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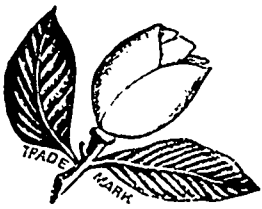
THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

VOLUME XVII.
NUMBER 4.

TORONTO, ONT., APRIL, 1896

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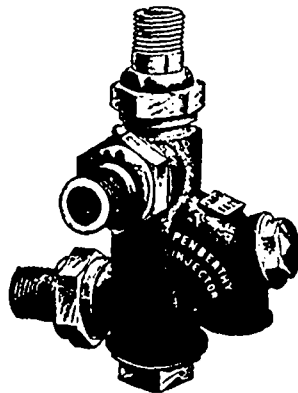
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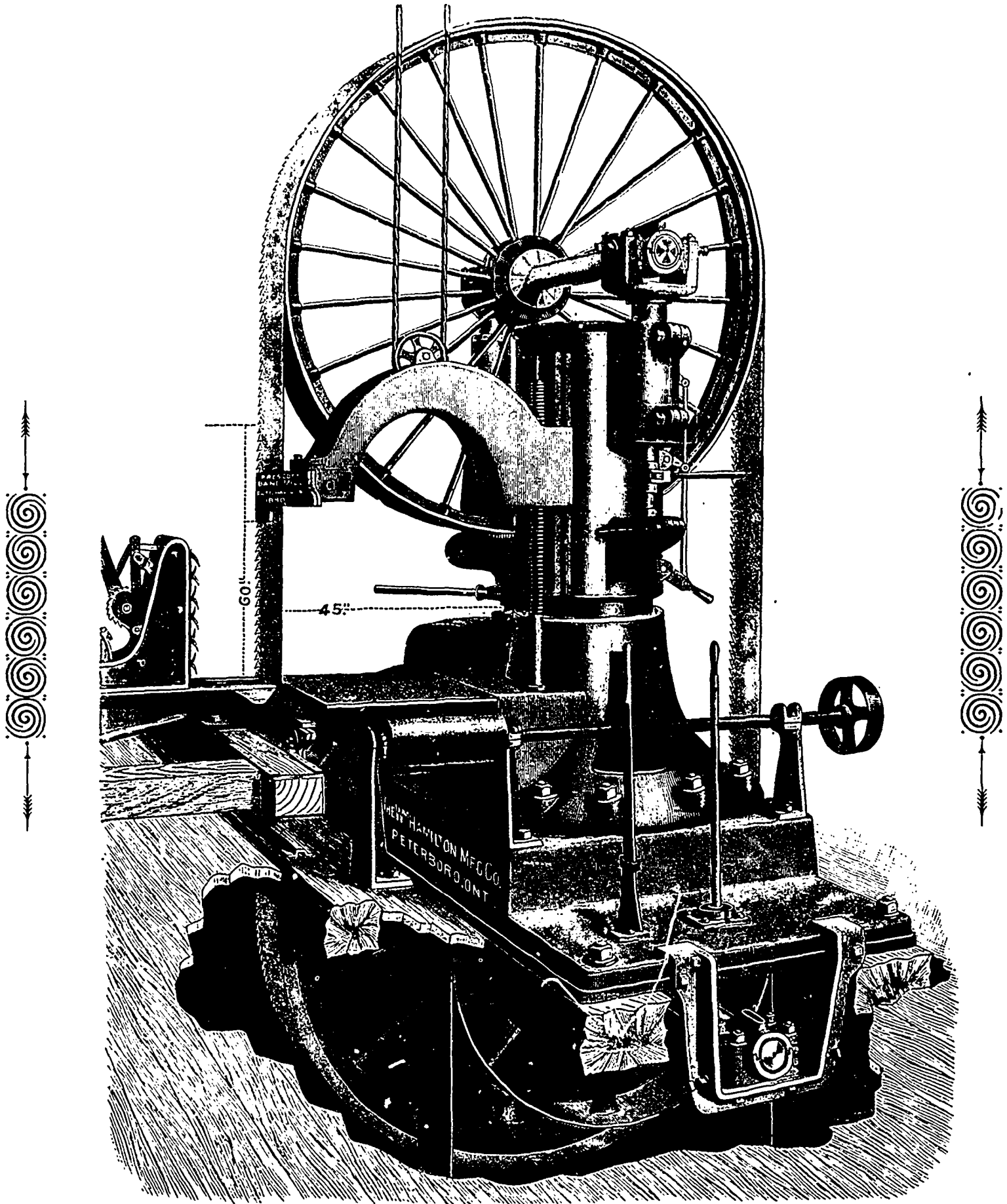
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ONTARIO WOODS AND FORESTS.

