufacturers of this equipment for Messrs. Edwards and Whitney, would be pleased to give any information desired to manufacturers who are interested in lumber drying.

SLABBING FOR THE GANG.

A MINNEAPOLIS sawyer, in an interview with a representative of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, says: "In slabbing for the gang, there is a very important point which is not given sufficient attention. If you stand and watch a circular saw in operation, especially in sawing up cants, you will appreciate my remarks. Most all logs taper from one end to the other, and it is not always practicable to begin sawing from the butt. Tough knots and limbs are the rule rather than the exception. When the circular goes up against the uneven side of a log, it has a decided tendency to spring against the outside rim, and the pressure prevents it from coming back to a perpendicular position. I have seen circulars, when in operation, vary 1 1/2 inches from the centre. While a hand will deviate from its course fully as readily as a circular, its construction compels it to almost immediately swerve back in the other direction and resume its regular course. These facts have to be taken into consideration by the sawyer, and when he is operating a circular he is compelled to take off generous slabs, not only to ensure perfect lumber, but also to protect the saw. Where I am now engaged the orders are to get out every board that will measure four feet long and four inches wide, and by judicious slabbing much of this class of lumber is saved which would otherwise go into the refuse pile."

The Campbell Logging Co., New Westminster, B. C., is being incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000.



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CANNED FRUITS 2 lb., 3 lb. and Gallon Tins.

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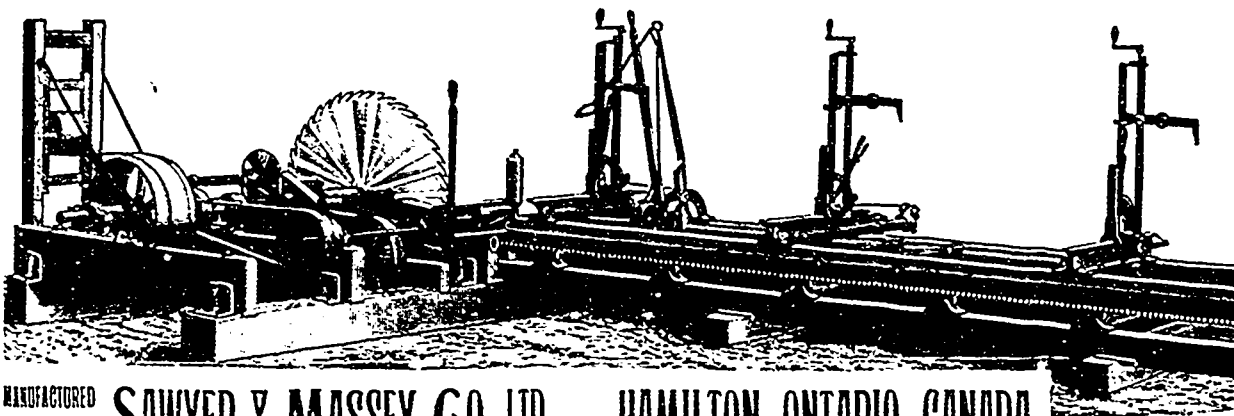
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MONTREAL

A SYLVAN ROMANCE.

WHEN first he cedar she was so spruce and cherry that he began to (sigh) cypress his heart and pine for her.

He said: "I want to ash yew a question."

"You'd butternut," she replied.

He rose and took her palm in his.

"Oak-um!" he said. "Do not make me a weeping Will, O! Let us orange to be a-hem! locked together.

Suddenly he 'elder in his arms.

Only one thoroughly bass wood peach on any pear, tho' these are so pop(u)lar yew pine for news.

I can only say they have been olive for each

other ever since that date.—Louis Campbell Barter, in Saturday Night.

AN APPLE TREE'S FREAK.

AN exchange says: A certain Road Island greening apple tree, in an orchard near Lake Erie, last year produced ordinary fruit on the northeast side, while that on the southwest half was of a mixed character, each apple being partly a greening and partly a Talman sweet. The two varieties appeared in sections for the most part corresponding with the carpels.

