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WOODWORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER, 1897

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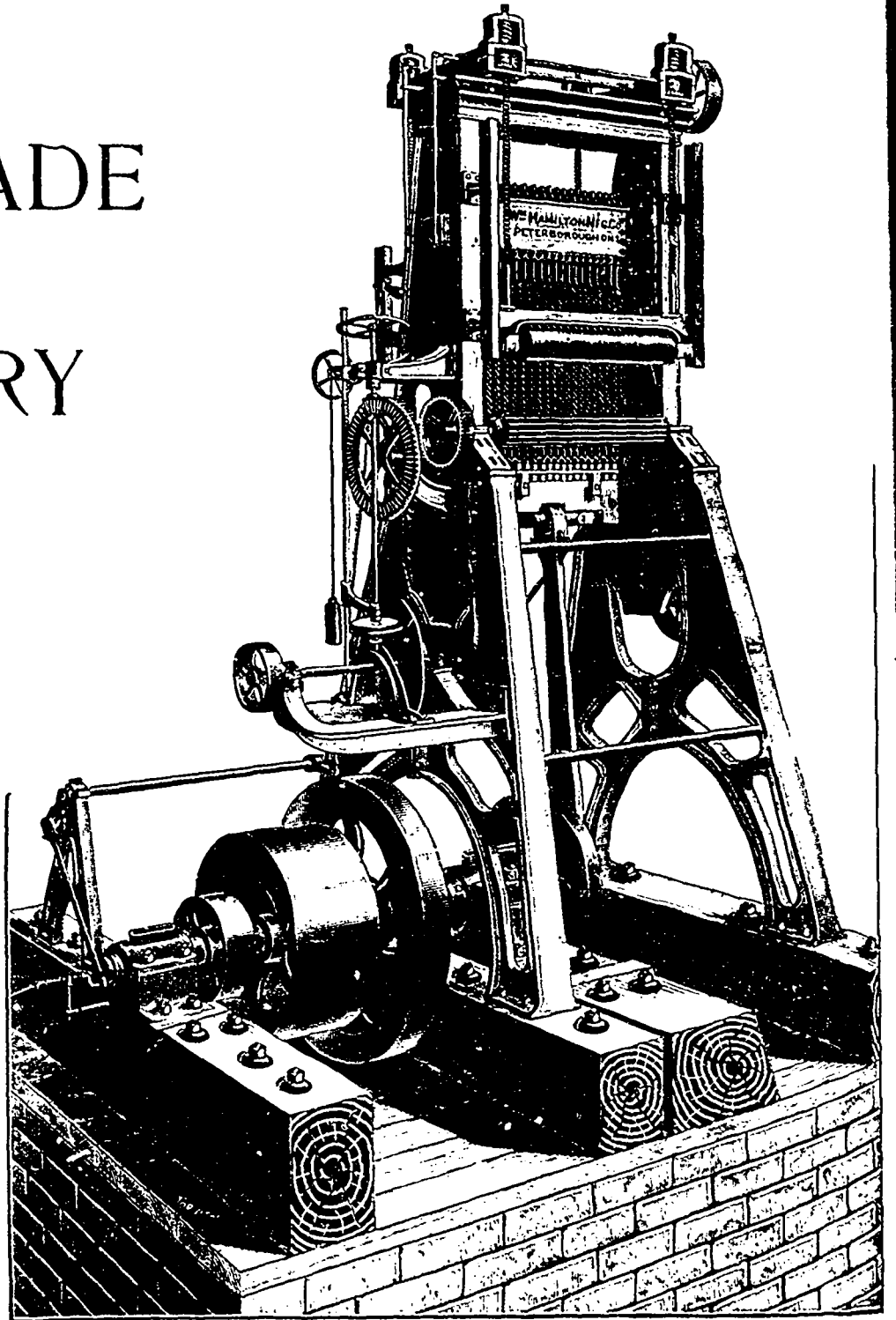
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# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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## PROMINENT OTTAWA LUMBERMAN.

At the convention of lumbermen held in Toronto in August last, at which a resolution was passed requesting the Ontario government to provide that all timber cut on crown lands should be manufactured within the province, a strong opponent to the measure was Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., of whom we present a portrait herewith.

Mr. Edwards is one of the most influential lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley. He is a son of the late William Edwards, a native of Portsmouth, England, who came to Canada about the year 1820.

The subject of our sketch was born in the township of Clarence, Ontario, in the year 1844, and educated at the Ottawa grammar school. At the age of 19 years he was employed by Cameron & Edwards, lumbermen, of Thurso, Quebec, with whom he remained until 1868, when he joined in partnership with Mr. James Wood and built a small steam saw mill at Rockland, on the Ottawa river, under the firm name of W. C. Edwards & Co. This was the foundation of his present extensive business. From the beginning the company met with success, and in 1871 they were joined by Cameron & Edwards, of Thurso. A larger mill was then erected, and the business gradually expanded, until in 1875 fire visited the locality, destroying the entire premises, including mills, docks, buildings, plant, and, indeed, everything pertaining to the establishment, besides a large stock of lumber. The circumstance was particularly unfortunate in view of the fact that less than one-third of the loss was covered by insurance.

Probably inspired by the success attained in the past, the firm set to work to rebuild, and in the following spring a new mill was in operation. Previous to opening mills at Rockland only two or three houses were located there, but to-day the village has a population of about 2,000.

At New Edinburgh the firm of W. C. Edwards & Co. also have extensive mills, including planing mills, etc. Mr. Edwards has continued as sole manager of the firm's business, and, as indicated by the rapid growth, he has been eminently successful. Although the management of such an extensive concern necessitates his close personal attention, Mr. Edwards has found time to attend to public affairs. In the year 1882 he was unsuccessful in contesting for his present seat at the Dominion election, but was returned as the representative for Russell in 1878. The election was declared void, and a new election was held the following spring, with the same result. He was again re-elected at the general elections in 1891 and 1896. Mr. Edwards is a Liberal, and is recognized as an influential member of the party.

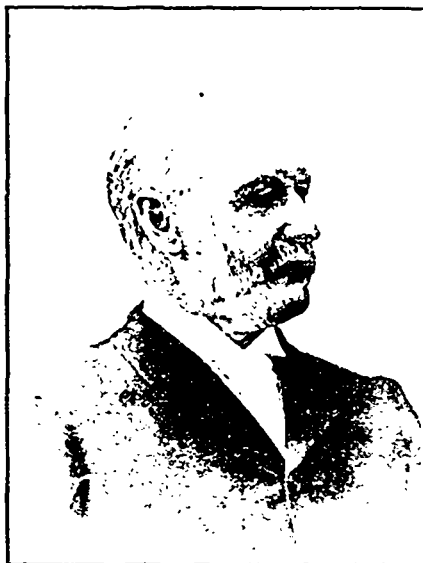
In 1866 Mr. Edwards formed the Thurso In-

fantry Company, and for three years was captain. He has been Justice of the Peace, Reeve of Rockland, and president of the County of Russell Agricultural Society, in which connection he has done considerable towards the improvement of stock and the general advancement of agriculture.

## NEW TIMBER REGULATIONS.

On Tuesday, September 21st, a meeting of the Ontario Cabinet was held, at which alien labor clauses were added to the crown timber regulations, by which United States owners of Canadian timber limits will be compelled to employ Canadian workmen in cutting the timber. The full text of the recommendation presented to the Council by the Commissioner of Crown Lands is as follows:

"No timber licensee or holder of a permit engaged in cutting, taking or removing sawlogs or



MR. W. C. EDWARDS.

timber upon or from the lands of the Crown, or driving, floating or towing the same in Canadian waters, and no other person, firm or company engaged in or about any such work under the authority or with the assent of such licensee or holder of a permit, shall employ or engage, or permit to be employed or engaged in any capacity whatever in and about or in connection with such cutting, removing, driving, floating or towing in Canadian waters any person who is not a resident of or domiciled in Canada, except the following persons, viz., the agent or manager having charge or supervision of the entire lumbering operations carried on by any person, firm or company within the province of Ontario, the head bookkeeper or accountant under such agent or manager, and one estimator or explorer for each operation, unless under special permission of the Commissioner of Crown Lands expressed in writing.

"Should any such holder of a timber license or permit who is cutting, taking or removing logs

or timber upon or from the lands of the Crown, or any person by his or their authority or assent, employ or permit to be employed in his lumbering operations, either by himself or his agent or contractor, any person who is not a resident of the Dominion of Canada or domiciled therein other than is above excepted, then his license or permit, as the case may be, shall be suspended and held in abeyance, and shall not again be issued until so directed by order in Council, and then only upon such terms and conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may impose; and all timber and sawlogs cut on territory included in the license or permit shall be deemed to have been cut in trespass, and shall be subject to seizure and to the penalties provided and applicable to timber cut in trespass by any act of the Legislature or by any regulation.

"Where the tug used in towing any logs or timber is registered in or as of the United States nothing herein shall prevent the employment by the person using such tug of the captain, engineer or firemen thereof.

"All horses, cattle, sleighs, and all provisions, pork, flour, tea, and all tools and hardware, such as chains, axes, saws, and all tools, supplies or material of any kind whatsoever required or used in connection with the taking out of sawlogs or timber cut upon Crown lands, shall be purchased in Canada.

"Should any holder of a timber license or permit purchase, either by himself or his agent or contractor, supplies to be used in connection with the cutting of timber upon license lands in the province of Ontario outside of the Dominion of Canada, except under permission of the Commissioner of Crown Lands expressed in writing, then his license or permit, as the case may be, shall be suspended or placed in abeyance as aforesaid; and all timber and sawlogs cut on territory included in them shall be deemed to have been cut in trespass, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided in paragraph 2 of these regulations in the case of logs or timber cut in trespass."

## CREOSOTING TIMBER.

When in St. John, N. B., recently, the Minister of Public Works was waited upon by a delegation from the Natural Historical Society of New Brunswick. The delegation drew the attention of the Minister to the desirability of establishing in the Dominion a plant for creosoting timber. The creosoted lumber used in the construction of public works in the maritime provinces is at present imported from the United States at a large expense. The process, too, by which this timber is treated is not reliable, and the delegation recommended the Boulton process and the use of native timber. Mr. Tarte promised to take the matter into consideration.

MR. J. W. CRAWFORD.

THE residence and saw mill shown in the accompanying illustration is owned by Mr. J. W. Crawford, of Durham, Ont., one of our enterprising lumber manufacturers. Mr. Crawford is a native of Scotland, and first saw the light of day on October 21st, 1848, his birth-place being Aberdeenshire. When a boy of seven he removed



RESIDENCE AND SAW MILL OF MR. J. W. CRAWFORD, DURHAM, ONT.

with his family to Canada, and in 1870 engaged in the saw milling business at Aberdeen. A few years later he removed to Durham, erecting his present mill, to which has been added a sash and door factory, planing and shingle mill. The saw mill is equipped with modern machinery, and has a daily capacity of 20,000 feet. Power is supplied by a Cowan & Co. 45 h. p. engine and boiler. Mr. Crawford has built up quite an extensive trade. In local affairs he has always taken an active interest, and has served as councillor for several years.

BAND VS. CIRCULAR SAW.

THE band saw is adapted to the needs of saw-mills which are of a permanent character only, and consequently there is an enormous number of the smaller class of portable, or semi-portable, mills which have never considered the adoption of the band, but even among the substantial and permanent mills it is the minority only which have adopted that log-cutting machine that has come to take first rank in the public estimation and in saw-mill discussion, says the Timberman. We do not know what the proportion may be, but presume it would not be an exaggeration to say that there are five circular mills running to one band mill, in saw-mills of standard construction.

It is an interesting question why the band mill during the ten or fifteen years that it has been making such headway during which time most of the mills in the country have been rebuilt in whole or in part has not come into exclusive possession of the field, if all the claims of its advocates are well founded. These claims are based on two vitally important points—economy of material and better quality of product. As to the first claim there can be no question as to the fact, except when it be compared with the gang. The gang mill, if properly operated, is as economical as the band, though with a disadvantage in many classes of material that there is no chance to improve the grade of the product by turning the log or cant. As far as perfection of manufacture is concerned, there is more divergence of opinion.

The fact seems to be that there is more than mere prejudice resisting innovation more than a mere clinging to old methods. That the band mill is a more expensive machine than the circular is one point which must be taken into con-

sideration. It requires a greater expense to keep it up, and a higher degree of skill on the part of the filers and sawyers, and, in the third place, there is a legitimate question as to its economy when cutting small and cheap logs.

No one will deny that on large or costly logs the band mill is the only machine that should be used, and that to employ a circular for such a purpose means wanton waste of material. But there comes a point where, as logs decrease in size, and perhaps in quality, the circular is the more economical. There is no chance for argument in the proposition that for large logs the band mill is the more rapid producer, for the reason that it cuts almost as fast in the largest-sized logs as it does in the smallest. If the logs run two

or three, or even four, to the thousand, the band mill will unquestionably show as great as, and even greater, capacity than the circular.



MR. JOHN CAREW.

In logs that run two or less to the thousand, the advantage of the band in point of capacity is a great one; but when you come down to logs that run ten or more to the thousand, that are perhaps only ten to fourteen inches in diameter, the circular is unquestionably the more rapid machine.

There are a good many lumber manufacturers, and among them some of the best in the country, who insist that for any class of work—no matter how small or cheap the grade or defective the logs may be—the band saw is the proper machine; but, considering its slower speed on this class of work, and its higher cost to buy and maintain, there must be a point where the advantages and disadvantages balance each other, and below which the circular is the more profitable machine.

The capacity of the band on large logs was demonstrated not long ago by the Burns Lumber Co., at Sattes, W. Va. On Saturday, June 12th,

a trial run of ten hours resulted in a production of 133,277 feet of poplar lumber, of which 9,741 was inch, 21,840 feet one and one-half inch, and 81,696 feet two inch. This product was claimed to have been perfectly manufactured, and, considering that fact, the proprietors of the mill believe that the run was the best ever made. Yet that production was not the largest as a mere matter of record, for considerably larger outputs have been made in ten hours, though, perhaps, not of perfectly manufactured stock.

It is evident that the capabilities of the band mill have not, until a recent time, been thoroughly appreciated and developed; and yet it seems probable that to a certain extent it has been put to uses for which it is not well adapted.

SAW MILL OF MR. JOHN CAREW, LINDSAY, ONTARIO.

WHEN in Lindsay recently a representative of THE LUMBERMAN visited the establishment of Mr. John Carew, who owns one of the many complete saw mills with which the province of Ontario is possessed, and of which the accompanying illustration gives a fair idea.

Mr. Carew manufactures all kinds of lumber, lath, shingles, pickets, etc. The business has been established seven years and occupies a large frame building 70x30 ft., with a wing 30x24 ft., all two storeys in height, with a brick engine house 36x24 ft. The mill is fitted with the usual saw mill machinery, with facilities for an output of twenty thousand feet of lumber per day, and in the shingle department the output averages 25,000 per day.

The grounds in connection with the mill cover an area of four acres on the west side of the river bank. Mr. Carew's trade extends over a large section of the Dominion, and he is also a very extensive exporter, shipping largely to the United States and other foreign markets.

Mr. Carew gives employment to about 35 hands, and his establishment is one of the important factors of the industrial interests of Lindsay. He is also part owner of the steamer Beaver, which is used for towing logs from



SAW MILL OF MR. JOHN CAREW, LINDSAY, ONT.

different points on the river and lake to the mill.

Mr. Carew is a Canadian by birth, and has resided in Lindsay for upwards of thirty years, having been in the lumber and wood business for five years previous to branching out into his present enterprise.

**THE ST. JOHN EXHIBITION.**

By far the most important and successful exhibition held in the maritime provinces is that of St. John, N. B. This year it surpassed all previous records, both in attendance and attractiveness of the exhibits. Our representative sends the following particulars of exhibits in which readers of this journal are likely to be interested:

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, of Fredericton, N. B., had on view their celebrated Dunbar shingle machine, which attracted the attention of mill men.