THE report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, presented to the Legislature a fortnight ago, gives the total collection from woods and forests for the year as \$853,179.86, in which there is included \$76,579.73 on account of bonuses and \$61,493.49 on account of ground rents, leaving the net revenue from timber dues, \$715,106.64.

The sawn lumber market it is stated, has during the past year been in an inactive state, and there was a distinct break in the prices of all but the superior grades of lumber, which constitute not more than twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the total quantity of lumber produced at the present time in Canada and the north-western States. The English market for board timber and deals has been fairly satisfactory and prices remunerative, but this is a very limited and conservative market, easily overstocked and demoralized, and takes only the very best qualities of timber and lumber.

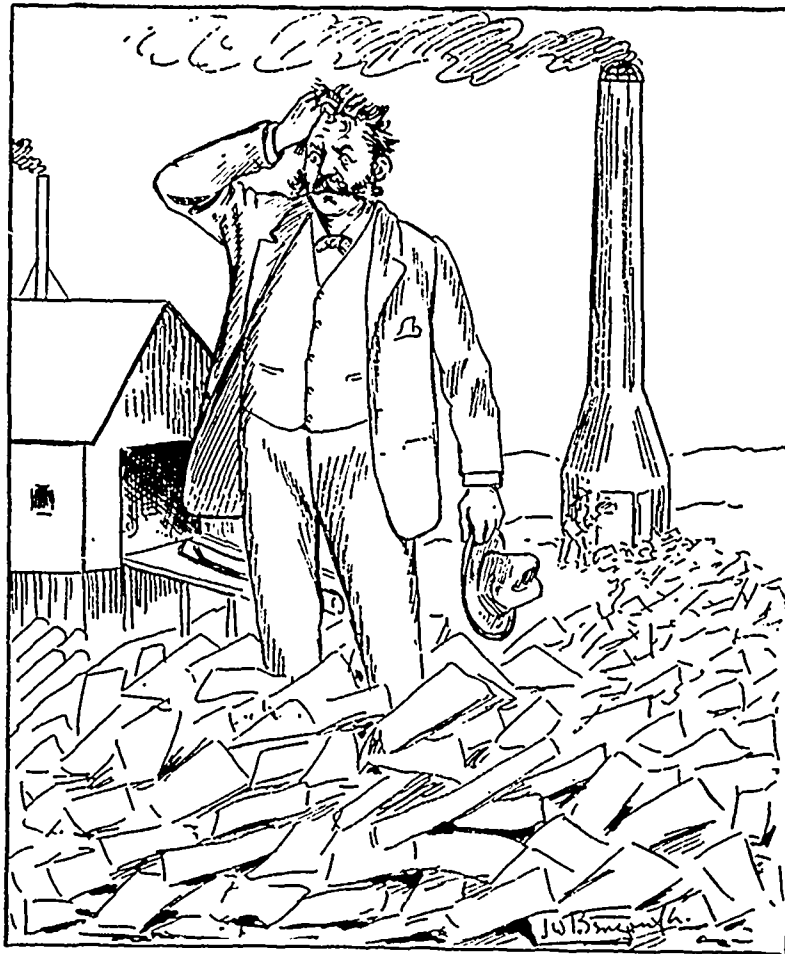
The principal market for Canadian sawn lumber is in the United States, and any overstocking or depression in that market is immediately felt by Canadian lumbermen. In the early part of the year there appeared to be an improvement in the general business of the country, and, in sympathy with that, a hope arose that trade would be better on the opening of navigation. Very soon after navigation opened it was seen that there would be no improvement, but that things were going to remain in the unsettled and unsatisfactory position in which they had been during the previous year. As a consequence all but the upper grades of lumber moved slowly during the summer, with a decreasing demand and lowering of values.

The markets have become enormously overstocked with inferior grades of lumber, and it is this which has caused the present unfavorable condition of the trade. The circumstances which have led to this plethora of coarse, rough lumber are easily understood, and some of them may be noted. First, the removal of the duty on Canadian lumber passing into the United States enabled the coarse Canadian lumber to get into that market and thus stimulated cutting closer, the consequence of which was that a largely increased percentage of coarse logs was taken out. Secondly, the prices which have recently been paid for limits have rendered it necessary, if a profit was to be obtained, that every log which

could be got out with any expectation of a return, should be cut and taken to the mills. Thirdly, during the summer of 1894 disastrous bush fires occurred in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and enormous quantities of pine timber were so badly scorched that in order to realize anything from it the timber had to be cut last winter. Accordingly, the western market, which in an ordinary year consumes a very large percentage of the cut of the north-western States,

and depressed condition. It is a matter of congratulation, however, that under such unfavorable circumstances the revenue collected from woods and forests has been so large.