In some examples three sections, or three-fifths of the apple, were greening, and two-fifths

Talman sweet, while in others the proportions were reversed. In others one-fifth was greening and in others the proportion was smaller yet. The different parts were in most cases easily distinguished by the color and by the greater protuberance of the greening, as forming a part of a larger apple, and the flavors of the different parts was as distinctly those of different apples as if they had grown on separate trees. The line of separation, though not very definite, in most cases corresponded with divisions between the carpels, and ran to the summit of the apple, except that a small part around the summit seemed in every case to be greening.

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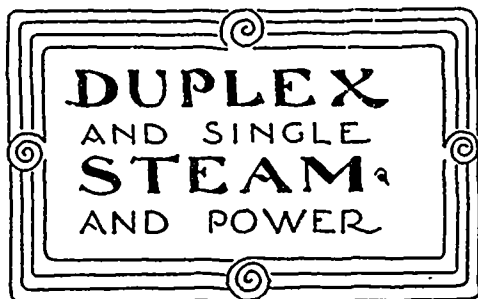
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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

(Regular Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

TIMBER manufacturers generally view the outlook for a good season's business very hopefully, and if the shipments to foreign countries for the first four months can be taken as any criterion, they are not likely to be disappointed. In that period nearly forty vessels sailed for foreign ports loaded with lumber, six going to Delagoa Bay, South Africa, eight to the United Kingdom, and six to Australia. Several others are now loading at the different ports.

Much interest has been taken by the lumber trade in the legislation which has been obtained to provide for the grading of lumber. The bill was introduced in the House by Mr. R. P. Rithet, who is largely interested in the Chemainus mill, and passed with little opposition. The chief provisions are as follows:

Whereas it is desirable to provide some definite mode of ascertaining the grades of lumber exported to foreign markets and determining upon the qualifications and fitness of persons to act as surveyors of lumber: Therefore,

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Lumber Inspection Act, 1897."

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a board of lumber commissioners, to consist of not more than four persons, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

5. Any person desiring to obtain a certificate of competency as a surveyor of lumber shall file an application with the secretary, setting out his name, age, place of residence and qualification for appointment, and shall also with such application lodge with the secretary the sum of five dollars.

8. The board may (subject to the approval of the appointee by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council) appoint a fit person, well skilled and practically acquainted with the export lumber trade of the province, to be inspector of lumber surveyors, who shall supervise and control the surveyors.

14. Surveyors shall be remunerated by the persons who may employ their services, but should an inspector be appointed as provided in this Act, the board shall have power to levy dues on all lumber exported by sea from the province of British Columbia, for the purpose of creating a fund to be used in paying the said inspector's salary and the other expenses. Such dues, however, shall not in any case exceed two and one-half cents per thousand feet board measure, and the amount of dues payable in respect of any lumber shall be collected by the surveyor and remitted to the secretary of the board.

The new drying kiln at the Royal City Mills having been completed, the company is now building a fine large addition to the mill. In this wing will be sawn the lumber to be used in making salmon boxes. This part of the business is assuming large proportions, and this year, with an expected increased salmon pack, there will be an extra large number of cases required by the canneries.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., May 18, 1897.

RAILS FOR TRAMWAYS

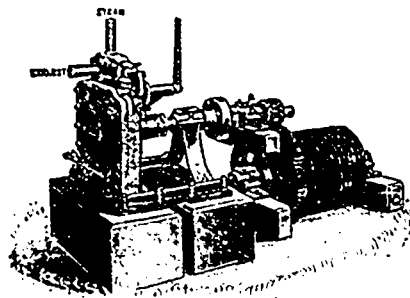
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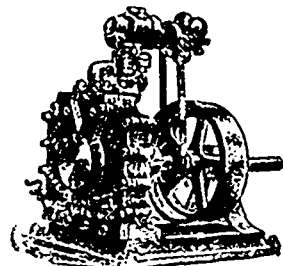