On the lower floor the exhibit of the Small & Fisher Company, of Woodstock, N. B., was to be found. It consisted of three of their celebrated shingle machines, a rotary saw mill, and drag and circular sawing machines.

Fowler & Rankin, St. John, N. B., had a full line of axes on view.

The exhibit of the Robb Engineering Company was in charge of Mr. J. F. Porter, and included one of the company's well-known 40 horse power side crank engines, which are now being used extensively in saw-mills and wood-working factories and for electrical purposes.

The A. B. McLean Company, of St. John, exhibited a full line of mill supplies, including leather and rubber belting. This company are agents for the Beardmore Belting Company, of Toronto, and the Boston Belting Company, of Boston.

Water Wilson & Sons, of St. John, had a fine display of hand, circular, inserted tooth and gang saws.

The Lawton Saw Company had an exhibit of saws and rubber belting. They exhibited a gang saw, made for Messrs. E. D. Davison & Son, of Bridgewater, N. S. It is one of the thinnest gang saws used. Samples of tree saws, which are now largely used by lumbermen instead of axes, were shown.

The many lines of goods manufactured by the James Robertson Company made an attractive exhibit. The articles of interest to lumbermen included a nicely arranged cone of belting, which they sell in connection with their line of mill supplies. On the wall in the rear was a sample of their saw manufactures, which served as a very pretty background for the floor exhibits, comprising chisel-tooth saws in three sizes of teeth, patent edgers, lath bolters, etc., some of which the company have running with great satisfaction in all provinces of the Dominion. Solid tooth circular saws for all purposes; gang saws, cross-cut for one man or two, for log-cutting or tree felling, with all the different styles of teeth which the experience of the users of such goods has suggested as best suited to the conditions; concave or head cutting saws, groovers, bench saws, dado saws, buck saws, drag saws and hay cutting knives are also shown. Mr. P. McMichael is manager of the St. John branch.

A varied display of goods was made by Waring, White & Co., of St. John, one of the chief attractions being a miniature high speed, centre crank engine in motion, with automatic governor, also a miniature lathe. There were also shown an edger for portable mills, a double gear rotary dog, with head block and skid, Rich saw grinder, Ross lathe and packet mills, propellers, etc.

The exhibit of Campbell Bros., St. John, was one of the best ever made in their line of goods. It consisted of all kinds of chopping axes, broad axes, adzes, chisels, picks, slicers, hatchets, carriage springs and axles. The firm state that they find an increasing demand for their axes, on account of the manner in which they withstand frosty weather. They say lumbermen are willing to pay a slight advance for a good axe, and in selling their hand-made black axe they feel confident their customers are getting the best value. Their axes are made similar to machine made, but in drawing the bitt (or steel) a hand hammer and sledge are used instead of trip or steam hammer, and in this way the steel is refined and is much stronger. They had an axe on exhibition, taken out of stock, with which they had cut iron bars one-half inch diameter, as easy as if it were lead, without the least injury. There has been a number of American manufacturers trying to introduce axes in the maritime provinces, but lumbermen are afraid they will not stand when frost comes. Messrs. Campbell Bros. find their trade ahead of last year, and they are shipping a larger number to Quebec and Ontario every year.

**ACTION OF THE MICHIGAN DEPUTATION CRITICIZED.**

The Detroit News thus humorously refers to the recent interview of Michigan lumbermen with the Ontario government:

"If our Ontario cousins had any keen sense of humor, they would highly appreciate the visit of Michigan gentlemen to their capital yesterday. A deputation of Yankee lumbermen, who would be doing a manufacturing business in the Dominion if their government would let them, headed by ex-Governor Rich, and composed of such men as Thomas Pitts, Albert Pack, Frank Gilchrist, W. Churchill, Dwight Cutler, and so forth, presented themselves at the foot of the throne in Toronto, so to speak, and humbly asked the Ontario government to save them from the cruel persecutions of their own beneficent government at Washington. Their own representatives in congress assembled specially and extraordinarily for this very purpose, passed a law a month or so ago, which may be paraphrased thus:

'An act to forbid and prevent citizens of the United States from deriving any profit from the natural wealth of other nations: Be it enacted that no citizen of the United States owning timber lands in the Dominion of Canada shall, after having shaped the lumber from the trees of the Canadian forests, import the same, or any part of the same, into the United States.'

"In justice to the good senator from the state to which these orators belong, it is well to state that Mr. Burrows and the government of which he is an humble part were not moved in exacting this law by any feelings of hostility to any of their own citizens. The theory was to make the foreigners squirm while paying our taxes. No stone was left unturned by the lumbermen of Michigan owning pine lands in the Dominion to prevent the perpetration of the outrage by their own government. Their last recourse now is to apply in all humility to the government at which their own government designed to strike. If the Canadians will kindly permit them to bring their logs unsawed to this country, they can thereby escape in a measure the evil consequences of the vicious legislation which their own representatives in Congress were chiefly instrumental in bringing about. The formal request was preferred yesterday, and it is recorded that the Ontario Cabinet permitted the American gentlemen to retire without indicating to them what their views on the subject really are. Possibly the American visitor who lingered on the threshold of the Parliament building may have caught the echoes of the remark within, 'It is a long road that has no turn.'"

**THE LUMBERMEN'S REQUISITION.**

The following is a copy of the paper read before the Ontario government by Mr. John Bertram, on behalf of the committee appointed at the convention in Toronto:

"I have the honor to join with my colleagues in this matter in presenting to your honorable body the copy of a resolution passed by a numerously attended meeting of the lumbermen, held at Toronto on the 19th ult. The resolution sets forth that by the action of the United States government a duty of \$2 per thousand feet shall be levied on lumber entering the United States, while saw logs are entered free. This, as a matter of course, would greatly encourage the saving of Canadian logs in the United States, and correspondingly discourage sawing in Canada. It is obvious that the authors of this legislation feared that the government of Canada would, for the purpose of protecting a valuable industry, place an export duty of a similar amount on all logs leaving Canada to make the conditions even for both American and Canadian limit-holders; and so enacted a further clause, that 'if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty on saw logs, round unmanufactured timber, stave bolts, shingle bolts, or heading bolts, exported to the United States, or a discriminating charge on boom sticks or chains used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, tax, or other charge, as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties imposed upon the articles mentioned in this paragraph when imported from such countries or dependencies.' Without in any way questioning the motives of this legislation, it may be fairly said that it is discriminatory in its nature; that it is an attempt to transfer the bulk of the business of sawing lumber in the Georgian Bay district to Michigan. As the resolution now presented is in favor of action being taken by the government of Ontario, it is not necessary to discuss it except incidentally from a Dominion standpoint.

"Confining ourselves, therefore, to Ontario, it may be said that in the province there are two main divisions or districts where lumber is manufactured for export, the

Ottawa valley and the Georgian Bay district. For geographical reasons logs cannot be exported from the Ottawa valley profitably to be sawn anywhere in the United States, and so our attention is confined as to how it will affect the Georgian Bay and its tributary district. The Ontario government, by virtue of their policy of disposing of their standing timber on Crown lands from time to time by open competition, subject to certain conditions, have sold to three classes of purchasers, to whom they have an implied obligation of guaranteeing equality in the enjoyment of their purchases. The three classes of purchasers are: Canadians, who manufacture lumber in Canada; Americans, who manufacture lumber in Canada, having erected saw mills for that purpose; and Americans, who have bought timber to saw at their mills in the United States. Now, leaving out for the moment how the Canadians would be affected, let us consider the conditions in which the two classes of American buyers would find themselves. Two purchasers of timber limit, it may be situated side by side, commence to operate in our forests; one takes his product in the log to the United States, and has it admitted free of duty, while the other goes one step further in making the product of the forest marketable, and is on this account charged a duty of two dollars per thousand feet. This is a direct fine on the American who has transferred the sawing of his lumber to this country, which provides his raw material; it is an injustice which could be easily remedied by the Dominion government reverting to its former policy, and placing an export duty on logs; this is sought to be prevented by the retaliatory clause in the bill before quoted. It would savour somewhat of bravado to take up a challenge thus thrown down, and would bring about a deadlock in the business and strained relations with the United States, and is a remedy to be applied only as a last resort. We now have the honor of presenting to you in this resolution a much easier and simpler solution of the difficulty.

**THE REMEDY.**

"The government of Ontario, who sold the limits to both parties, and who were glad to welcome the Americans here to build their saw mills, owe them certainly some protection in their investments. They are in the position of partners with the purchasers, and have only sold the right to cut the timber subject to the payment of Crown dues, ground rent, and any other regulations considered necessary from time to time. It would seem, therefore, that the government cannot afford to allow an injustice of this kind to prevail against Americans sawing lumber in Canada, brought about by the action of a foreign government, without applying whatever remedy is in their power, and if this can be said in the interests of American citizens carrying on their business here, it applies with equal force to the citizens of this country. A claim has been made that it would be unjust or dishonorable for the government to take action now in limiting the disposal of the timber after selling, but it is well known that the power of making further regulations remains with the government. The conditions are published and read at the time of the sale, and are well understood, so that intending purchasers have a full knowledge of this latent power, which can only be exercised by a government for the whole people in their best interests.

"The most natural way to have rectified this inequality of conditions (which would have the effect of keeping the Michigan mills running at the expense of the Canadian) would be to revert to the old export duty of \$2 per M. ft., imposed by the Dominion government, which was only taken off by the agreement of the two governments, and which every lumberman doing business on the lakes knew would be again imposed whenever the former American duty on lumber was reverted to. The framers of the Dingley bill have tried to make an export duty on logs impossible by the retaliatory clause, with a full knowledge of the injustice it would work, and cannot complain if it is met in a way to place all workers in our Ontario forests on an equal footing. The claim, therefore, that any action by the government of Ontario would be unjust interference with vested rights falls to the ground on both counts. First, the American purchasers of standing timber knew the conditions of sale, as they were proclaimed at the time. Second, they also knew that free logs to stock their mills were only obtained by agreement, and when the agreement ceased to be operative the export duty would again be imposed. The attempt to hinder the free action of the Canadian government by the retaliatory clause only makes the matter worse, and proves that a full knowledge of the situation was in the minds of those who were the real authors of the retaliatory clause. To offset, then, this inequality and injustice, the government of the province of Ontario is respectfully requested to pass an order-in-council to the effect that so long as the before quoted retaliatory clause remains the law of the United States, the Crown timber regulations shall be so amended that all pine timber cut under license in the province of Ontario shall be sawn into lumber or made into square timber in Canada; all of which is respectfully submitted."

Judicious advertising always brings good returns to the advertiser.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has notified the Ottawa lumbermen that there will be no further postponement of the law which has been enacted preventing the dumping of sawdust into the Ottawa river, and that it will come into force on the first of July next. This act was passed four years ago.

## REPORTS OF COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

The last quarterly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada contains communications from commercial agents in which subjects of interest to the lumber trade are discussed. Under date of June 10th, Mr. J. S. Larke, of Sydney, Australia, writes:

"Reclamations have been made on another cargo of timber from British Columbia. They are made on two grounds. One is for interiority of timber. The amount under this head is small. The cargo as a whole was very good. If it had come to one buyer only it would no doubt have been accepted, but it belonged to several persons, and all the alleged inferior stuff fell to one shipper, and he demands compensation. The other demand is for delay in delivery through improper stowage. Instead of being placed in the ship so that each owner could get at his portion in turn, the several lots were so mixed that the owners had to keep their punts and laborers about the ship during the delivery, making the cost several times more than it otherwise would have been. Not having seen the cargo I am not personally aware how much the losses in this way may have been, but they are errors that may occur and should be prevented. The failure of a large San Francisco firm engaged in the timber trade of this colony is reported. It is charged, justly or unjustly, with cutting prices to the low ebb which now prevails in the effort to monopolize the trade. They may have been a factor in doing this, but only a factor. It seems to me wise to support the view advised in a previous report, that the British Columbia mill men should emancipate themselves from the San Francisco middle men. There are too many agents in the business, and as a consequence the San Francisco broker, through his agent here, and the Sydney indent merchant, representing the lumber from a common mill, are found competing against each other and cutting the price of products of the same mill. Under such circumstances demoralization in prices must occur."

One month later the same agent reviews the timber trade as follows:

"The price of rough merchantable Oregon continues very low. It has been brought here at 6s. 4d. per hundred feet, and one or two sales have been reported at 6s. 3d., which includes freight, insurance and brokerage. There are at present in the harbor two ships unloading timber from British Columbia. So far no exception has been taken to one, but damages have already been claimed on the other cargo. I went and saw it. Some spots of fungus growth showing dry rot appeared on some pieces. Otherwise the lumber was of excellent quality, and if properly stacked this fungus would disappear. However, an allowance will have to be made or a survey demanded. The market has been so spoiled by shipping practically clear lumber as rough merchantable, that ordinary rough merchantable will not be accepted as up to grade. One Puget Sound company is reported as having instructed its agents here to sell and guarantee all cargoes. It is selling at a very low figure and sending down very high grade stuff. There can be little profit at present rates to either shippers or importers under such conditions. Some who have hitherto imported are desirous of acting as

agents for mills, preferring a commission instead of a possible profit. Very heavy loss results in the case of reclamation for defects in quality. On one cargo from the United States, the claim on which has only recently been settled, the direct loss was nearly six thousand dollars. There were some indirect expenses also, and both together were enough to prevent the mill from receiving anything for the cargo shipped. One or two firms who have done a large timber trade are endeavoring to secure agencies for Canadian mills, but it is probable that the low prices here may make the mills hesitate to take the risk of the trade. They could secure a much larger sale of dressed timber than is being done, as the relative high price of Baltic just now should create a larger demand for dressed Oregon as flooring and boarding. Some Oregon shelving has been sold here. It is used in cheap work instead of spruce."

Mr. Larke also refers to a shipment of carriage axles made from Gananoque, Ont. The goods are said to have been superior to a sample lot from Cleveland, Ohio, but the higher freight rates rendered the venture unprofitable.

Mr. E. Eustace Burke, Commissioner for Jamaica, under date of July 17th, says:

"America supplies large cargoes. The dressed descriptions are increasing in demand, and I consider the Dominion ought to share the supply. This latter remark will also apply to ready made doors, blinds and sash frames."

## PAVING BLOCKS.

The general commercial information in the report contains the following with respect to paving blocks:

Large quantities of wooden blocks are used every year in paving the streets of London. These blocks have so far for the most part come from Sweden.

On the 21st June the vestry of Marylebone, one of the parishes of London, passed the following resolution:

"That it be an instruction to the works committee to avail themselves of the present unique opportunity, when so many colonials, officials and others are in London, to confer with those interested to ascertain whether it is not possible to obtain equally serviceable material for wood paving within the British Empire as that now obtained from foreigners."

The specifications have heretofore called for the following:—

"The blocks to be of the best Swedish yellow deal and cut from Soderham or Gefle deals, and the channel blocks to be of the best memel timber, the whole to be sound, close-grained, free from sap, shakes, dead knots, decay or other defects, to be cut truly to the specified dimensions and to be in every respect fairly equal to the sample blocks deposited with your surveyor."

The prices paid per 1,000 for 6"x3"x9" blocks were 32 24  
do. 5"x3"x9" do. 28 23

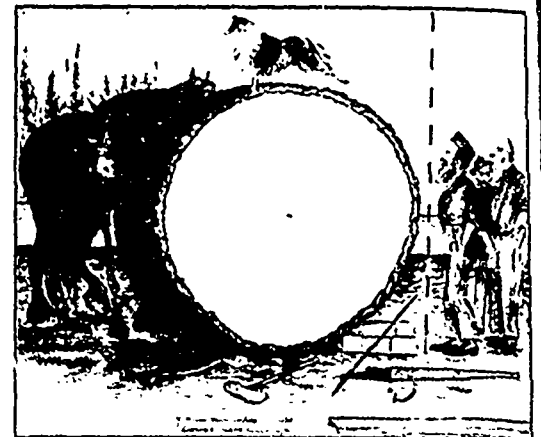
A specimen of these blocks may be seen at this department. It would seem as if Canada might be able to participate in this, and intending exporters are requested to correspond with the High Commissioner and to send him sample blocks.