With respect to the future, it is difficult to forecast what may happen. There does not appear to be any grounds upon which to base expectations of immediate substantial improvement in the condition of the trade. The western lumber markets are overstocked with large quantities of inferior grades of lumber, which will have to go east, and there does not appear to be any material decrease in the output of logs this present winter, besides which large stocks of last year's logs are still on hand, more than sufficient to equal any possible decrease that may take place in the output this season.



THE QUESTION OF THE DAY FOR SAW-MILL MEN.

"Can't I make something out of mill waste more profitable than smoke?"

was flooded with coarse lumber of an inferior quality largely in excess of what it could use as its normal supply. The consequence was that this coarse lumber overflowed in large quantities into the markets of the eastern and middle States, overstocking and demoralizing them, until coarse lumber was a drug everywhere and prices broke. Fourthly, large quantities of southern pine are being cut each year, and it is finding a market further and further north until now it is actually competing with Ontario coarse lumber in the United States as far north as the south shore of Lake Ontario.

It will be easily understood, therefore, from what has been stated that during the past year the lumber trade has been in an unsatisfactory

remedies it may have, to collect tolls on the difference between the quantity so falsely estimated and the quantity actually passing over the works."

Section 46 is amended by adding thereto the following words, to provide for payment for the advantages derived from the holding dam: "But in case of a holding dam where it is made to appear that the use of the water held therein is necessary to enable parties to drive their logs or timber through or over other parts of the works, and that such logs or timber could not be driven through or over such other parts of the works or some of them without such holding dam, then the Commissioner of Crown Lands may fix such tolls for the use of the waters of the holding dam as shall appear adequate and reasonable."

The amendment to section 54 provides that such companies shall within two years from the date of incorporation complete the works required by their charter, unless further time is granted by order of the Commissioner of Crown Lands or by a by-law of the county in which the works are situate.

TIMBER SLIDE COMPANIES' ACT.

A BILL has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature by Hon. Mr. Hardy to amend certain sections of the Timber Slide Companies' Act. Among the amendments the following are of most importance:

Section 20 is amended by adding thereto the following: A detailed description of any repairs or renewals that may require to be made after the 31st day of December in the year to which said report relates and before the time of settling the tolls, together with an estimate of the cost thereof, and in case such repairs or renewals are actually made before the settling of the tolls, the cost therefor may be taken into consideration in fixing such tolls and such estimated cost of such repairs or renewals shall be advertised along with the schedule of tolls as provided in section 8a of this Act.

The amendments to section 42 are intended to protect the companies from misrepresentation as to the quantity of logs to be floated in order to reduce the rate of tolls and read "And in case any owner or person in charge shall, knowingly or wilfully, falsely return a larger quantity than it is his intention or the intention of such proprietor or person in charge to pass over any of said sections, the company shall be entitled in addition to any other

CORRESPONDENCE

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

A PLEA FOR ORGANIZATION.

OWEN SOUND, March 11th, 1896.

To the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN:

SIR,—Owing to the depression in the hardwood lumber trade in the States, it is necessary that the lumbermen look to the English market for the disposal of their lumber. A good deal of Canadian lumber at present goes to the English market by way of New York. In order to have a direct market for our lumber, it would be to our advantage to send a representative from here with samples of our different kinds of hardwoods in the rough and smooth. To do this it would be necessary for the lumbermen of each county to send a delegate to a convention in Toronto, at which a delegate should be appointed to represent them in the Old Country.

If the mill men and dealers would take this matter up in each county, there would not be any difficulty in raising sufficient funds to defray expenses, irrespective of any government assistance.

With the assistance of the CANADA LUMBERMAN we might, next fall, during Exhibition time, have a meeting of all the lumbermen in Ontario, which would greatly assist to advance the interests of the trade.

Yours truly,
Wm. FOSTER.

"CUT-OFFS."

HEPWORTH STATION, ONT., 2nd March, 1896.

To the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN:

SIR,—I have read your article entitled "Cut-offs." There is a sinful waste of timber by all saw millers who are endeavoring to manufacture 1st and 2nd hardwood lumber. Unless an outlet can be found for culls and common, manufacturers will have to continue facing a deficit on the output of their hardwood saw mills. I will be pleased to obtain an order for piece stock to be cut from 4/4 and 5/4 maple, birch, beech, ash and rock and soft elm if prices can be obtained to cover labour and leave something for the stock. I am now cutting from dry maple and birch boards, pieces from 1 x 4 to 1 x 7, 4' to 6' long, and stacking them up in anticipation of an order.