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Mill men who have used other makes of Steam Feeds comment favorably on the economical use of steam of our feed over others.
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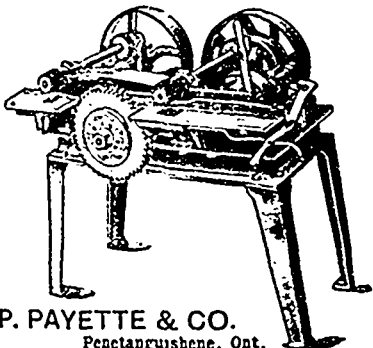
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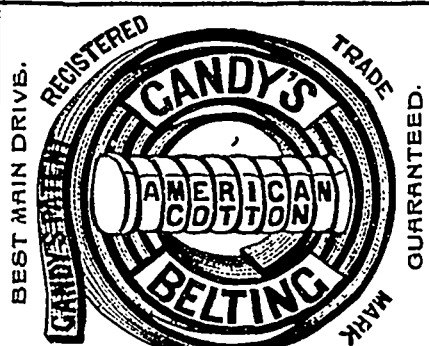
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REASONS,

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Being instructions to filers on the care of large band saw blades used in the manufacture of lumber.

A book filled with valuable information on the care of band saws. Giving the reasons for breaking; analyzing each reason; giving instructions to dispense with the causes as laid down in each reason; and full details on filing and brazing. The proper styles of hammers to use are illustrated and described, and views of blades showing the blows of the different styles of hammers form an important part of the illustrations. Improper and unequal tension are then treated, and the manner of properly setting irregular teeth is described. In connection with the treatise is a history of the invention, manufacture and use of the saw from its origin to the present time. The work in whole makes an accumulation of information such as has never before been published.

The book is printed on fine paper, good clear type, and is handsomely and substantially bound in cloth. It will be sent to any address on receipt of the price, ONE DOLLAR.

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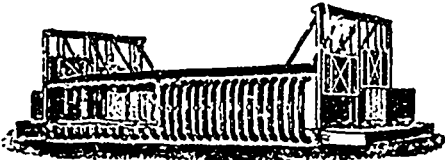
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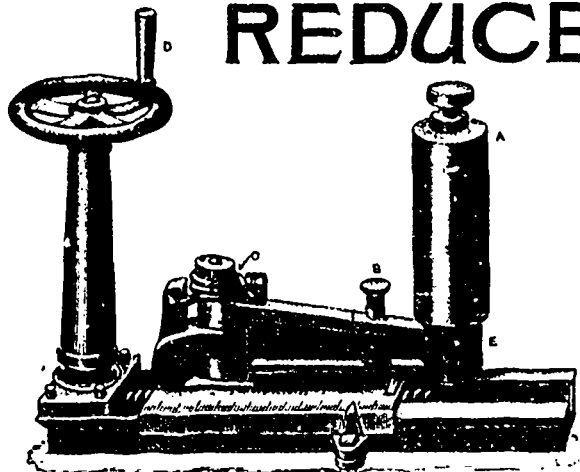
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Wood Split Pulleys