## NEW TIMBER CULLERS.

EXAMINATIONS for timber cullers were held by the Quebec government at Hull on the 11th of August. Out of 48 candidates 34 were successful, whose names are as follows: A. Yull, A. Normand, A. Adams, W. Adams, A. St. Amour, J. E. Lindsay, J. E. McIntosh, D. McGregor, J. Fraser, S. Buchanan, J. C. McMann, M. Donan, H. Brock, D. Bourgeois, I. Dupuis, W. F. Sims, G. J. Aren, C. M. Cheney, T. Desmarais, A. M. Adams, F. Jordan, J. Carty, J. Howard, J. B. White, J. F. McNamara, H. Link, H. Link, jr., R. J. Duff, D. R. Stewart, P. Batorlon, R. F. Grimes, A. Fadbout, S. C. Lawless.

## SECTION OF DOUGLAS FIR FOR KEW GARDENS.

DURING the past summer a beautiful specimen of Douglas fir was shipped from New Westminster, B. C., to Kew Gardens, London, England, the great botanical and forestry display centre. Referring to the photograph from which the accompanying illustration was made, Mr. John Sprott, of New Westminster, says: "The enclosed being but a camera reproduction of sketch, correctness in all detail is not guaranteed, but in the main a fair idea of the size of the tree is conveyed. The pole in the man's hand is 10



SECTION OF TREE SHIPPED TO KEW GARDENS, LONDON, ENGLAND, JUNE 3RD, 1897.

feet long, and if the diameter of section is set with this, 7 feet will be shown. The actual length of the tree was over 250 feet from ground to top, and 116 feet from ground to first limb. Owing to large roots at the base, the tree had to be felled some 8 to 10 feet from the ground to get a clear section, and as perfect in circle as possible. On the butt, measurement ran between 8 and 9 feet." The timber is said to be without knot or blemish, and will no doubt be the means of making known to European users of wood the wonderful forest possessions of British Columbia.

## THE SAW.

PLINY says that the saw was first invented by Dædalus, but according to Apollodorus, it was the invention of Talus, who used the jawbone of a crocodile to cut through a piece of wood, and then made an iron instrument in imitation of it. The saw is represented on the monuments of Egypt, from 2500 to 3000 years B. C. As early as A. D. 1327, sawmills driven by water power were in operation at Augsburg, and it is believed before this that they were in operation in Paris, driven by the current of the Seine. The first sawmill erected in the Norway pineries was in 1530. Sawmills were numerous in Italy in the sixteenth century. They were not introduced into England until 1663, when a native of Holland built one, but was compelled to abandon it by the opposition of the populace, carpenters and other artisans, who saw no good in such a new-fangled contrivance.—Journal of Building.

## LUMBERING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The south-eastern section of the province of New Brunswick is especially fortunate in having very fine facilities for getting logs and sawn lumber to the shipping port of St. John. Particular reference is made to the large number of navigable streams and lakes which are tributary to the River St. John, the principal of which are on the eastern side. First, the Kennebecassis, entering the St. John river five miles from that city, and navigable 20 miles, while logs are driven from 40 miles further; next, the Bellisle, entering the main river 20 miles from St. John, and navigable twenty miles, logs being driven 40 to 50 miles to this point; next, the Washdemack, entering the main river 40 miles from St. John city and navigable 40 miles, and logs being driven from 60 to 70 miles further up; and last, but not least, is the Jemseg, 60 miles from St. John city, the outlet of Grand Lake and Salmon river. The Jemseg river is six miles long, narrow and deep, the left hand bank forming an acute angle with the St. John river and consisting of interval land which is covered with water at high spring freshets and a deposit left which is valued for fertilizing properties, the consequence being that the land is always rich and good hay crops are assured. The right bank is high land with well cultivated farms.

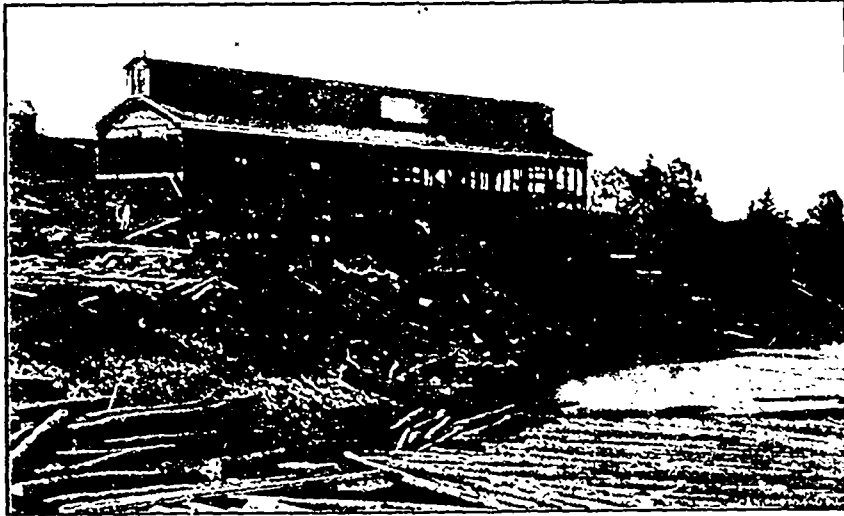
Grand Lake is about thirty miles long and eight or ten miles wide, with a large number of bays and points which make a trip on the steamer "May Queen" from St. John to Chipman one not soon to be forgotten. Upon arriving at the end of Grand Lake, Salmon river is entered and traversed ten miles, when the pretty little village of Chipman, the end of navigation on these waters, is reached. Chipman owes its existence to the energy and push of G. G. and W. C. King, the senior member of the firm having been the federal member for a number of years, and is now Senator. They do an extensive lumber and mercantile business in the village. Their saw mill is a double circular with patent edger, lath machines, planers, etc., and is noted for doing an exceedingly fine class of work. They also keep some portable mills employed sawing for them. Chipman is at present the terminus of the Central Railroad from Norton on the I. C. R., thus giving an outlet by rail and water.

Three miles further up the Salmon river is the residence and business place of the chief log operator on the Salmon river, Mr. Hugh McLean. Mr. McLean has been selling his cut of logs in the St. John market, but decided a few months ago that a saw mill would be a good investment. He had the logs, a splendid situation for a mill, and the necessary capital, so operations were commenced, with the result that in a few days—or before this sees the cold type—the hum of the saw will be heard and the men will be employed in scowing the sawn lumber to the shipping port of St. John, instead of sending the logs down to be sawn there. This scheme will enable Mr. McLean to give continuous employment to a large number of men which previously

he could only utilize during the winter months taking the logs out of the woods.

Mr. McLean handles about ten million feet per year, and also carries on a large general store and farms on an extensive scale, raising a large proportion of the supplies required in his lumbering operations.

The mill, of which we give an illustration, is nicely situated on the bank of the Salmon river, and consists of a single gang, patent edger, lath machine and planer. It is the intention to put in a circular saw and some shingle machines during the coming winter. The mill building is a splendid frame structure, three floors, with monitor roof. The boiler house and engine room is a brick building, metal roofed, making it fire-proof. The engine was furnished by E. Leonard & Sons, of London, Ont., through their St. John representative, Mr. Geo. H. Evans, and is capable of extra heavy duty; the shafting and machinery by Waring, White & Co., of St. John; and the saws throughout by The James Robertson Co., Limited, of St. John. Mr. Thomas Quinlan has charge of the millwright work, and it goes without saying by those who know Mr. Quinlan's ability that the mill will be first-class in every respect.



MR. HUGH McLEAN'S SAW MILL ON SALMON RIVER, N. B.

The photograph of the mill, as shown, was taken before completion, but a mill man can, together with the description, form an idea of its present appearance.

## FUNGIOUS GROWTHS.

A CORRESPONDENT lately sent us a formidable fungus, asking for a remedy, says the Illustrated Carpenter and Builder. While we gave him a few words of suggestion or advice, the subject, being of interest to many readers, receives here a more general treatment. Purity of air cannot be maintained in a house unless it is thoroughly dry. Setting aside the not inconsiderable quantity of water produced by our own breathing, and by the combustion of gas, oil, and candles, the air of a house is liable to be rendered unwholesome from excess of moisture—first, by absorption of water from the rock or soil below, and, second, from the porous stone of which the building is constructed. Not only is the air loaded with moisture from these sources, but it is rendered impure by the exhalations of fungous vegetation or dry rot, which at the same time destroys the joists and other carpenter work, and seriously affects the stability of the house. It is a mistake to suppose, as many do, that dry rot

attacks only the wood in the basement storey. It is a common occurrence for the ends of joists built into porous stone to become affected by fungous vegetation, and it is frequently seen in pulling down old tenements that the ends of the joists are quite gone, and that probably for many years the joists have been resting only on the plaster cornices of the rooms. The remedy is the use of "shoes" of glazed fireclay or other material, which are built into the wall, and into which the ends of the joists are placed. The "shoes" should be somewhat larger than the joists, which should be kept in position by wedges of wood, so that air can play freely around the ends of the joists. Such protected joists will last for hundreds of years if other circumstances are favorable.

## LUMBERING IN LABRADOR.

A PARTY of lumbermen, including Messrs. A. L. Curry, James Calder and Thos. Whitman, of Bridgetown, N. S., have recently returned from Newfoundland and Labrador, where they have been investigating the possibilities of successful lumbering operations. Interviewed by a reporter, Mr. Curry stated that their work was but the preliminary of a large enterprise which the persons represented hoped to establish in Labrador next year. They have made application to the government of Newfoundland for the right to cut timber on 370 square miles of territory on the Kennamore, Kennamic and Hamilton rivers, which flow into Hamilton Inlet, one of the coast waters of Labrador. These limits comprise spruce, pine and hackmatac, the trees averaging about 70 feet in height. The conditions of obtaining the timber are the payment of two dollars a year rental for each square mile, and a bonus not yet settled upon. A company will be formed to operate these limits on an extensive scale. Portable mills will be

used, which will be moved from place to place as the profitable lumber of each district becomes exhausted. It is intended to use steam power and to operate the mills the year round. The conditions prevailing in Labrador are such that for economic reasons the removal of the forests is a benefit even if the country were stripped bare. June is the season for stream driving. During March and April the snow falls to a depth of several feet, and as it melts swells the streams, rendering logging comparatively easy.

## ADVERTISING.

THE necessity for advertising, which, reduced to its simplest terms, means making a business announcement, was present from the earliest times. Pompeii and Herculaneum had their advertisements painted on the houses, a form of publicity somewhat similar to our street sign, which is really the most primitive kind of an announcement, since it influences but the passer-by. The town crier was largely utilized in Greece and Rome. It was not until the advent of the newspaper, however, that the art began to show that there existed within it possibilities of growth and development. The newspaper furnished at once a natural advertising medium, a medium that could be carried home by the reader, and which did effective work because it was read at the fireside or in the study, instead of being painted on a single house or being hawked forth indistinctly by a crier.—Oscar Herzburg, in July Lippincott's.





MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

C. H. MORTIMER  
PUBLISHER

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

BRANCH OFFICE:

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, MONTREAL

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

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

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

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

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

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

TO VISITING LUMBERMEN.

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

ANOTHER MEETING OF LUMBERMEN.

By reference to our advertising pages our readers will observe that a meeting of Ontario lumbermen and others interested in the lumber trade is to be held in the Board of Trade Building, Toronto, on Wednesday, October 6th, at 1:30 o'clock. The meeting has been called for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed by the lumbermen to present a memorial to the Ontario government requesting that the pine timber regulations be so amended as to provide that all sawlogs cut in Ontario shall be manufactured within the province, and to take such further action as may be considered in the best interests of the trade. Every person who feels interested in these matters is invited to be present.

The importance of a large and representative attendance is fully recognized, and it is hoped that both pine and hardwood manufacturers and dealers, as well as limit holders, will be present in large numbers. The date is well chosen, in

view of the reception to the Premier and the consequent reduction in railway fare.

It is hoped that lumbermen will come prepared to discuss the questions before the meeting in an intelligent and reasonable manner, and the opportunity will be given to every one present to state his views or ask information on any point. Let the trade unite in making this the largest and most representative meeting of lumbermen ever held in the Dominion.

THE POLICY OF OUR RAILWAYS.

MUCH discussion has of late been given to the subject of extending our lumber trade with Europe and other foreign countries, and arguments both favorable and otherwise have been presented. The person who predicted any great increase in the volume of this trade has frequently been reminded of the fact that railway freight rates are too high to permit of profitable business being done in many classes of goods. This is probably the greatest barrier which the lumbermen, especially those in Ontario, have to face. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, where the distance to the point of loading the ocean vessels is not so great, this objection becomes less serious. Our remarks will, therefore, apply more particularly to Ontario.

If our export trade is ever to assume large proportions, the lumber industry must receive greater consideration at the hands of the railway companies. Their first step should be in the direction of reducing the rate on lumber from Georgian Bay points to Montreal or New York, in order that the manufacturer in western Ontario may be placed at less disadvantage than at present in competition with the eastern manufacturers.

We are not overlooking the fact that the consuming power of any market is limited, and that an overstock is certain to depreciate prices. This brings us to the point which we desire to emphasize, namely, the necessity of increasing our trade in manufactured goods, such as sash, doors, box shooks, flooring, blinds, and dozens of other lines. But the railway companies have in the past pursued the short-sighted policy of discouraging this class of business, by charging an excessively high rate. Our largest planing mills are located near the centre of the province, the districts surrounding which have been denuded of their timber. It then becomes necessary to bring the raw material from the limits many miles distant, have it manufactured into doors, etc., at the mills, and re-shipped to Montreal for loading on ocean vessels. The railway companies get two rates on the material, one on thorough stock to the point of manufacture, and another on the manufactured goods to the point of shipment. Instead of making these combined rates equal as nearly as possible the through rate from the first point of shipment, the charge in many cases is greater by one-half. The rate on manufactured stock, such as sash and doors, is nearly double that of ordinary sawn lumber, a discrimination against the former which seems to us unjust.

It is now possible to dispose of all our good lumber with little difficulty; the question to be solved is the profitable marketing and utilization of the lower grades, and to this end our efforts should be directed. There is an immense mar-

ket in the European countries for manufactured and partially manufactured goods, and with lower carrying charges Canada would be in a position to secure a large share of the trade, and the coarse lumber which now realizes little more than the saw bill would produce better returns to the manufacturer, besides providing employment for Canadian workmen. We hope in the near future to witness such changes as will warrant the investment of more capital in manufacturing plants.

WHY NOT ORGANIZE?

THAT the hardwood manufacturers of Ontario do not expect to receive much attention from the existing association of lumber manufacturers is evidenced by the letter in another column from the pen of Mr. J. E. Murphy, who suggests that a meeting be called without delay to organize an association of hardwood lumbermen. When reference was made to the hardwood trade at the convention in Toronto last month, in the form of a query from one of the gentlemen present, he was assured that in future that branch of the industry would not be overlooked.

The association as at present existing is composed almost exclusively of pine manufacturers, who operate on an extensive scale, and whose interests are not identical with those of the hardwood manufacturers, composed, as they are, of persons cutting annually from a few hundred thousand feet to three or four million feet at the most. Many questions affecting one section would not be applicable to the other. It would seem necessary, therefore, if the hardwood trade is to be affiliated with the present manufacturers' association, to organize a hardwood section, to be made up of manufacturers and dealers in hardwood lumber, the latter probably as honorary members. But the manufacturers' association cannot be credited of late years with being a live organization, and unless greater effort is put forth by its members, the hardwood trade would probably best serve its own interests by organizing as a separate association.