In your illustration in the March LUMBERMAN you have scarcely put the rock elm matter correct. I enclose you statement as I think I presented to you recently in a letter you printed over my signature in a former issue:

| | |
|--|----------|
| To 5,000 ft. rock elm logs @ \$5.00 | \$25.00 |
| To Cost of man'g, 5,000 ft. with interest on capital @ 12.25 per M | 11.25 |
| | \$36.25 |
| By 1,000 ft. clear stuff in U.S. | \$ 18.00 |
| By Logs to be made up from 4,000 ft. of coarse stock.. | 18.25 |
| | \$36.25 |

Yours truly,
J. E. MURPHY.

IMPORTATION OF LUMBER IN FRANCE.

BORDEAUX, I.E., February 28th, 1896.

To the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you an extract from the Bordeaux custom records of importations at this port, showing importations of spruce, pine and all construction lumber and timber from 1890 to 1895, inclusive. This will give you an idea of the importance of this market, and show the source of our supply, in which Canada has heretofore played a very small part. You will note the falling off of importations from Norway and Germany and the augmentation of the Russian and Swedish, the former having for the last three years had the major share of our business. You will also note our importations of hardwoods fell off last year; this is owing to an important stock being left over from 1894, and a general depression in the hardwood market during 1895. I hope to have in hand very soon a similar table for other ports of France; meantime I ask your attention to the enclosed.

Our market continues firm and quiet, and buyers are holding off for concessions in prices; but as English markets are paying better prices than those offered here, it makes your sellers temporarily indifferent. The uncertainty of freights has prompted shippers not to speculate. For the moment all proposed deals are in abeyance. Few

if any transactions have been consummated. One of your big shippers offered here recently a cargo of say, 400 to 500 stds., 25° 3 x 9, 75° 3 x 7 and 3 x 8, @ 160 francs, C. and F. Bordeaux. As buyers maintain their ideas at 150 to 155 francs per std. C. and F., there were no takers for this offer. Hardwood remains inactive, with a small inquiry for Canada elm in dressed logs.

IMPORTATION OF WOOD FOR CONSTRUCTION, BORDEAUX.

| | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 |
|--|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Cubic Metres | Cubic Metres | Cubic Metres | Cubic Metres | Cubic Metres | Cubic Metres |
| Spruce, Pine, Pitch Pine and other con- struction woods from | Belgium | 11 | | | 81 | |
| | Russia | 30,230 | 87,758 | 73,477 | 43,774 | 64,137 |
| | Norway | 7,288 | 2,450 | 7,919 | 3,046 | 1,409 |
| | Sweden | 48,370 | 68,837 | 21,594 | 0,114 | 40,119 |
| | Germany | 2,050 | 5,728 | 150 | 170 | 400 |
| | Various others, principally U. S. A. & Canada | 13,200 | 27,280 | 6,845 | 8,000 | 10,460 |
| Total..... | 101,127 | 187,064 | 55,025 | 85,154 | 116,959 | |
| Oak & other hardwood for construction pur- poses prime quality oak, however, from all countries..... | 2,396 | 3,783 | 3,418 | 5,756 | 6,205 | 1,781 |

The above figures were taken from the Bourse by myself, and are an exact extract of the official Custom House record of importations.

Yours truly,
GEO. ALFRED MAGIE.

THE LATE JOHN BRYSON, M. P.

We are enabled to present in this issue to the readers of the LUMBERMAN a portrait of the late



THE LATE JOHN BRYSON, M. P.

Mr. John Bryson, statesman and lumberman, whose sudden death has already been recorded in this journal. Mr. Bryson, in partnership with Mr. Alexander Fraser, carried on extensive lumbering operations on the Upper Coulogne, under the style of Bryson & Fraser, which firm were also the owners of large timber limits.

The deceased was the second son of the late Hon. George Bryson, and was born at Fort Coulogne, Que., on November 30th, 1849. He received his elementary education in his native village, afterwards attending the British American Business College, Toronto, and also taking a course in the military school at Montreal. He entered his father's office as clerk at an early age, and became a partner in his business in 1870. Two years later he started on his own account, and in 1873 formed a partnership with his brother George, which lasted twenty years. At that time the partnership was formed which existed up to the time of his death.