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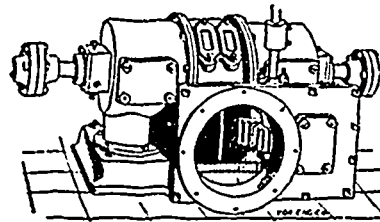
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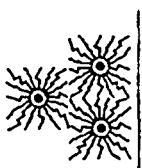
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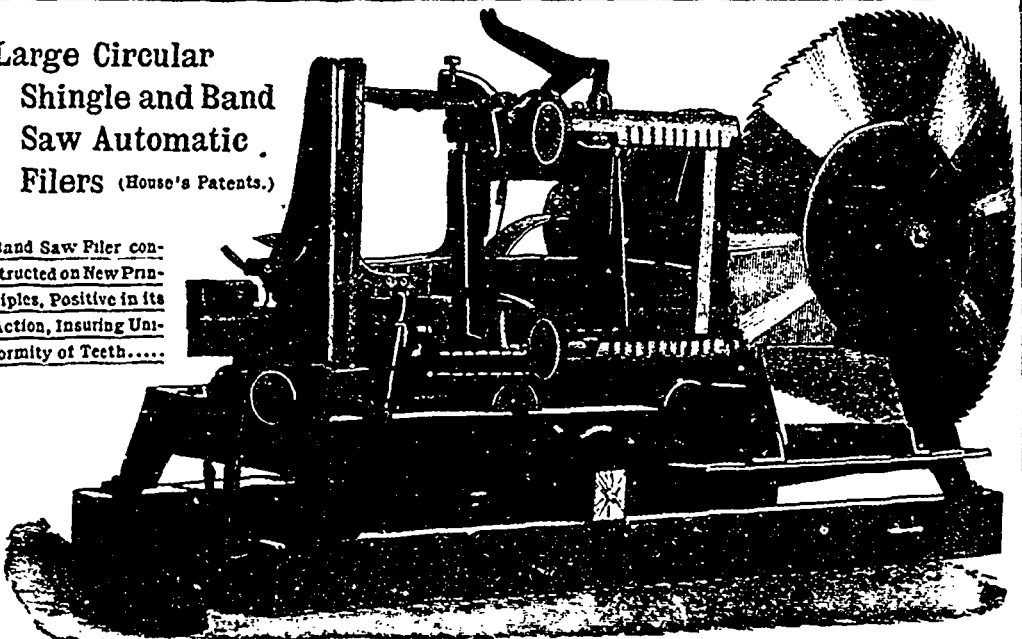
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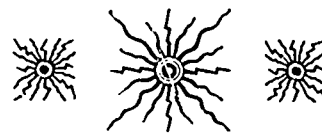
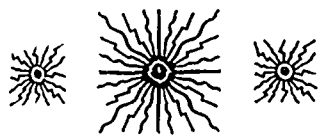
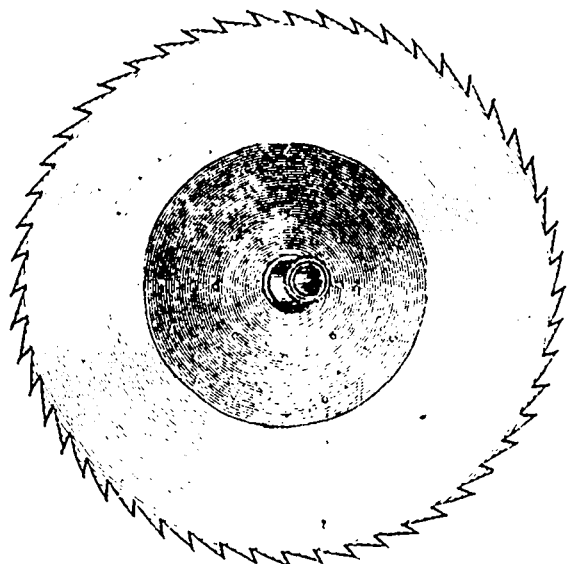
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There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. All such Claims are FALSE, as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the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

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

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

Yours very truly, JAMES MCKINLAY.

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

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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.

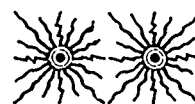
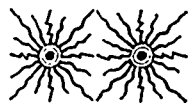
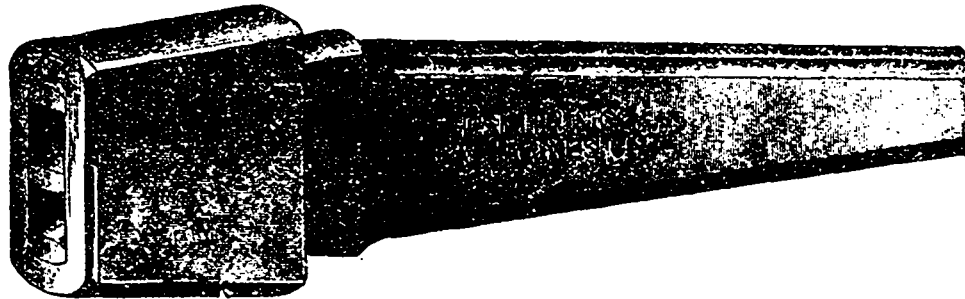
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GENTS,—In reply to your letter asking me how I liked the 62" SIMONDS Saw, I must say in all my experience I never had a saw stand up to its work like the one purchased from you last month. Having used saws for the last 22 years, and tried different 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.