There is an abundance of work to be done by such an association, as, for instance, in endeavoring to secure a reduction of the freight rate on hardwoods. Why the railway companies charge a higher rate on hardwoods than on pine no one has yet been able to explain. It is possible that if the matter was presented to the management of the railways by a strong representation, and the injustice of the discrimination pointed out, a reduction in the rate might be obtained. The association might also direct its efforts to securing uniform inspection rules, the necessity of which has long been admitted.

THE NEW TIMBER REGULATIONS.

THE announcement has been going the rounds of the press that the Ontario Government, at a meeting of the Cabinet held on Tuesday, September 21st, decided to take no action at present to compel the manufacture of saw logs within the province. The statement appears not to have been well founded, as no action was taken by the government in regard to the matter. Timber licenses are issued and expire on the 30th of April in each year, and it is therefore not within the power of the government to apply new regulations for licenses issued for the present

season. This was pointed out at the recent convention in Toronto. Any new conditions imposed could only apply to licenses granted after the 30th of April, 1898, and as to this step the government has not yet announced its policy.

An important decision was reached at the meeting in regard to alien labor, the provisions adopted, and which are printed in another column, providing for the employment only of Canadian workmen and materials in the cutting of the timber. There is ground for satisfaction in this action. It is a step in the right direction and evinces an apparent desire on the part of the government to protect the rights of Canadians. But the lumbermen of Ontario find no relief in the new regulations, the enforcing of which is likely to be found difficult. They may operate slightly in favor of the Canadian workman when once he has succeeded in proving his nationality; failing to do this, he will be regarded as a foreigner and refused employment.

Acting on the resolution passed at the meeting of lumbermen in Toronto, the committee appointed waited upon the government in due course and presented their views, and were promised the usual consideration. On the 7th of September an opposition deputation was heard. This was composed largely of United States owners of timber limits, and included Hon. J. T. Rich, of Detroit; Joseph Turner, Bay City, Mich.; D. Couller, Grand Haven, Mich.; Albert Pack and W. L. Churchill, Alpena, Mich.; F. Pitts, Detroit; E. Searle, Duluth; C. E. Mould, Cheboygan, Mich.; Mr. W. A. Charlton, M.P.P., and Mr. John Charlton, M.P., of Lynedoch, and several others. The interview was secret, and the points considered can only be judged by the composition of the deputation.

What action the government will take remains to be seen. There are two distinct factions, the one being composed of the Georgian Bay manufacturers and a portion of the Ottawa Valley lumbermen; the other comprising the Michigan lumbermen interested in securing Canadian saw logs, and perhaps the greater portion of the Ottawa lumbermen. Each have presented their arguments, and now await an announcement from the provincial authorities. It is not reasonable to suppose that the interests of the Canadian lumbermen will be allowed to suffer.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The destruction by fire of two large saw-milling establishments has taken place within the past fortnight. The loss to the St. Maurice Lumber Company, of Three Rivers, Que., exceeds \$50,000, but is largely covered by insurance. The mill of the Hull Lumber Company, at Hull, Que., which was burned on the 20th inst., was one of the most complete establishments in Canada, and was valued at \$100,000. The company will operate their second mill day and night, and by this means hope to make a fair season's cut. Nothing definite as to rebuilding has yet been decided. Should the government impose an export duty on logs, it is probable the company will not rebuild.

We have watched with much interest the growing favor accorded to American white pine doors in foreign markets, and especially in Great Britain. When once introduced, they are said

to become a fixture. Numerous inquiries received at this office requesting the address of Canadian manufacturers of these goods show that British importers are desirous of extending their trade in this direction. The latest enquiry comes from Mr. J. J. Bone, of Salisbury road, Plymouth, England, who writes as follows: "I am anxious to obtain the address of some Canadian firms who manufacture doors, mouldings, etc. Can you favor me with the address of same?" THE LUMBERMAN has a wide circulation in the foreign markets, and manufacturers of stock for export should keep their announcements before the trade.

THE increasing employment of iron and steel for building purposes has been the means of displacing enormous quantities of timber. Buildings are now erected in which the wood used forms but a small factor in the materials. The advantages claimed for iron and steel construction are greater strength and better fireproof qualities. Recent fires have demonstrated that this method of construction has not proven as satisfactory as was expected, supposed fireproof buildings being completely destroyed. It will be interesting to lumbermen to learn that in some places a return to timber has been made. In Pittsburg, Pa., architects have become dissatisfied with iron and steel for floors of large buildings, and are specifying 2x12 joists, placed on edge, and spiked together so as to make a solid floor 12 inches thick. On this is laid a double floor in the usual manner. A large building in that city in which this class of floor was used was recently burned, but the floor is said to have resisted the fire, the effect being simply to convert the outside of the wood to the depth of an inch or so into charcoal. Should this method become generally adopted, it would result in great benefit to the lumber trade.

COMMENTING on the question of an export duty on saw logs, the Winnipeg Commercial says: "The pine resources of the United States are nearly exhausted, and in a few years the people of that country must get their lumber from us, tariff or no tariff. But, in the meantime, the fight would paralyze or seriously disturb the Canadian lumber trade, and it is a question if it will not be better to let nature work out the problem." In an attempt to prove the independence of the United States, the Lumbermen's Review, c. New York, points to the statement of the Clerk of Forestry of Ontario that the manufacture of white pine will be a permanent industry, inasmuch as it is now conceded that pine timber can be reproduced as a crop. But our contemporary overlooks another important statement made by the same authority, namely, that white pine, even under favorable circumstances, requires forty years to obtain a marketable size, while it would be more profitable to allow the trees to attain a greater growth. No practical system of forestry has yet been commenced by the United States, and it is admitted they have only about ten years' supply of white pine. When that becomes exhausted, they will find themselves entirely dependent upon Canada, as their forests are now too far denuded to permit of any reforestation which would be likely to produce sufficient timber to be of much service to the country.



I HAVE often heard it stated that no hardwood logs of any consequence are taken from Ontario to the United States, and when talking with Mr. O. G. Anderson, of the Anderson Furniture Company, of Woodstock, last month, mentioned this matter to him. He appeared surprised that this impression should prevail. "Well," said he, "there are large quantities of elm and basswood logs taken from the vicinity of the St. Clair river to Detroit—millions of feet, all of which is required in this country for our own manufacturers. Unless some steps are taken to prevent the export of the same, Canadian industries will in a very few years be compelled to close down for want of raw material. We already find some difficulty in getting suitable timber." Mr. Anderson explained that each year his company use some five million feet in the manufacture of furniture, much of which is exported to Europe. I was impressed with the magnitude of his business, and could not but reflect upon the greater benefits the country derived from five million feet of timber manufactured into furniture and the same quantity exported in the log to the United States. For every thousand feet ten dollars of money is circulated throughout the country by the first method to every dollar spent in merely getting the logs out of the woods and floating them across the border, to build up saw mills and wood-working establishments in Michigan.

\* \* \*

TALKING with a lumber dealer not long ago, the subject of advertising was touched upon. He was a staunch believer in printers' ink, but took occasion to dwell at some length upon the amount of advertising placed where no adequate returns could be expected. Others have no doubt observed the same thing. Advertising is like every other detail of a business, it requires to be given the same careful attention. Results cannot be expected if advertisements are placed in mediums that do not reach the class of customers desired, as is too often the case. Some of the largest advertisers do not err in this direction, but render their advertisements less valuable by allowing the same copy to be used, perhaps, throughout the whole year. It assumes a stereotyped appearance, and is more likely to be overlooked by the average reader. If I were an advertiser, my first step would be to choose the most suitable mediums; this being done, I would furnish a change of "add" for every issue, or nearly so. By this method the advertisement pages would soon become as attractive as the reading pages, and would be as carefully read. The dealer of whom I have spoken referred to lumber, in which we were both, perhaps, most interested. "Do you know," he said, "I cannot understand why more lumber manufacturers do not make known, through THE LUMBERMAN, what stocks they have for sale. This would be of great assistance to dealers, especially in the case of hardwoods, which are so scattered that we have often to travel from one place to another before we find what we want." This suggestion is worthy the consideration of enterprising mill men.

# THE RETAILER AND Wood-Worker

## METHODS OF FINISHING WOOD.

Wood finishing is the process of applying to the surface after it has been prepared, by filling and smoothing or otherwise a thin coating of varnish or other substance to render it durable, enhance its beauty or change its appearance. There are numerous methods of finishing, says a writer in one of our exchanges, and a variety of materials are used, the varieties of varnish being the principal. In their natural state all woods are more or less porous, consisting of bundles of hard fibres, with interstices filled with softer substance. These constitute the grain, and, as the hard or soft predominate, the wood is said to be hard, fine or close grained, or soft and open grained. To fill these softer parts or pores and give to the whole an even, uniform surface, hard and capable of a brilliant polish, is the object of the finisher's art. This hard, firm surface was formerly gained by the successive application of several coats of varnish, at least three preliminary coats being required to fill the pores; the inequalities were then reduced by fine sand or glass paper, and several additional coats laid on; the last, after becoming hard, being polished, if desired. In this operation, however, a great quantity of varnish is absorbed by the open pores of the wood, and it is consequently so expensive that it is now seldom used. Recourse is therefore had to various plans to render the wood non-absorbent before applying varnishes, and certain compounds called "fillers" are largely used for this purpose.

Richness of effect may be gained in decorative woodwork by using woods of different tone, such as amaranth and amboya, or inlaying and veneering. The Hungarian ash and French walnut afford excellent veneers, especially the burls or gnarls. In varnishing, the varnishes can be toned down to match the wood, or be made to darken it, by the addition of coloring matters. The patented preparations known as "wood fillers" are made in different colors for the purpose of preparing the surface of wood previous to the varnishing. They fill up the pores of the wood, rendering the surface hard and smooth. For polishing mahogany, walnut, etc., the following is recommended: Dissolve beeswax by heat in spirits of turpentine until the mixture becomes viscid; then apply by a clean cloth, and rub thoroughly with a flannel or cloth. A common mode of polishing mahogany is by rubbing it first with linseed oil and then by a cloth dipped in very fine brick dust; a good gloss may be produced by rubbing with linseed oil, and then holding trimmings or shavings of the same material against the work in the lathe. Glass paper, followed by rub soap, dyed oil, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver exposed to the sun's rays, carbonate of soda, bichromate and permangan-

ate of potash and other alkaline preparations, are used for darkening the wood; the last three are specially recommended. The solution is applied by dissolving one ounce of the alkali in one pint of boiling water, diluted to the required tone. The surface is saturated with a sponge or flannel, and immediately dried with soft rags. The carbonate is used for dark woods. Oil tinged with rose madder may be applied to hardwood like birch, and a red oil is prepared from soaked alkanet root in linseed oil. To give mahogany the appearance of age, lime water used before oiling is a good plan. In staining wood the best and most transparent effect is obtained by repeated light coats of the same. For oak stain a strong solution of oxalic acid is employed; for mahogany, dilute nitrous acid. A primary coat or a coat of wood filler is advantageous. For mahogany stains use two ounces of dragon's blood dissolved in one quart of rectified spirits of wine, well shaken, or raw sienna in beer, with burnt sienna to give the required tone; for darker stains, boil one-half pound of madder and two ounces of logwood chips in one gallon of water. A solution of permanganate of potash forms a rapid and excellent brown stain.

## GOOD MATERIALS FOR THE ROOF.

If you are ever called upon to advise a farmer about the shingles for his barn, writes C. H. Ketrige in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, don't ever urge him to buy a cheap grade of them. These will do for the smaller and cheapest of buildings, but where a man is putting up a building that is worthy the name of a barn, a good roof is a most indispensable feature about it.

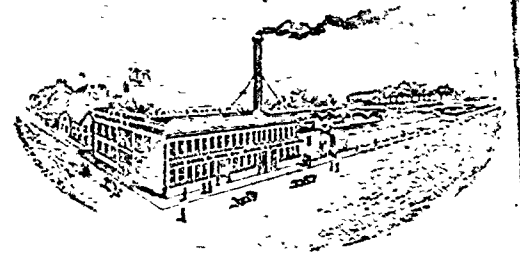
Another thing about the roof is the sheathing on which is nailed the shingle. I want you to remember this point particularly, for if you use it right it will often turn the scale in your favor in the selling of a bill. There is a prevalent idea among farmers, and lumbermen also, that anything in the form of a board will do to sheath a roof with. A more mistaken idea don't exist than this, and I'll tell you why. The roof of a building has to sustain the roughest usage from the weather of any part of it, consequently it ought to be of the best material and strongest construction. What is it that keeps shingles on a roof? Nails. What keeps nails in the boards? Friction. What lessens the friction about the nails? Shrinkage of the board. It follows then that the boards should be as dry as possible and a full inch in thickness. More would be better, but as we have to take it as the mills saw it for this western market, the ordinary undressed board has to serve. There is nothing better to nail shingles onto so they will stay on than a hemlock board, but not having that, good

norway pine or even heart yellow pine is better for that purpose than the common No. 3 board with its doty streaks in it, for whenever a nail goes in one of these places it might as well go out, as for all the good it is. And if it is with a No. 3 board what kind of a roof has a man got that has had a No. 4 board sold to him for sheathing? And that is the grade that is usually figured on for that purpose unless the customer knows what he wants in this regard and insists on having it. But most of them don't know, and they can't see any difference in the grades of boards when in the rough. Therefore, I say to you who have never thought of that it will often prove to your advantage if you convince that man that you are giving him the best board for his roof sheathing, for everyone can be easily shown why he should have a good roof.

## PLANING MILL OF J. R. EATON.

Mr. J. R. Eaton, of Orillia, is widely known throughout Western Ontario as a builder and contractor. Although born in Ireland, he came to this country when a child, removing to the United States at the age of seventeen years and learning the building trade. A few years later he returned to Canada, locating at Orillia, where the foundation of his present business was commenced.

In connection with his contracting business



Mr. Eaton operates a large planing mill, which is shown herewith. The factory, which was first erected in 1887, now consists of a two-storey metallic-covered frame building, 60 x 115 ft., with brick engine room and dry kilns. It is fitted with the latest designs of wood-working machinery, and every facility to meet the demands of his extensive trade. The stock rooms are always well filled with finished work. Mr. Eaton has a very commodious and beautifully finished office.

A Canadian cabinetmaker spent a year's spare moments making a card table, which he sent to Queen Victoria as a diamond jubilee present. There are 10,050 pieces of various kinds of wood in the table, so arranged as to produce marvelously beautiful effects.

Having used a variety of packing for gauge glasses, I think if those who report trouble with their glasses breaking would try some of the kinds which have a rounded inside surface or some of the various moulded rings advertised, they would avoid that trouble in future—always provided that the breakage was caused by the gasket, which is far from being always the case. Even if the fittings are a little out of alignment the rounded inside is preferable and may save a break, as the surface in contact is not subjected to so much of a bending strain. Power.

## CANADIAN NEW BRUNSWICK NOTES.

[Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

mills throughout the maritime provinces have very busy during the season now well advanced. Heavy contracts for deals were made in the sharp advance over last year's prices for to and including August. Some of the more mill men saw that the advance in price would so the shippers as to result in an over-stocked market then mills running day and night that get as much lumber as possible into the hands before the expected drop in prices would be expected has happened, the price in the market having declined considerably owing to agents.

It is wonderful to observe the lumber-absorbing British markets—about fifty million superfeet there during one month this year from St. John, besides large shipments that were other maritime province ports, such as Campbellton, Bathurst, Shediac, Baie Verte, Port du, Halifax, Parrsboro, Hopewell Cape, etc.

The drop in the price of deals in the British together with the dull prospects in the United States, will have a tendency to lessen the output coming winter; but it will be something that happened in this section if there will not be a supply to meet the demand.

It has been a feeling of uncertainty in the shingle New Brunswick all the season; and while the now in comparison with other years, the mills running about to their full capacity, with the quite a considerable stock was on hand when it is certain that the United States duty would be retained. Then there was a rush to get all the shingles done before the tariff bill became law. Some cleaned up their yards very well, and now are practically bare of the best qualities, are away with old-time energy. There are some who are not surprised—but wonderfully pleased—to see the Canadian markets open out in first-class shape. May they not be disappointed is my wish.