Mr. Bryson entered public life as Mayor of Mansfield in 1882, and in the same year was elected to the Dominion House of Parliament as the representative for Pontiac county in the Conservative interest. At the general elections of

1887 he was again successful, defeating the Liberal candidate by a large majority. In 1891 there was a three-cornered contest, and by a division of the Conservative vote Mr. Bryson was defeated, the constituency falling into the hands of Mr. Thomas Murray, Liberal. Mr. Murray, however, being unseated, Mr. Bryson defeated him at the bye-election the following year, and has since that time represented the county.

In the year 1874 Mr. Bryson married Miss Mary Bryson, daughter of the late Thomas Bryson, M. P. P., who died seven years later. About two years ago he married Miss White, of Montreal, who, with two children, survive him.

In his private life the subject of our sketch enjoyed the reputation of being an honest, upright and charitable man. The riches which he had amassed were won by personal industry and hard work, he being a business man of recognized merit and standing. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and will be much missed in the courts of that body.

The estate of Mr. Bryson is valued at half a million dollars, and includes real estate, bank stock, mortgages, etc. In his will he provides amply for his wife and children, and requests that his share of the timber limit held with Mr. George Bryson, jr., shall be sold within a reasonable time.

For a photograph of Mr. Bryson we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Geo. B. Campbell, who has been intimately connected with his lumbering interests for some time.

UNITED STATES FOREST RESOURCES.

SOME valuable statistics regarding the extent, condition and consumption of the forest resources of the United States have recently been compiled by Mr. B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Division of Forestry. The forest area of that country is placed at slightly less than 500,000,000 acres. On the Pacific Coast and in the Rocky Mountains hardwoods are rare, the growth being mainly spruce, fir and bull pine. In the Southern States are found hardwoods and pine, with spruce, fir and hemlock in small quantities. Large quantities of hardwood are found in the Northern States, while spruce is predominant in the Eastern States. A rough estimate of standing timber places the amount at 2,300,000,000,000 feet, and the total annual cut is given as 40,000,000,000 feet B. M., 12,000,000,000 feet of which is pine, 5,000,000,000 spruce and fir, 3,000,000,000 oak, and 7,000,000,000 other hardwoods. The consumption increases from decade to decade in greater proportion than the population, and new industries like the wood pulp industry, add constantly to the demand.

The imports of wood and other forest products amounts to between twenty and thirty million dollars annually, and the exports between twenty-five and thirty million dollars. The average price per thousand feet of the various woods is: White oak, \$30.70; other oaks, \$34.90; hard pine, \$24.40; white pine, \$34.70; fir, \$21.00; spruce, \$20.00; cedar, \$40.00; cypress, \$31.60. The annual loss by fire is in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000.

John Reid has the contract of cutting and hauling lumber for Penber Bros., of Hibernia, N. B., who own a portable saw mill at Summer Hill. They will cut about 100,000 feet.

LUMBERING IN THE NORTH-WEST.

MANITOBA and the Northwest Territories, although famous for their grain production, are not without considerable timber resources. In the northern and eastern portions of Manitoba large quantities of spruce are to be found, while bordering on Manitoba to the east is a large timber country, extending for hundreds of miles. A large portion of Saskatchewan and Alberta territories are covered with timber, and farther north again in the unorganized regions there are vast forests.

The principal source of lumber supply for Manitoba and the eastern portion of Assiniboia territory is the Lake of the Woods region. The mills of this district are located at and near Rat Portage, on the main line of the C.P.R. At this point the railway touches the lake, thus affording shipping advantages for the lumber, while the lakes and streams running into it afford facilities for gathering in the saw logs to the mills. The lumber cut at Lake of the Woods is principally white pine, with some red pine. About two years ago the mills at this point were amalgamated into the Ontario and Western Lumber Company, a description of whose mills appeared in the CANADA LUMBERMAN for January last. The company owns six mills at Rat Portage and Keewatin, and lately have established a sash, door and box factory in connection with their business. They employ about 500 men.

At Keewatin a large mill is operated by the Keewatin Lumber Company, an illustration of which is herewith presented. The capacity of the mill is fifteen million feet per annum. Mr. Richard Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont., is president of the company, Mr. John Mather, of Ottawa, managing director, and Mr. R. A. Mather, local manager.

The mills have been running since 1880, cutting from 10 to 12 millions annually, the whole of which is shipped to Manitoba and the Northwest. The saw mill has a rotary and band mill, with the necessary edgers, trimmers, etc., and has a capacity of about one hundred thousand feet per day. The planing mill is supplied with the latest machinery for making flooring, siding, ceiling, mouldings, etc. The motive power is water, of which there is an unlimited supply from the Lake of the Woods, and the planing mill is run all winter. The supply of logs has been chiefly obtained for some years from Minnesota, being driven down streams tributary to Rainy River, and thence towed across the Lake of the Woods to the mills. The company have also large limits on the Lake of the Woods and adjacent country.