The "Leader" Saw Swage



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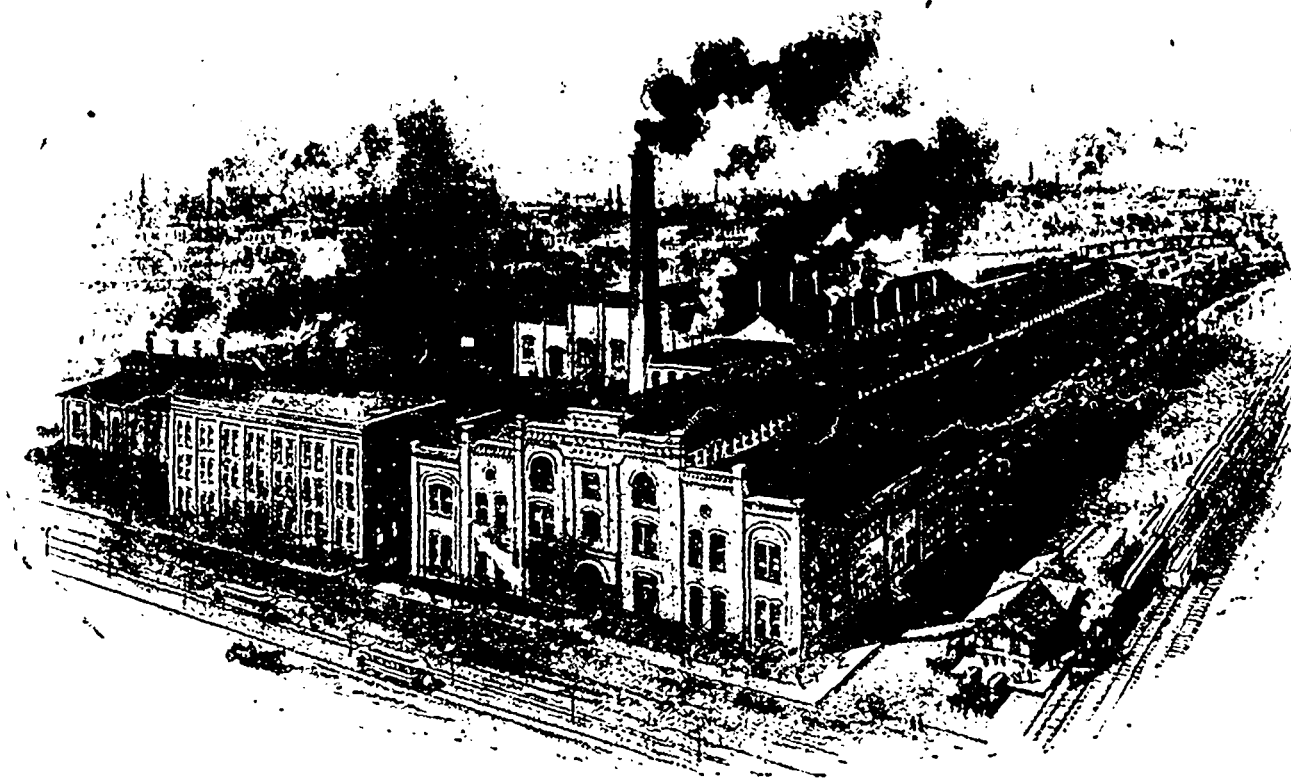
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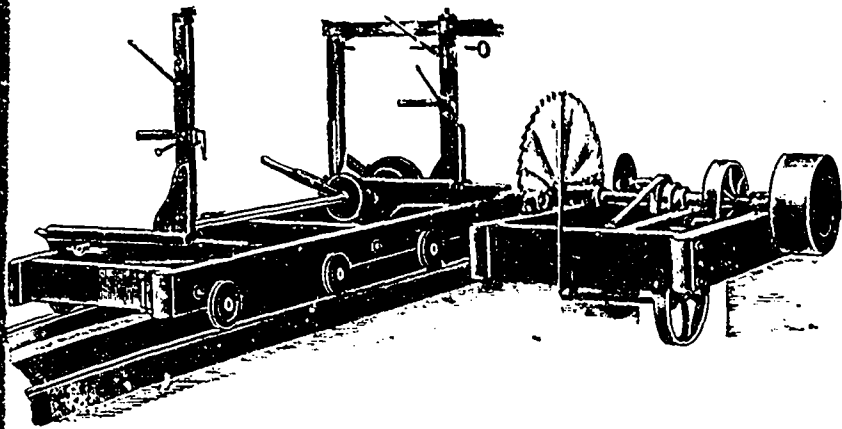