Anderson & Co., of Sayabec, P. Q., had the misfortune to lose their mill by fire on the 4th of July. The mill was built by McPherson & Schell, of Alexandria, seven years ago, and sold to Messrs. Fenderson in 1895. They are now rebuilding, putting in a circular saw mill, rope feed, seven Connell Woodstock, N. B., shingle machines, patent haul and the modern appliances for handling lumber at a cost. The Waterous Engine Works Co. contracted for the shafting and running gear, and did a good job. The engines and boilers were worn beyond repair, and will be used again to produce power. The boiler and engine house is a building, built of brick and covered with metal, and will be absolutely fire-proof. They expect to have the mill going in October. Mr. Fenderson, who manages the mill business, is a native of New York and is a practical lumberman. The firm have built of nice cottages and have added considerably to the mill.

The Richmond Lumber Co. have a fine steam saw mill at New Richmond, P. Q., on the Baie de St. Lawrence, Mr. W. H. Wardrope, formerly with Grier & Co., of St. John, is superintendent. The mill consists of a steam feed circular mill, patent edger and hauler with patent haul up and all appliances for handling logs and lumber economically. They saw deals for the English market. The power consists of two large engines and a pair of 16 x 20 engines, developing 700 h.p. The company also have plenty of cedar, which is cut in Isaac Starrack's mill near by, which has several machines running day and night.

The Acadia Lumber Co., at Maria, P. Q., have a fine saw mill, steam feed rotary, for slabbing logs, Wickes oscillating gang, with resaw, patent trimmers, transfers, etc., and saw about twelve logs per day. Mr. Wylie, late of Montreal, is superintendent and engineer. The company have a large store and a number of houses for their employees. The mill is whitewashed inside and is as "clean as a new pin."

LeBlanc & Co., of Bonaventure, P. Q., have a saw mill and 2 "Dunbar" shingle machines, kept going day and night. They have also a

store and do a large business. At present they are handicapped in the shipment of shingles, having to ship to Boston or Portland by water. It is to be hoped that the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railroad will be extended from Caplin, its present terminus, to New Carlisle at least, which would be a great benefit to all the Gaspé coast.

T. J. Caldwell, New Carlisle, P. Q., had his saw and shingle mill at Port Daniel burned, but is rebuilding. Mr. Caldwell has a large general store at New Carlisle.

Montgomery Bros., Dalhousie, N. B., have just got a new mill started, consisting of circular and two shingle machines, patent deal edger and trimmer. The power is steam, 70 h.p. The Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, furnished all but the shingle machines, which were made by Connell Bros., of Woodstock, N. B. The mill is nicely situated for getting logs and should do a good business. Mr. George Montgomery is the manager.

Kilgour Shives, Campbellton, N. B., has completely remodelled his mill during the past winter and spring. It consists of live gang circular, nine shingle machines, re-saw and patent slab slasher for cutting slabs and edgings into firewood lengths. The power is furnished by four large tubular boilers, two engines, one 15' x 30" and the other 16' x 24"; there is also an engine to run the dynamo, which furnishes light to the mill, yard, wharves, store and some outside stores convenient to the mill. Mr. Shives does not make lath; anything that will not make palings 3' x 1 x 4 ft. long being cut into firewood lengths, which sells readily in the town.

Adams, Burns & Co., Bathurst, N. B., have a very fine gang saw mill, with lath machine, shingle machine and re-saw. The mill, built some five years ago by the St. Lawrence Lumber Co., under the superintendence of Mr. P. J. Burns, was most substantially and conveniently constructed, and is one of the best cutting mills in the province. Mr. P. J. Burns, one of the owners, is the efficient superintendent.

F. J. McManus, Bathurst Village, N. B., has put a new circular mill in, and is now sawing deals, etc. The Sumner Co., of Moncton, N. B., purchased the Ferguson gang mill at Bathurst Village last year, gave it a thorough overhauling, put in new power, both engines and boilers, made by E. Leonard & Son, London, Ont., four "Dunbar" shingle machines, box and lath machines, live rolls for lumber, and chains to take refuse and sawdust to burner. The mill is now doing remarkably good work. Mr. Frank Curran is superintendent.

Messrs. D. & J. Ritchie, of Newcastle, N. B., rebuilt their double gang mill on the site of the mill burned last year, and have a very complete establishment in all particulars. Deal boards, lath and palings are the chief manufactures. Mr. Harriman is foreman, and Mr. Robert Ritchie superintendent.

Richards & Hickson, Newcastle, N. B., run one gang and four shingle machines. Mr. Hickson being an ideal mill manager, knows all the requirements towards making the business a success—which it is.

Sargeant Bros., of Nelson, N. B., have a one gang mill running day and night. One thought impresses the visitor to this mill is the neatness and order on every hand.

George Burchill & Sons, Nelson, N. B., have a fine single gang mill. Mr. John P. Burchill is the genial superintendent. He is M. P. P. for Northumberland County, and fills the Speaker's chair with grace and dignity.

T. W. Flett, Nelson, N. B., has a single gang mill, also box factory in which he utilizes all the waste ends and slabs in the making of lobster cases and all kinds of boxes which he can find sale for.

Edward Sinclair, Northwest Bridge, N. B., has a fast-cutting circular mill, also general store, Mr. J. A. Johnston being superintendent.

Lawrence Doyle, Douglastown, N. B., has a single gang mill. This is called the Kerr mill and was built a good many years ago—everything, from the frame of the building, being very heavy. The mill was idle for a long time, but since Mr. Doyle got it he has been doing good work.

E. Hutchinson, Douglastown, N. B., has without doubt one of the neatest and best running single gang mills on the Miramichi river, built some eight or ten years ago,

and especially for heavy duty. It was built with the view of adding, when required, another gang or a circular saw rig, but the single gang evidently saws enough to satisfy the owner. John Quinlan is foreman and millwright. He is an authority on mill building and outfitting to reach best results.

Wm. Richards, Chatham, N. B., has a complete two gang mill running under the superintendence of Mr. M. Morris. This mill was built by the late Hon. William Murhead, and was intended for especially heavy duty, in consequence every part was made heavy and strong, regardless of expense. Since coming into Mr. Richards' hands it has been thoroughly overhauled, which together with its original staunchness, makes it one of the most reliable mills on the Miramichi river. Mr. J. T. Rundle attends to the office work and shipping. Besides operating this mill, Mr. Richards has interests in several other mills, besides supplying the stock of logs for parties who saw for him. He is one of the largest log operators in the province. His residence, where he has a magnificent farm a short distance away, is at Boiestown, on the Canada Eastern Railway, about midway between Chatham and Fredericton. The situation is very advantageous for carrying forward his winter and spring logging operations on the Miramichi waters.

Senator Snowball, Chatham, N. B., is the "Lumber King" of the north shore of New Brunswick, and is the second largest lumber operator and shipper in the province. Besides, he owns and runs passenger steamers and tug boats, which he builds and equips. He has a very fine machine shop, general store, lobster factories, etc., and still finds a little time to attend to his Senatorial duties at Ottawa. Each department of his large business is under an efficient head, superintended by his son, Mr. W. B. Snowball. He has a three gang mill at Chatham and one gang and fast-cutting circular mill at Tracadie, about 75 miles from Chatham, where he owns very large tracts of the best spruce and pine timber lands in the province. The lumber notes regarding Chatham would not be complete without a remark or two touching the wood pulp industry, which is coming to the front wherever spruce wood can be found. There are two very fine pulp mills here; one, the Maritime Sulphate Fibre Co., situated at the lower end of the town, and the other, the Dominion Pulp Co., just across the Miramichi river, the former having a capacity of thirty tons and the latter of fifteen tons per day at present, but that of the latter is now being doubled, provision for this having been made when the building was erected. The quantity of spruce wood required to keep these two mills in operation is enormous. At present the small spruce trees are used for pulp, but it would seem that the growth would not be sufficient to meet the heavy demands being made, and consequently the larger trees will have to be used.

At Black Brook, George I. Vaughan runs a two gang mill, he having purchased the mill and limits two years ago. They were formerly owned and operated by the firm of Guy, Stewart & Co., and later by Guy, Bevan & Co., but had been idle some seven or eight years before Mr. Vaughan purchased the property. Mr. Vaughan is a veteran lumberman, having operated a couple of properties in Albert County successfully. Besides running the Black Brook mill he supplies logs to another mill in the vicinity and handles the product. His output this year will be in the neighborhood of ten million feet of deals. W. J. P.

## CONUNDRUMS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

A WRITER in the Toronto World asks the following questions:

1. Why allow American citizens to own Canadian tugs under an assumed Canadian name and do the work which our Canadian tugs should do?
2. Why allow American tug boats the privilege of bonding coal, while our Canadian boats have to pay duty?
3. Why allow American citizens to run Canadian tugs?
4. Why allow Canadian logs to be towed over to Michigan, duty free, to supply the Michigan mills with saw logs while the Georgian Bay mills have to be closed?
5. Why allow American lumber to go in free while ours is taxed \$2 per M?
6. Why not have the export duty on logs the same amount as the Americans tax our lumber?
7. Why not have our timber, the natural resources of the country, all manufactured in Canada?

## THE NEWS.

—F. W. Beckman, lumber merchant, Ellershouse, N. S., is dead.

—Brown & Powell, of Wingham, have purchased a saw mill at Fordwich, Ont.

—The death is reported of Charles B. McGill, lumber merchant, Middle Clyde River, N.S.

—Mr. John Zimmerman, of Tavistock, Ont., is adding a new dry kiln to his extensive stove factory.

—The Holland and Emery Lumber Co. have one of their mills at Byng Inlet, Ont., nearly finished.

—Wm. Massie, jr., has purchased the lumber and building business of the late W. McRossie at Kingston, Ont.

—Messrs. Pickard & Rowan, saw mill proprietors, of Owen Sound, Ont., have made several improvements in their mill.

—Mr. Harvie is fitting up his saw mill at Berriedale, Ont. He has added another boiler, engine, band saw and other modern improvements.

—The mills at Calumet, Que., destroyed by fire last fall, have been rebuilt. The machinery was supplied by McOuatt & McRae, of Lachute, Que.

—As a result of tariff changes, the Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, are said to have closed down some of their mills and reduced work in other departments.

—The incorporation is announced of the King Lumber Company, of Chipman, N. B., to operate saw mills and conduct a general lumbering business. The capital stock is \$25,000.

—A scientific forester in Europe says that the oldest trees are the pines of Norway and Sweden, and that these are not known to live more than 575 years. Germany's oldest oaks live little more than 300 years.

—At Santa Rosa, Cal., there is said to be a Baptist church built entirely from a single redwood tree. Timbers, weatherboarding, lining, etc., are all of wood, and after it was built there were 60,000 shingles left.

—In connection with the announcement that the Dickson Company, of Peterboro', would operate their limits in Cavendish and Anstruther this fall, it is stated that the mill at Lakefield will be remodelled.

—We observe the incorporation of the Laing-Ritchie Company, of Essex, Ont., with a capital stock of \$40,000, and having for its object the manufacture of agricultural implements, lumber, sash and doors, building materials, etc.

—The South River Lumber Company have finished cutting their logs for the season and closed down their mill at South River. It is rumored that the company contemplate fitting up a water power mill at the Falls to cut shingles.

—The Rat Portage Lumber Company, of Rat Portage, Ont., are meeting with success in the manufacture of sash and doors, and have recently built a large addition to their factory, in which new machines of improved type have been placed.

—J. Langelier has taken an action for \$5,200 against A. Charlebois and J. M. Fortier, of Montreal. The claim arises out of certain transactions with the Maria Wood Pulp Company, of Maria, Que., concerning the sale of timber limits.

—Dr. C. Keller, of Zurich, asserts that spiders are doing most important work in preserving the forests by protecting trees against devastation on the part of insects. According to his idea, spiders are more beneficial to the maintenance of forests than all the insect eating birds put together.

—The Lumber Trades Journal gives statistics showing the consumption of southern lumber by the different countries. The United Kingdom is the largest customer, taking 446,101,641 superficial feet annually. This is again divided as follows: England, 311,332,505 feet, Scotland, 86,010,650 feet, Ireland, 48,848,479 feet. Canada takes about 500,000 feet.

—The Hon. S. N. Parent, Commissioner of Crown Lands for Quebec, has decided to explore the forests on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, as several parties wish to purchase limits in Moisie, St. Augustine, Natashquan, Magpie and other districts. These parties, we understand, intend to open lumber camps and go into the pulp wood industry.

—The Cowichan Lumber Company, Limited, is seeking a Dominion charter, to deal in and manufacture lumber, pulp, paper, etc., in British Columbia and elsewhere. The chief place of business will be Bobcaygeon, Ont., and the applicants are: M. M. Boyd and W. T. C. Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, G. Boyd and H. J. Wickham, of Toronto, J. D. Flavelle and J. G. Edwards, of Lindsay.

—Prof. A. E. Shuttleworth, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, is pursuing a course of study at Goettingen. He will pay some attention to forestry. Writing to the Department he says: "I am greatly delighted with the German forests. The method of planting, preserving and culling is securing for this country an almost inexhaustible wealth of all varieties of wood and timber."

—The Winnipeg Commercial states that on one of the passes into the Klondyke, away in northern British Columbia, a saw mill has been established to cut lumber for the boats of adventurers. The man who wants the boat has to go into the wood and cut his own logs, then Rudolph & Co., the proprietors of the lone Lake Bennett saw mill, will cut the logs into boards for him if he so desires, charging for this service \$70 per thousand feet. If they supply the logs themselves they charge \$100 per thousand feet, and if the traveller wants them to build the boat also they charge from \$75 to \$150 more, according to the size. This mill has a capacity of about 9,000 feet a day, so that if employed full time the proprietors would take in nearly a thousand dollars a day. There is also a saw mill nearly completed near Dyea.

### DEATH OF MR. HUGH McLEAN.

JUST as we go to press we learn with deep regret of the sudden death of Mr. Hugh McLean, of Salmon River, N. B., a description of whose saw mill and lumbering business appears elsewhere in this number. About six years ago Mr. McLean had a paralytic stroke, but apparently recovered from its effects. A second stroke, however, came upon him last week, and he never recovered consciousness. He was 57 years of age.

### LEGAL.

**HURDMAN VS. HULL LUMBER COMPANY.**—The important suit of Messrs. Hurdman vs. Hull Lumber Company was brought to a close on Saturday, the 18th ultimo. The action involved some 800 square miles of timber limits in the province of Quebec and 100 miles in Ontario, the total value of which would probably reach \$750,000. The facts of the case appear to be that in 1891 the Hurdmans sold to the Hull Lumber Company a four-fifths interest in the existing lumber business, the defendants to have the whole property in their name until all of the indebtedness which was assumed was paid off, and if they succeeded in paying off the indebtedness and there was anything left, then the plaintiffs were to be given a one-fifth interest. The plaintiffs' contention was that they did not sell defendants an interest, but that the latter merely advanced to plaintiffs the money as a mortgage to pay off their indebtedness, and were working it out. They claimed that, the indebtedness having now been paid off, they should be handed back the property. On this point Judge Rose gave his decision in favor of the Hull Lumber Company, who retain a four-fifths interest. There were also in connection with the case several minor matters, such as salaries for working members of the firm, interest on money that defendants advanced, and one or two other points of dispute, upon which the judge has not reached a decision. On Saturday morning four witnesses were examined, Messrs. F. W. Avery and W. G. Whyte, of the Hull Lumber Company, and Robert Hurdman and W. R. Hurdman. Mr. Dalton McCarthy represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. G. F. Shepley the defendants.

A dispatch from Stirling, N. J., states that Herbert G. Torrey, J. G. Torrey and two others have been arrested on the charge of breaking into the factory of the Magnolia Metal Company on the morning of August 6th last, maliciously destroying property and carrying away tools and other property belonging to the company. The Messrs. Torrey were formerly employed by the Magnolia Metal Company as superintendent and foreman, but this company request us to give notice to the public that none of these parties above mentioned have now any connection whatever with their business, their relations having been severed on April 15th last.