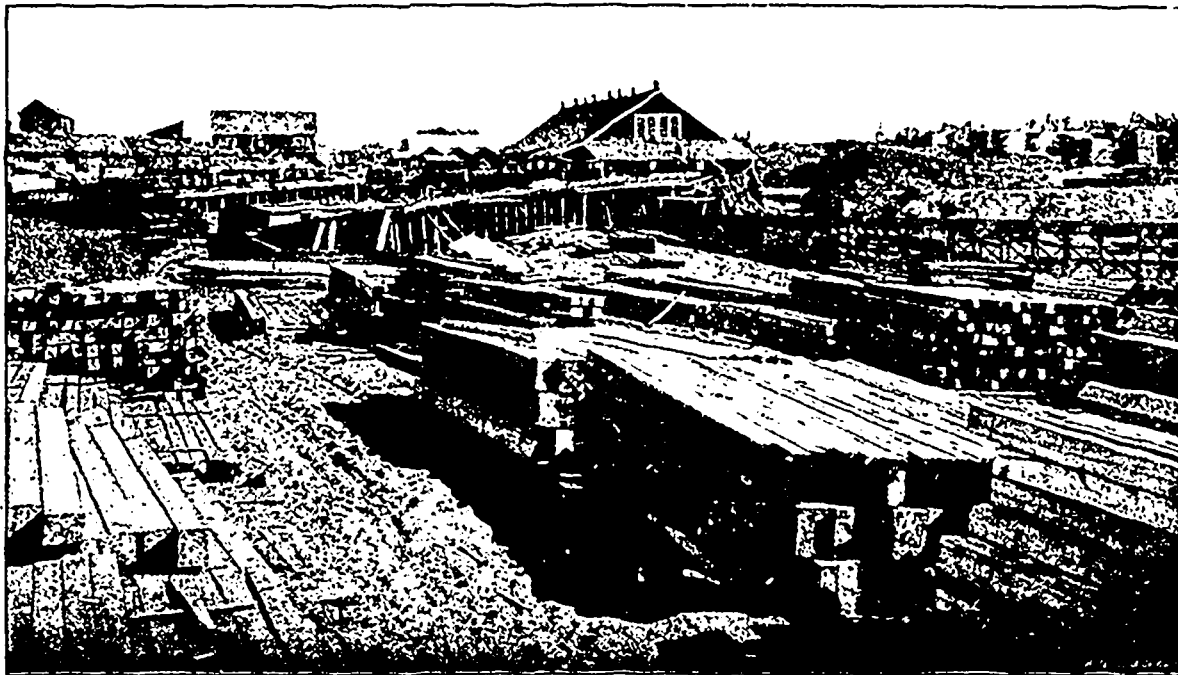
Tributary to Lake Winnipeg is a large area of timber country, and a portion of the Manitoba

supply is drawn from this region. Spruce is the principal timber cut there.

Winnipeg has one saw mill of considerable capacity, which cuts logs brought down tributaries of the Red river, from a timber district in south-eastern Manitoba. The timber is white and red pine, spruce, etc. Another mill is located at Whitemouth, on the C. P. R., east of Winnipeg, and still another mill is at Brandon, the latter supplied with spruce timber brought down the Assiniboine river from the Riding Mountain district. These comprise the principal mills of Manitoba, though there are a number of smaller mills at other points engaged in sawing for local trade.

In the northern portion of the organized territories, Prince Albert and Edmonton are the principal lumbering points. Both these towns are situated on the North Saskatchewan river, though a long distance apart. At Prince Albert, particularly, the lumber industry has assumed considerable importance.

In Western Alberta, comprising a portion of the Rocky Mountains and bordering country,



KEEWATIN LUMBER CO.'S MILLS, KEEWATIN, ONT.

there is abundance of timber, and there are several mills on the line of the C. P. R. in the Bow river valley, in Alberta, principally at Calgary. The western portions of the territories draw their supply of lumber principally from these Alberta mills, or from British Columbia. There are several mills on the main line of the C. P. R. in the eastern portion of British Columbia, which ship lumber eastward into the prairie country, but they cannot ship as far east as Manitoba to advantage.