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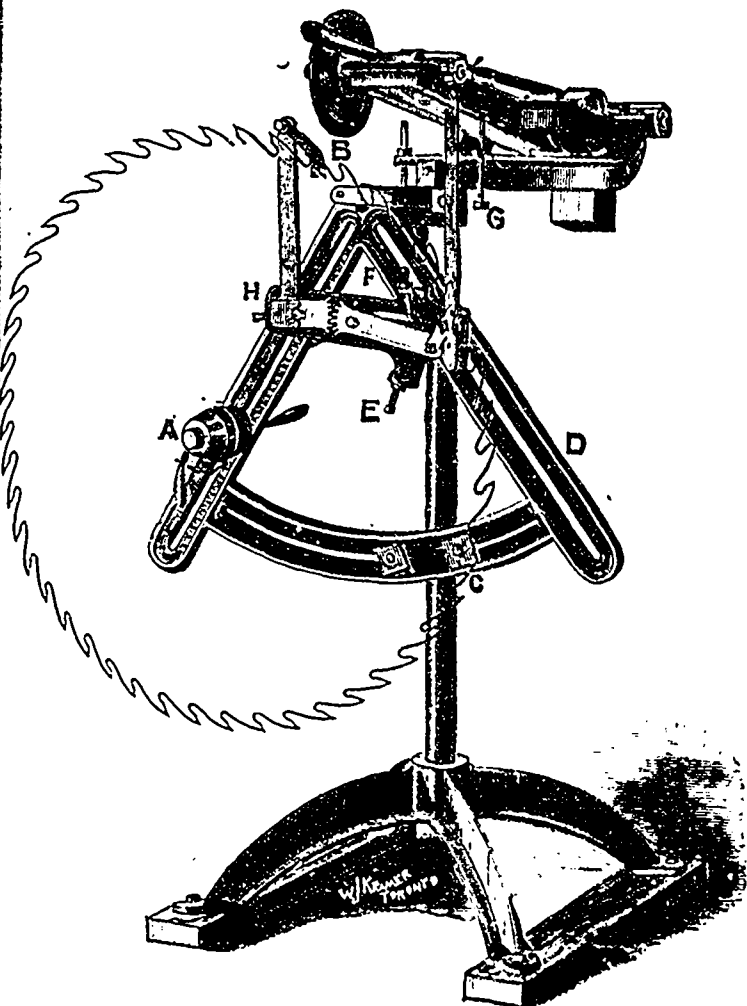
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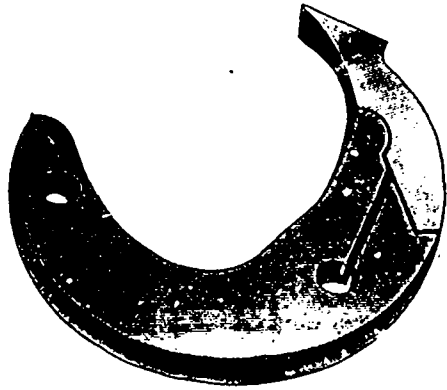