### PERSONAL.

The death is announced at Oakville, Ont., of Mr. A. Doty, lumber merchant, of Bagden, in his 70th year.

Mr. Joseph Williams, a retired lumber merchant and vessel owner of Goderich, Ont., died suddenly last week at the age of 60 years.

Mr. Robert Thomson, senior member of the firm of Thomson & Company, lumber merchants, Bagden, Ont., is at present in England with a view of extending the foreign connection of his firm. He sailed for New York by the steamer "Britannic."

Mr. J. B. Miller, president of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario, has joined the rank of the benedictines at Toronto, on Wednesday, September 22nd, he was married to Miss Jessie Thomson, daughter of the late John Thomson, of Longford Mills, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have taken an eastern tour.

At Peterboro, Ont., recently, Mr. John Duigan, assistant superintendent of The Dickson Company and a gentleman well known in lumber circles, was married to Miss Morgan. The employees of The Dickson Company presented the bride with a pair of beautiful chairs, accompanied by an address. THE LUMBERMAN extends its congratulations and good wishes.

### THE BALL NOZZLE.

VISITORS to the Toronto Exhibition were interested in the exhibit made by the Ball Nozzle Company, of Toronto, Limited, who are the sole owners of the ball nozzle in the Dominion of Canada. This nozzle is particularly adapted to the requirements of saw mills and wood-working factories, as the spray covers a very large space, quenching a fire in the quickest possible manner. Instead of the flow of the same quantity of water from a hose as a straight nozzle without producing back pressure on the hose, and a single man with one hand can operate it. A person is enabled to enter buildings in the case of fire, flame and smoke, and go with impunity to any part of the burning structure, fighting the fire at close range. In wetting adjoining property it is claimed to accomplish as much as half a dozen straight streams. The nozzle has met with much success in placing the nozzle in the market, and where tests have been made there are said to have given the utmost satisfaction.

### ATTRACTIVE EXHIBIT OF SHINGLE MACHINERY.

ONE of the most attractive exhibits at the Toronto Exhibition was made by the Canadian Locomotive & Engine Company, of Kingston, Ont. It was at the end of Machinery Hall, and consisted of a shingle mill in operation. The mill included one of the well-known favorite "Dauntless" shingle machines, one XXX shingle jointer, two XXX packing boxes, and one XXX shingle filer or sharpener. The outfit was driven by a 20-horsepower engine, and was in charge of Mr. F. Drake, who brought with him a full gang of practical shingle makers and also a liberal stock of shingle timber, which was manufactured into shingles on the ground, and the product sold to Mr. F. Hillock at a substantial advance on current prices.

When we assert that in one hour and twenty minutes this machine turned out 9 1/4 M shingles, our readers will readily understand that it must have been a first-class machine, in very active operation, and handled by men who thoroughly understood their business. No wonder the people liked to see it working; the sight was new and very interesting.

The Locomotive & Engine Company is composed of thoroughly reliable and energetic business men, and their first exhibit, would certainly lead to the conclusion that they do not intend to leave any part of their shingle business half done. A few years ago they secured the services of Mr. Drake, with his entire stock of shingle machinery, patterns, patents, etc., and since then they have been conscientiously adding to this already large stock. Their patterns are new and of modern design. They are therefore prepared to quote very close prices for any piece of machinery, either band, gang or circle, or any piece of machinery pertaining thereto.

This company has one of the largest and best equipped machine shops in Canada, with heavy and very fine machinery specially designed for locomotive and fire engine work, and are in a splendid position to undertake the manufacture of other lines of high class machines.

## MICHIGAN LETTER.

(Regular Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

Michigan lumbermen do not regard the new regulations adopted by the Ontario government as likely to seriously affect their interests. In fact, most of them feel somewhat jubilant, as they consider it an indication that nothing further will be done to prohibit the export of saw timber from the province. Mr. Loveland, of the Saginaw Lumber and Salt Company, is quoted as looking on the dark side of the situation, and thinks the new law a death blow to the lumber interests of the Saginaw Valley. He is strongly in favor of the \$1 import duty on lumber.

There has been some talk of late that lumber prices were advancing, but a careful enquiry proves that this is generally the case. The fact is that yellow pine will create the price of white pine, and it is not likely that the pine dealers will be able to get a very substantial advance. Recent purchases of white pine stock have been made at same price as paid for similar stock last March. If it had advanced, the parties selling the stock would have wanted it. For the balance of the year the dealers do not expect much of an advance over the past year's figures.

Saginaw dealers have commenced a war against the railway companies. The rate on lumber from this valley to New York is 21 cents, while Chicago is given a cut rate of 20 cents, which has enabled dealers there to ship lumber east at a lower rate than is levied here, although the distance is much greater. Efforts are being made to have the matter rectified.

William Peters saw mill commenced operations last month, a supply of logs having arrived from Bay City.

In August, 1896, the wages of all the employees of the E. G. Peters Salt and Lumber Company at Manistee, Mich., were reduced ten per cent. The company last week raised the wages to the former standard.

The Saginaw Lumber and Salt Company will take out very little stock in Canada this season. The company has leased the Linton Manufacturing Company's planing mill, in which much of their stock will be worked up.

Mr. W. S. Eddy returned early in the month from a trip through Ontario. He announces with firmness that there will be no export duty on saw logs, and characterizes as disgraceful the action of certain Michigan lumbermen in relying upon the Ontario government.

SAGINAW, Mich., September 21, 1897.

## OTTAWA LETTER.

(Regular Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

The lumbermen in this district do not all agree with the views of Mr. Edwards, as expressed at the meeting in Toronto last month. There appears to be a growing feeling in favor of restricting the manufacture of saw-logs to the province, this view being expressed by two or three of the lumbermen with whom I chatted. Some of them are rather reticent, and will not publicly express their views on the question, but from what can be learned opinions are nearly equally divided, with the balance, perhaps, in favor of the government deferring action for the present. The new timber regulations adopted by the Ontario cabinet, compelling the employment of Canadian workmen only, are not regarded as significant, owing to the difficulty likely to be met with in enforcing the same and in preventing the purchase of machinery and other supplies by proxy.

The destruction by fire of the saw mill of the Hull Lumber Company has caused serious inconvenience, besides throwing 150 workmen out of employment. The

fire might have been far more serious had the wind not been blowing directly across from Eddy's pulp and paper mill and across the falls, preventing it from spreading. The present company had only recently taken possession of the property, and had made extensive improvements, it being estimated that \$75,000 had been spent thereon within eighteen months. The loss is placed at \$100,000, three-fourths of which is covered by insurance. It was intended to continue sawing until the end of October, but the remaining mill will now be operated day and night. The company is composed of A. A. Buell, W. G. White, F. W. Avery and C. E. Read. No decision as to rebuilding has yet been reached.

A newspaper representative recently interviewed a number of the lumbermen regarding the extent of their operations in the woods this winter. The result I give you in brief: The Bronson & Weston Company will send about half as many men to the woods as usual. J. R. Booth is reducing his operations by one-quarter. The Hull Lumber Company are sending about 60 per cent. of the men to the woods as last winter. The Hawkesbury Lumber Company and W. C. Edwards & Co. will each take out fewer logs. The McLaren Estate and the Ottawa Lumber Co. will do about sixty per cent. of last winter's work; the St. Anthony Lumber Co. about sixty per cent., and Gilles Bros. about forty per cent. Sheppard & Morse, the Canadian Lumber Company, and the Pembroke Lumber Company have sent no men into the woods as yet.

Antoine Charest has issued in the High Court of Justice a writ for \$4,000 commission on a sale of timber at Lonely Lake for E. D. Moore and C. A. Moore, of Ottawa.

The Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound railway was recently served with an injunction restraining them from carrying 27,000 railway ties into the United States, pending the settlement of a dispute regarding ownership between Hebron Harris and the Rideau Lumber Company.

A rumor was started throughout the city that the Bronson & Weston Lumber Company intended to retire from business. An investigation proved that there was no foundation for the report. The company have a quantity of logs on hand and will not operate in the woods this winter as heavily as formerly, but in other respects the business will continue as heretofore.

OTTAWA, September 22nd, 1897.

## THE LUMBERMEN'S MEETING.

To the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

DEAR SIR,—This was a most timely event. The passing of the resolution so unanimously, mild though it was, gives the utmost satisfaction to lumbermen generally in this locality who were not present at the meeting. To any unprejudiced mind, it must be quite apparent that our American friends had the big end of the bargain under existing circumstances, but they were not satisfied. As Mr. Lovering very truthfully remarked, it was not a duty against our lumber, but against our labor. They got all the free lumber they required from us when they got our logs; hence they did not require lumber from our mills.

Those who, at the meeting, voted with Mr. Charlton, are no doubt interested, as he is, in selling the raw product of our forests to the highest bidder in the United States markets, hence their opposition to any movement in the direction of protection to our natural forest wealth. Many lumbermen would rejoice to see the government go a step further and place an export duty on pulp-wood. Our forests of spruce are fast disappearing to supply American demands, and all we are getting in return is very little

over the actual outlay in wages for producing and loading.

I am sorry that organization was not accomplished at the meeting. Lumbermen have a number of grievances that might be rectified or mitigated through organization. For instance, we have no rules of inspection for either pine or hardwood. There is no uniformity in prices for the production of our mills—every man has a price of his own. The railway companies charge one cent per 100 lbs. more on hardwoods than on pine, and if you enquire from the railway men why this is, they cannot give you a reason for it. This grievance alone in my opinion is sufficient to bring the hardwood men together and unanimously ask that justice be done in this direction. It is a most unjust discrimination against such hardwoods as is produced in the greater part of Ontario, and the sooner it is amended the more credit it will be to the intelligence of the ratemakers of the railway companies; for every lumberman, whether he be in the hardwood or pine trade, knows that there is less profit in hardwood lumber than in any other.

I would be pleased to see another meeting called for the purpose of organization and drafting inspection rules for both hardwood and pine, and to devise means for the protection of the trade in general.

Yours truly,  
J. E. MURPHY.

HEPWORTH, 23rd August, 1897.

This journal circulates in foreign lumber markets. Persons desirous of cultivating the same should place their advertising cards therein.

## NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN

A meeting of Ontario Lumbermen will be held in the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, TORONTO, on

**WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1897,**

AT 1.30 P. M.

(chair to be taken by Col. Davidson), to receive the report of Messrs. Scott, Bertram, Rathbun and Waldie, the Committee appointed by the lumbermen at their meeting held in Toronto on Aug. 19th, to present to the Ontario government the resolution passed at that meeting, and take such further action as may be deemed advisable in behalf of the lumber industry of this province.

A cordial invitation is extended to all lumbermen to attend.

Provided the attendance shall reach fifty, reduced fares will be granted by the G. T. and C. P. railways. Delegates will purchase a single ticket to Toronto, and get from their local railway agent a receipt on a standard form for price of same. This receipt, when signed by the Secretary at the meeting, will entitle the holder to a return ticket at one-third fare.

EDGAR A. WILLS,  
Secretary.

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Reg to call attention to their new descriptive stock taking list, just issued, which they will be pleased to send on application.

We have **Several Valuable Mill Sites** in good localities for sale on reasonable terms, consisting of a Planing Mill in northern town, with large new building and full equipment of modern machinery, used only a few months from new;

**One Saw and Shingle Mill Outfit**—good order as last used;

**One Saw and Stave Mill**, having one 5 block Waterous iron frame Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, and full complement of Heading and Stave Machinery, now cutting out this season's stock;

We are the Sole Canadian Agents of the celebrated **Sturtevant Improved System of Dry Kiln and Heating Apparatus**, and have on hand now for prompt delivery, one of their 120' Fans with engine attached, end 6, 140' cap. Heater. This rig cost when new \$2,000.00, has only been run a short time, and will be sold at a bargain,

**THE A. R. WILLIAMS MACHINERY CO., LIMITED, TORONTO**

# WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES PULP MACHINERY IN CANADA.

The Pusey and Jones Co., of Wilmington, Del., have recently received an order from the Laurentide Pulp Co., Ltd., of Grand Mere, Quebec, for three machines. One machine will have eight cylinders, each cylinder being 36-in. in diameter, with a 120-in. face. The vats will be of cast iron and the couch rolls rubber-covered. There will be six pairs of squeeze rolls, two pairs of main press rolls being 24-in. in diameter, with 117-in. face. The dryers will be fifty in number, each 48-in. in diameter, with 114-in. face; also two stacks of chilled iron calender rolls, five and seven rolls respectively, with 112-in. face.

The second machine will be a 90-in. Fourdrinier suitable for wire 65-ft. long, 88-in. wide press rolls, with 90 and 89-in. face. It will have twenty-eight dryers, 48-in. in diameter, with an 88-in. face, and eleven high-stack cylinders, with 88-in. face.

The third machine is to be a 112-in. Fourdrinier, suitable for wire, 65-ft. long by 110-in. wide, press rolls 111 and 112-in. face; dryers, twenty-eight, with diameters of 48-in., and 120-in. face; eleven high-stack calender rolls, 108-in. face.

The suction and stuff pumps are entirely of new designs. The suction pumps are 16x12-in., and the stuff pumps are of the triplex order, 8x10-in.

The Pusey and Jones Co. have nearly completed for the Canada Paper Co., Ltd., Windsor Mills, Quebec, a 118-in. Fourdrinier machine, suitable for wire, 65-ft. long by 116-in. wide, having twenty-eight dryers, 48-in. in diameter, with a face 114-in.; two dryers, 36-in. in

diameter and 114-in. face; four dryers, 24-in. in diameter, with 114-in. face; ten roll-stack calender, 114-in. face, with a patent doctor and calender feed. The machine will be driven by a cone drive, and will be capable of making newspaper and other fine grades of paper.

### THE BRITISH WOOD PULP MARKET.

WOOD PULP, of London, Eng., of 8th September, says of the British wood pulp market:

Scandinavian manufacturers of mechanical pulps are still holding out for high prices, and as a consequence, Canadian pulp is now being freely sold. There are several large Canadian concerns pushing their products in this market, and we learn on reliable authority that over 50,000 tons of Canadian mechanical pulp have been sold for next year. This is not to be wondered at when we consider that it is being offered at 3s. per moist ton below Scandinavian prices. The difference in value, however, is greater than would appear from the above, as papermakers consider it worth 3s. to 5s. per ton dry more than the Scandinavian, in that more of it can be used in the paper. This is a hard nut for Scandinavian makers to crack, but they have themselves to blame for it.

The sulphite market is quiet, but prices remain firm, and are likely to advance if anything, as with the improved state of the paper trade in the United States, there is not likely to be much chemical pulp available for this country from that quarter; and when Scandinavian makers realize this, there is no doubt that they will get firmer in their demands. We understand there are plenty of enquiries for pulp, but papermakers simply will not pay the prices asked.

Most of the available soda pulp is now in two or three hands, and prices are not likely to recede, although they cannot be pushed too far without bringing esparto into competition. Some papermakers have already, we understand, decided to use more esparto in future, rather than pay prices now asked. In any case this must be so to some extent, as the supply of

pulp is not large enough to meet even present demands.

The following are the net current prices c. i. f.:

Sulphate and Soda,	£ s. d.
bleached, . . . . . per ton,	10 10 0 to 12
unbleached, first "	5 0 0 "
unbleached, second "	7 15 0 "
Sulphite, bleached, . . . . . "	11 10 0 "
unbleached, first "	9 0 0 "
unbleached, second "	8 10 0 "
Pine, dry, in sheets . . . . . "	4 8 9 "
50 per cent. air dry . . . . . "	2 5 0 "
extra fine . . . . . "	2 10 0 "
Brown, dry . . . . . "	4 5 0 "
50 per cent. air dry . . . . . "	2 10 0 "
Aspen, dry . . . . . "	7 0 0 "

### PULP NOTES.

Bear River, N. S., is said to possess desirable pulp mills.