The large coast mills of British Columbia also send considerable lumber into the prairie country, but only special classes of lumber are shipped as far east as Winnipeg. Lumber from the British Columbia coast mills which comes to Winnipeg is principally cedar siding and fir flooring. In common boards, dimension, etc., they cannot compete with the pine and spruce cut so much nearer to the Manitoba consuming markets. British Columbia red cedar shingles, however, have come into general use in Manitoba, owing to their superior quality as compared with the native pine.

J. W. HOWRY & SONS, FENELON FALLS, ONT.

THE above firm are making preparations for a greatly increased business, and are erecting an addition to their mill 20 x 100 feet, besides providing additional office room. Private offices will be afforded for Mr. Howry, Mr. Swan, Mr. Perrin, and Mr. Lee.

An illustration and brief description of their planing mill and box factory at Fenelon Falls appeared in our issue of September, 1895.

Hitherto the firm have run what are technically called two mills, that is to say, there are two saws, two carriages, two steam feeds and two "niggers," etc.; and the addition mentioned above is to cover a "third" mill, which will increase the capacity fifty per cent.

An Allis bandsaw, 48 feet long, is to be put in, and three steel carriages, two of which are to replace those used last year. The Prescott saws now in use are to be retained. The additional machinery will necessitate additional power, and a 56-inch wheel, made by Paxton, Tate & Co., of Port Perry, is to be put in to run the planing mill and box factory. The work is nearing completion, and it is expected that the machinery in all the buildings will be running night and day early in April. The firm have logs enough in Cameron lake to make about 15,000,000 feet of lumber, and in the vicinity of their nine shanties at different points out north enough logs to make about 40,000,000 ft. are skidded up. In 1894 the mill cut about 9,000,000 feet, and 25,000,000 feet in 1895, while nearly that amount is piled in the extensive yards. The firm had 250 names on the

pay-roll last year, and this season they expect to be able to get along with 325, as the improved machinery that has been introduced will enable them to cut fifty per cent. more lumber with an increase of less than fifty per cent. in the labor. Their books show that in the last two years they paid out \$106,879 in wages alone to men employed in Fenelon Falls, and they estimate that it will take \$100,000 to pay the 325 to be employed this season. Mr. Swan is general manager, and Mr. John Thompson superintendent of the mills. Mr. C. L. Perrin is head bookkeeper and cashier, Mr. F. W. Stewart has charge of the planing mills, Mr. D. Lee is timekeeper and billing clerk, and Mr. W. S. Perry has charge of the timber yards.

The Sutherland Innes Co. will make large additions to their works at Munising, Mich. They will put in a two band saw mill and two factories, a slack barrel factory and a syrup barrel factory. One mill is almost built, two more have the machinery in and will be completed shortly and the foundation is being laid for a fourth mill. The head office of the company is at Liverpool, Eng.



MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

C. H. MORTIMER

PUBLISHER

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

Special pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the 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 in themselves they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

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

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

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

TARIFF legislation, however carefully framed, is prone to cause dissatisfaction, and the most that the authors can hope for is to promote the welfare of the majority. Every industry has at some time felt the effects of what has been considered an unjust duty. That the lumber industry of Canada has been a great sufferer from tariff changes all will admit. Under the McKinley tariff which operated in the United States prior to September, 1894, an import duty on lumber entering that country was imposed, which, coupled with a general financial depression, well nigh crippled that industry in most provinces of the Dominion. By the Wilson bill which passed the United States Senate in the fall of 1894, lumber became a free import, but the advantages to be derived therefrom were greatly lessened by a ruling of the Board of General Appraisers as to what constituted dressed lumber. Again, the Dominion government imposed an export duty on saw logs, which operated unfavorably for American manufacturers, who finally succeeded in having the duty removed.

At the present time, when the lumbering industry in Canada shows signs of revival, a request has been made to the Dominion government by the pulp manufacturers, to impose an export duty on spruce wood, in the hope of developing pulp manufacture in Canada. On another page will be found the opinions of several interested persons. The expediency of such a move is open to question. While it might result in developing the manufacture of pulp in Canada, the general effect of such a duty upon the entire lumber in-

terest of the Dominion should be carefully considered.

Mr. Rowley, of the E. B. Eddy Co., speaks of retaliatory measures, and quotes the statement of Mr. Whitney that the United States government will not impose an import duty on Canadian lumber. Mr. Rowley has evidently forgotten the wording of the Wilson bill, paragraph 683 of which reads as follows: "Provided that all the articles mentioned, when imported from any country which lays an export duty or imposes discriminating stumpage dues on any of them, shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this Act." It will be clearly seen that in the event of an export duty on pulp wood, the duty imposed by the McKinley bill immediately comes into force, which would not only affect spruce lumber, which is principally used for pulp wood, but also pine, hardwood, shingles, and other lumber products.