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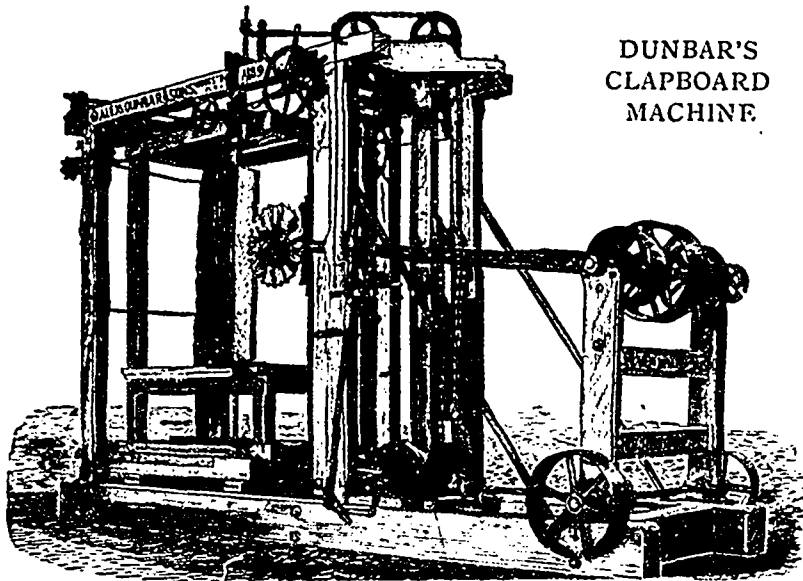
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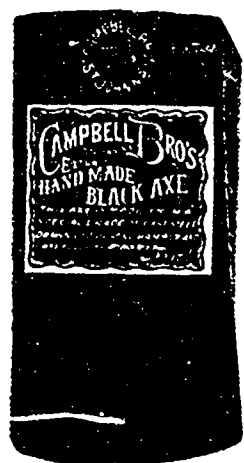
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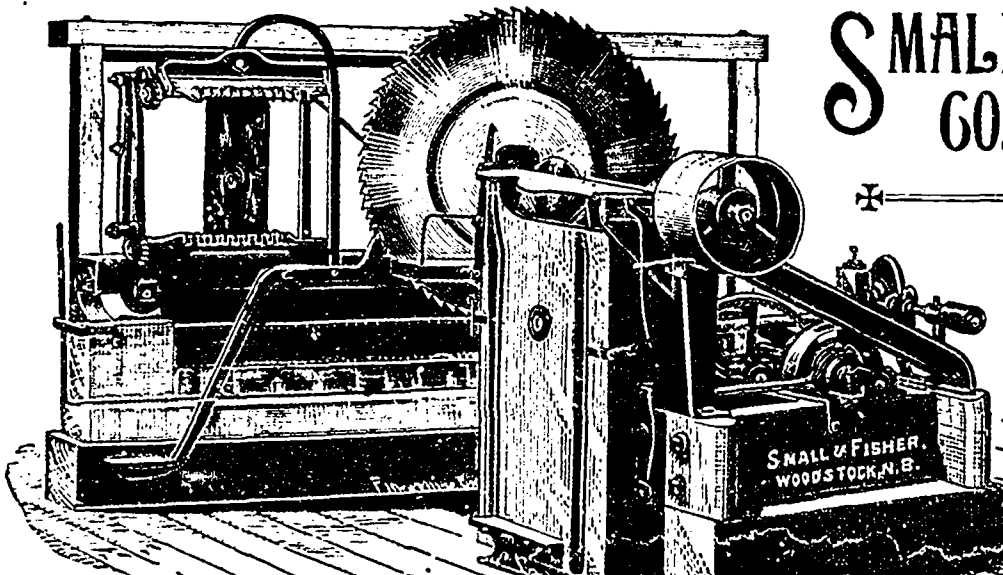
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