A number of Canadian firms have recently purchased paper machines.

It is estimated that over 30,000 tons of pulp have been exported from Canada to Europe this year.

A proposition made by A. Cushing & Co., of St. John's, N. B., to construct a pulp mill to cost \$150,000, is now under consideration by the council of that city.

The sulphite mills of the Dominion Pulp Company, formerly owned by the Masterman Sulphite Pulp Company, near Chatham, N. B., are turning out fifteen tons per day.

The new mill of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, Chicoutimi, Que., is nearing completion. Much of the machinery is being supplied by the Adirondack Machine Company of Carthage, N. Y.

The Ontario government has been offered \$1 per ton for all the pulp-wood stumpage yet uncut in the province. This offer is made by Mr. P. J. Loughrin, representing a syndicate. The government is considering the matter.

Mr. A. G. Jones, president of the Acadia Pulp and Paper Company, whose mills are at Morgans Falls, the La Have River, and at Milton on the Liverpool River in Nova Scotia, writes that they are putting in new machinery at these mills, and next year expect to turn out about 14,000 tons of dry pulp.

The Paper Trade Review, of London, Eng., says: "Wood pulp has been in good demand during the present year. The arrivals last month, however, show a decrease compared with July, 1896, of 6,869 tons, and in value £26,047. In February there was a decrease of 6,971 tons, but during the other months there was a substantial increase; for instance, in January the corresponding advance in receipts was 16,865 tons; March, 6,260 tons; April, 1,413 tons; May, 5,014 tons; and June, 1,222 tons. The total imports for the seven months amount to 214,345 tons, against 182,131 tons for the corresponding period of last year."

## MANUFACTURERS

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

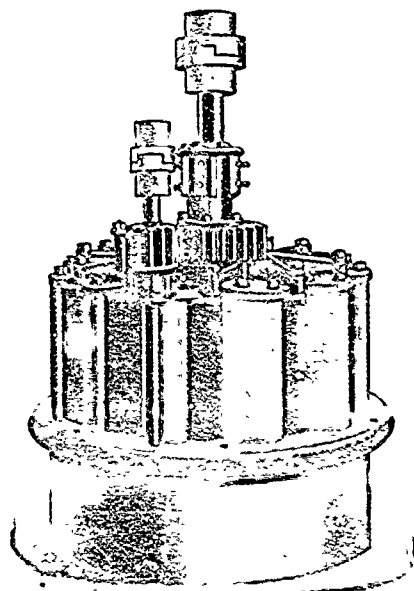
THE CANADA LUMBERMAN  
Toronto

## PULP MACHINERY

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

WRITE FOR ESTIMATES.

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



**THE MILLS GRINDER**  
**THE CROCKER TURBINE**  
For Pulp Mills

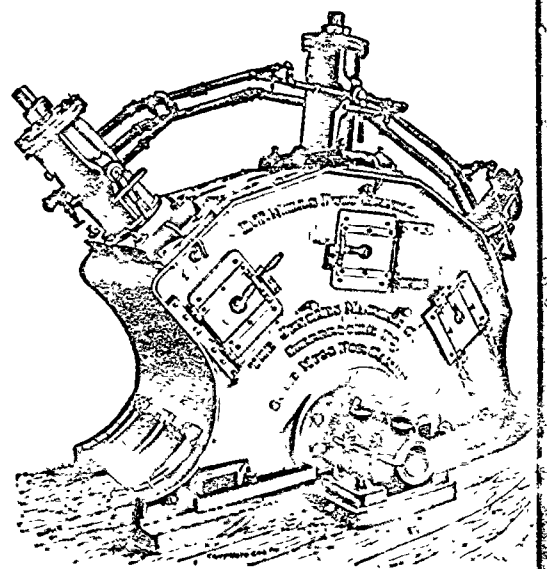
The Jenckes Machine Co.

33 LANSDOWNE AVE.,

WET PRESSES SCREENS

...AND...

**GENERAL PULP MILL MACHINERY**



OCTOBER, 1897

**PULLEYS.**

ONE of the greatest objections to the fast running of shafting and belts is the want of pulleys properly constructed. Experience has led some of the best engineers to the conclusion that it is not safe to run an iron pulley four feet in diameter 400 turns per minute, owing to the unequal shrinkage of castings in cooling, and other imperfections. In one of the discussions before the New England Cotton Manufacturer's Association, it was stated by a well known engineer that, running slow, the centrifugal force has but

little effect; but as the centrifugal force is as the square of the velocity, it is not so easily overcome in rapid motions. If the rim of the pulley is much thicker, the centrifugal force increases with the thickness, and consequently nothing is gained by the extra iron. The centrifugal force of material is as the specific gravity, and as the specific gravity of cast iron is thirteen times that of pine, hence, the centrifugal force must be thirteen times greater; but the tensile strength of cast iron is only two to one of that of pine, therefore, the rim of a pulley made of white pine

felloes will sustain from four to six times the centrifugal force of a rim made of cast iron. That is, the same diameter of white pine felloes will run more than double the velocity without being torn asunder. It is less likely to be broken by jar or blow, and less than one-half the weight, and of course takes less power to run. A pulley made in this way has been run, sixteen feet diameter, four feet wide, ninety turns per minute, for eighteen months. With quick shafting, wood must take the place of iron pulleys. —Textile World.

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Equal to the Best  
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HAND-MADE  
AXE**

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

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REASONS,  
AND HOW TO  
AVOID THEM**



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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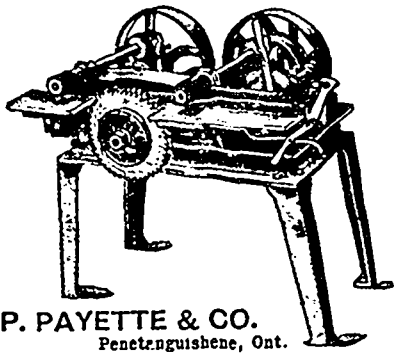


NEW PULP MILL.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company's mill at Chicoutimi, Que., is nearing completion. The mill will be run by water power, the turbines being furnished by the Jenckes Machine Company, of Sherbrooke, Que. The water is being carried from the top of the fall down to the power house through a steel pipe over 250 feet long and no less than 1 1/2 feet in diameter, at the end of which are three of their celebrated Crocker turbine water wheels, one of 1,200 h.p., one of 690 h.p., and one of 450 h.p., making a total of 2,340 h.p. This does not, however, give a just idea of the magnitude of the work, which may be more readily understood when we add that were this huge pipe laid out flat it would cover a space of over 9,200 square feet; it contains over 14,999 rivets, and the whole water power equipment has an aggregate weight of more than 152,999 pounds.

It is interesting to notice that one of these water-wheels is connected directly (without the use of belts) to an electric dynamo running 500 revolutions per minute.

PAYETTE'S PATENT LATH MILL

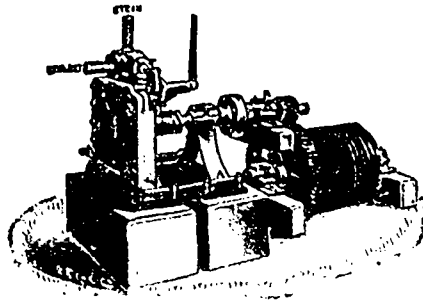


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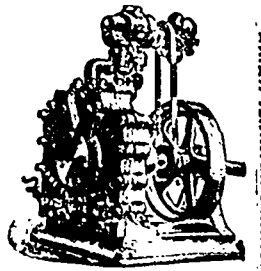


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MILLS OR THOSE NOW IN USE.

The movement of the engine in either direction is under the absolute control of the Sawyer, thus accommodating the speed of the feed to the size of the logs.  
Mill men who have used other makes of Steam Feeds comment favorably on the economical use of steam of our feed over others.  
Write for Catalogue and full particulars.

The Dake Engine

For Running Dynamos in

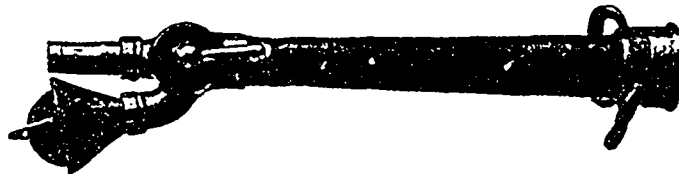


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Highly endorsed by the Underwriters and Fire Departments throughout Great Britain and the United States, and wherever used.



No. 1. Ball Fire Nozzle (combination), Straight Stream, Spray and Shut-off, with or without Play Pipe.

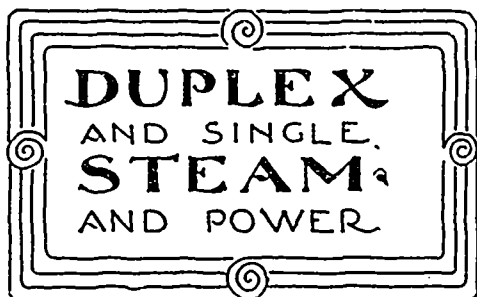
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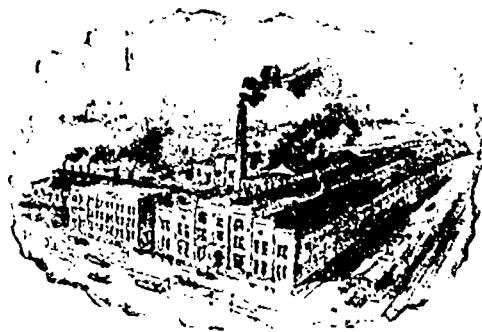
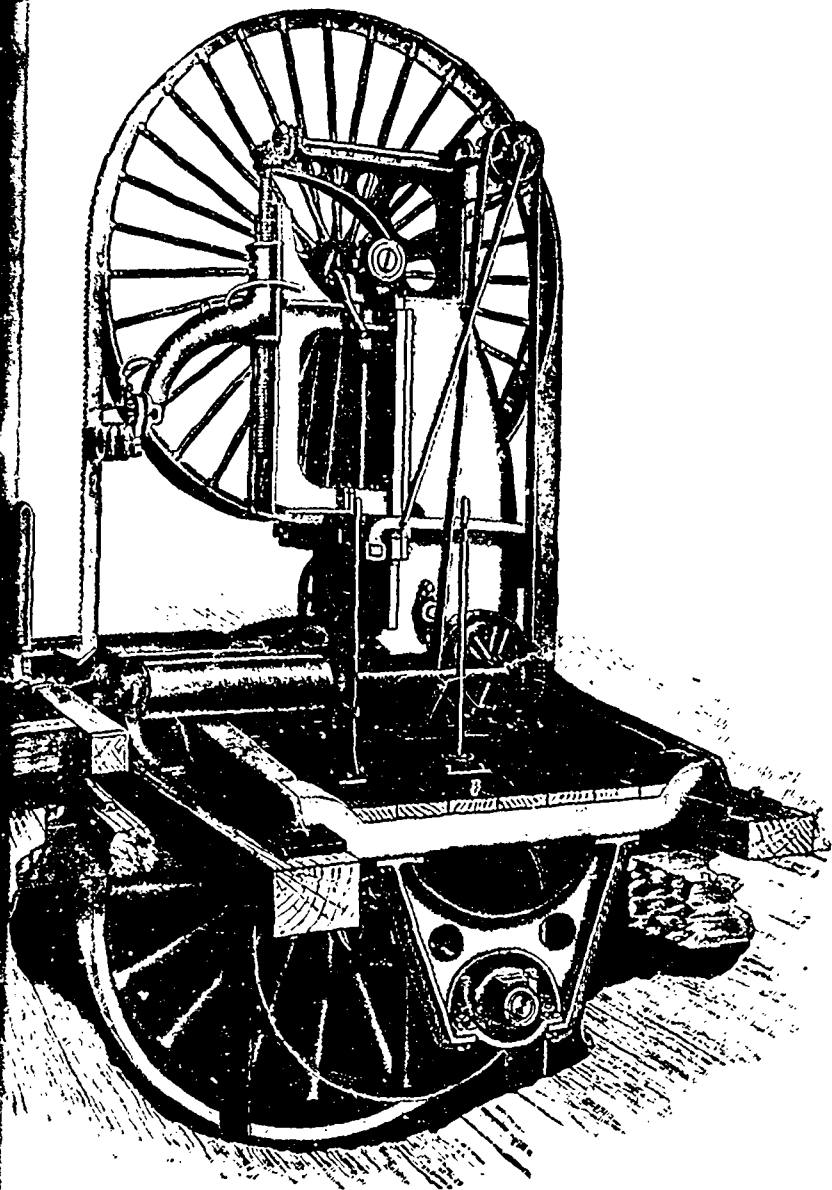
**Pumps**  
& HYDRAULIC MACHINERY



The Northey Mfg. Co. Ltd.  
TORONTO

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

# Lumber-Making Machinery - The Most Modern



1844

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Built in modern, well-equipped works from plans - the result of long experience by Skilled Mechanics, and an honorable record for over fifty years for Square Dealing, is your inducement to correspond with us when erecting new mills, contemplating a change or increasing your plant.

Canada's  
Timber, like that of our neighbors,  
is fast disappearing.

**ECONOMY** is the Watchword.

**SAVE WHERE YOU CAN**

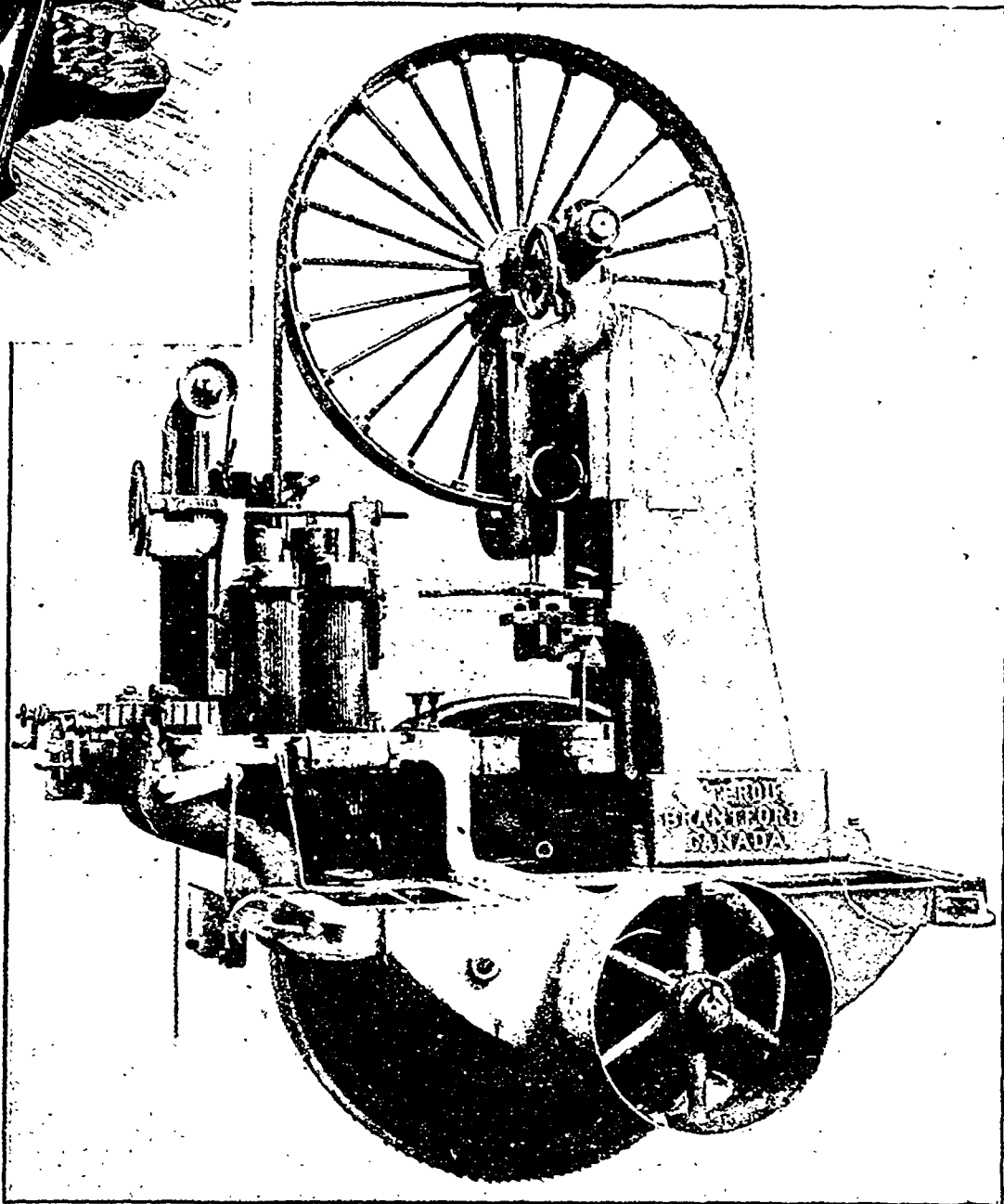
Why then hesitate to replace your wasteful six or eight gauge Circular, with its quarter or larger saw kerf, with an

**"ALLIS BAND"**

and its scant Eighth Kerf.

It gives you Nine Boards where you now get eight. There is no secret about a band mill; it is as easy to run as a circular, and will cost you no more per day, if you send your circular saw filer to us this winter to learn how to handle band saws. There is a further saving in wide and smoother lumber, figured by some on the whole as a saving of 15 per cent. and over. Figure what this would have been on this year's cut. Would it not have paid for the change and left a handsome margin?

Write us at once. You can make money by ordering early.



**WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA** †

Everything for the Saw Mill, Pulpwood or Pulp Mill.  
Special Line of Log Haul-Ups and Conveyors.

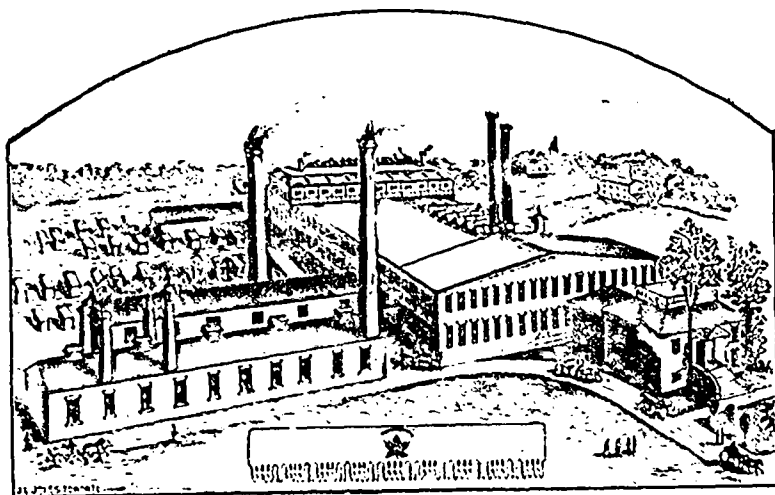
THE  
**MAPLE LEAF  
 SAW WORKS**



**Shurly &  
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Manufacturers of

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



Manufacturers of

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

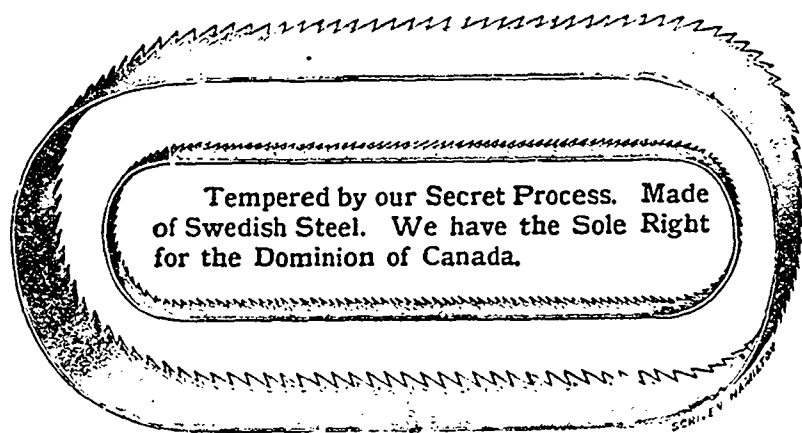


**GROUND THIN ON BACK**  
 Save Labor      Save Gumming  
 Save Time      Save Files

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

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

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



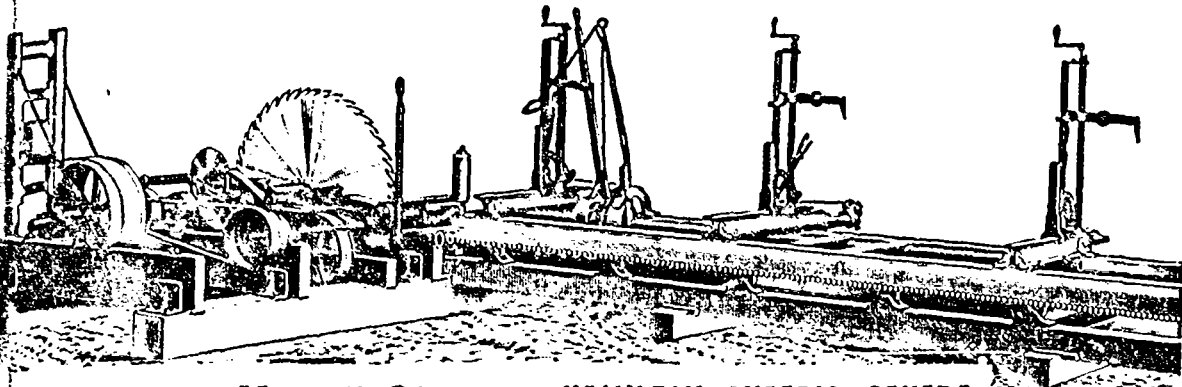
We Manufacture

**HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS**

of All Widths and Lengths.

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

# NEW PORTABLE SAW MILLS



*Traction and Plain Engines  
of different sizes*

*Threshers, Clover Hullers,  
Horse Powers and Road-  
Making Machinery.*

MANUFACTURED BY... **SAWYER & MASSEY CO., LIMITED** - HAMILTON ONTARIO, CANADA

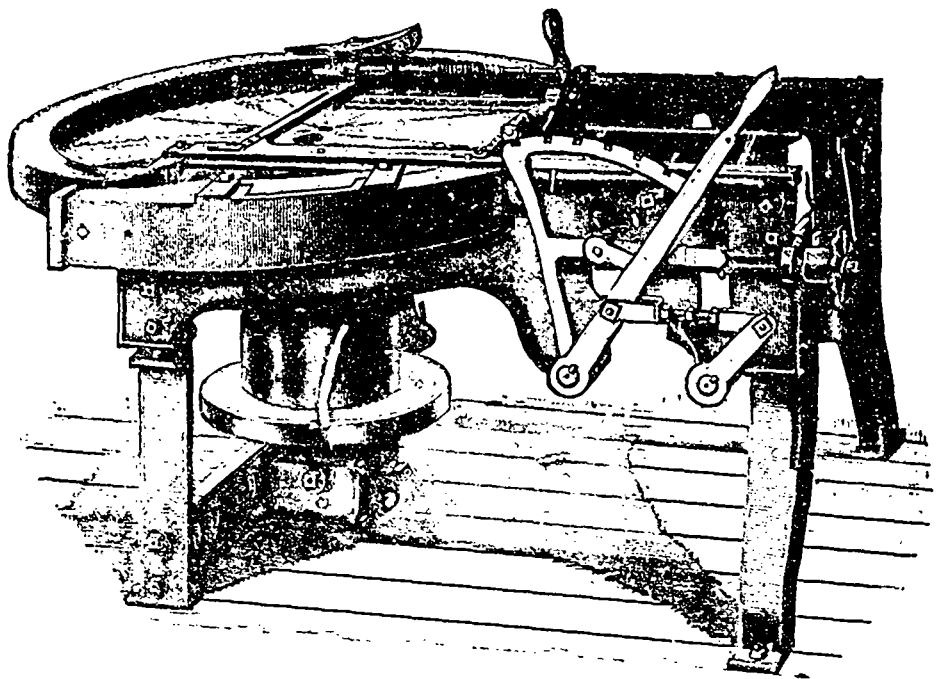
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KINGSTON - ONTARIO

Manufacture

- Band Saw Mills
- Gang Saw Mills
- Circular Saw Mills
- Portable Saw Mills
- Shingle Mills
- Lath Mills
- Saw Filers, and all of  
F. J. Drake's Patents



DAUNTLESS SHINGLE AND HEADING MACHINE.

Size No. 1 takes Saws up to 42" diameter. Size No. 2 takes Saws up to 48" diameter.  
Capacity 25,000 to 50,000 per day.

Our Patterns are New and of Modern Design. We can give you a Complete Outfit and guarantee results. No trouble to quote prices.

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SHINGLE MILL  
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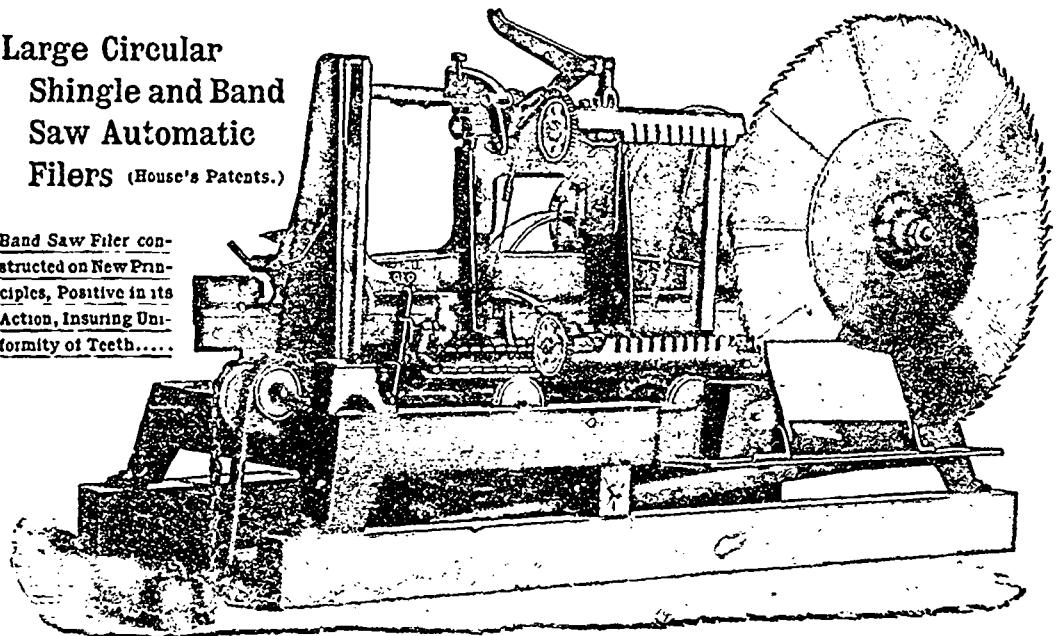
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REPAIRING PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED

Gravenhurst, Ont.

Large Circular  
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Band Saw Filer con-  
structed on New Prin-  
ciples, Positive in its  
Action, Insuring Uni-  
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## Wood Split Pulleys

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Split Friction Clutch Pulleys

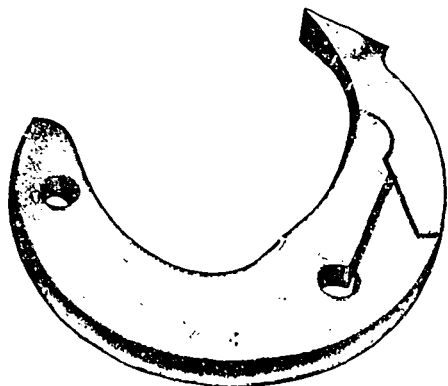
AND  
Cut-Off Couplings--In use in all the Big Mills.

Saw Mill Men, get our Prices.

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Works: TORONTO JUNCTION.

Office: 74 York St., TORONTO



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Manufacturer of

## SHANKS AND CHISEL BITS

For Inserted Tooth Saws.  
Warranted equal to any on the market.

Also Manufacturer of

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

Correspondence Solicited.

A. McPHERSON - OXFORD, NOVA SCOTIA

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OF ALL KINDS

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

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MACHINE CO., Oxford, N. S., have rebuilt, and  
better prepared to give satisfaction, and would solicit  
of the public's patronage.

We manufacture all kinds MILL MACHINERY  
also TRAMWAY OUTFITS.

**CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED**  
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FINE BANK OFFICE, CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE  
GOLDBY HOUSE & DESIGN STORE FITTINGS  
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**STEEL SHINGLES**  
SOLD UNDER GUARANTEE  
CHEAP AS WOOD  
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE  
THE PEDLAR METAL ROOFING CO.  
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The Leading European Lumber Paper  
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SUBSCRIPTION: \$5.00 PER ANNUM, POST FREE  
The "TIMBER TRADES JOURNAL" circulates in all  
countries, the British Colonies, United States  
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## The McMillan & Haynes Co., Limited

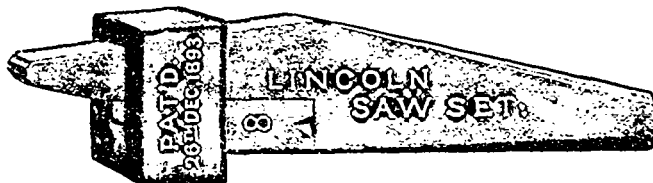
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

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

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

Be sure you use Mc-  
MILLAN & HAYNES  
SAWS; They are all  
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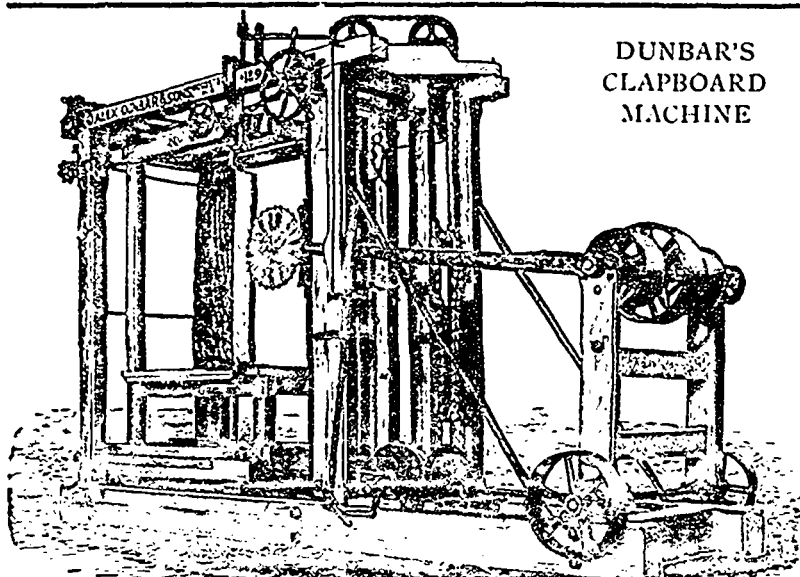
## CELEBRATED NICKEL-STEEL CROSSCUT SAWS



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

We also manufacture Axes, Files,  
Jointers, Cant Hooks, Steel and Brass  
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mattress attached  
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We handle  
Famous KELLY  
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guaranteed to stay  
cold, frosty weather  
better than any  
axe made.



DUNBAR'S  
CLAPBOARD  
MACHINE

## ALEX. DUNBAR & SONS

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# Saw-Mill Machinery

OF ALL KINDS

Including ROTARY SAW MILLS (3 sizes), CLAPBOARD SAW  
MACHINES, CLAPBOARD PLANING AND FINISHING MACHIN  
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