It is claimed that eighty per cent. of the spruce wood of North America is to be found in Canada, and that American pulp manufacturers must look to Canada for their supply. No statistics are available to verify this statement, but it is known that vast quantities of spruce are yet to be found in Maine, and a few years ago the eastern markets of the United States were so flooded that it was found necessary to organize the Northeastern Lumbermen's Association to control prices. And who can foretell what changes a few years may bring? Poplar has already been used with success as a pulp wood, and ere many years have passed the demand for our spruce may have materially diminished.

It is improbable that any action will be taken by the government in the matter at the present session. Before another session is called a general election will have taken place, the result of which will have a bearing on the question. In the lumber industry in Canada there is an invested capital of nearly \$100,000,000, the annual wage list is \$30,000,000, and the annual output is valued at \$110,000,000. These figures and the circumstances above mentioned should be carefully considered before action is taken.

THE ECONOMICS OF LUMBERING.

We had something to say last month under the heading of "Cut-Offs" on the subject of the utilization of the bi-products of the mill which are now to a large extent destroyed. This is a subject to which mill owners should turn their attention. Years ago when raw material was abundant, there did not exist the same necessity for studying the economics of the business. With rapidly disappearing forests and steadily increasing competition among manufacturers of lumber, it has become necessary, in order to secure profit out of the business, that use should be found for every part of the tree. Some of our mill men have already come to recognize this fact, and are turning their attention to specialties, out of which they are making a satisfactory profit. Some of these specialties might, at first glance, appear insignificant, but on closer investigation it will be found that the demand is sufficiently large to warrant a certain number of manufacturers in devoting particular attention to them. We know at least one firm in Ontario who are making a specialty of butcher's skewers. They have invented special machinery for the purpose of manufacturing these skewers in the most perfect

and economical manner, and we believe are doing a prosperous trade. There are doubtless specialties of like character for which an equally profitable demand might be found.

We had a conversation with a mill man not long ago who was endeavoring to organize a company for the manufacture of cloth boards, that is, boards from 7" to 10" wide and from 27" to 33" long, and rounded on the sides and ends, used by cloth manufacturers to place in the centre of rolls of cloth. This gentleman had inquired into the matter and found that a large demand exists for these boards, principally from the cloth manufacturing districts of England. The boards at present in use are principally made of bass-wood, and are imported largely from the United States. It is believed that spruce would be quite as suitable a wood for this purpose, and if machinery could be obtained which would manufacture the boards at one operation, no doubt a profitable business might be done.

These illustrations are given to show that our manufacturers should investigate the openings for specialties such as those we have mentioned, in the manufacture of which less competition and a greater amount of profit might be met.

FOREST PRESERVATION.

It is pleasing to observe the increased agitation for forest protection which comes from almost every province of the Dominion. That the better protection of our forests from the ravages of fire is absolutely necessary is becoming more apparent each year. It is earnestly to be hoped that this increased interest in the matter will result in some action being taken by the local governments.

The detrimental effects of forest destruction upon water supplies, vegetable growth, crop results, etc., have already been proven, and require no further verification. Frequently fishermen and prospectors are largely to blame for these fires. The former, after kindling a fire, do not take the necessary precautions to prevent its spread, while the prospectors start fires to remove the wood from the land in order to facilitate the search for minerals. Dr. Bell, in his recent lecture at the Canadian Institute, on "The Forests and Forest Trees of Canada," advanced the opinion, based upon his experience, that many of the fires which occur in pine forests are caused by lightning. This opinion refers especially to red pine, the resinous nature of which makes it very susceptible to ignition by lightning stroke, and which, when ignited, burns so fiercely that the fire travels at a remarkable speed, even jumping rivers in its course, and destroying countless thousands of dollars worth of timber in a few hours of time.

The division of the province into districts with a fire commissioner over each, on the lines of the system in operation in Algonquin Park, would seem to be the most feasible means of preventing the spread of fire. It would entail the expenditure of a few thousand dollars by each province, but this would be repaid with interest by the preservation of a large amount of valuable timber. Complaint is also made that large quantities of small timber are wasted by the practice of lumbermen cutting every small tree found within their limits. This is a matter which might also be remedied by the government by more strictly enforcing the laws governing the

size of trees to be cut. The government of the United States at the present time is considering the question of forest conservation, and has requested the National Academy of Sciences to suggest means to that end.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IN reading the reports of foreign markets, some dealers are probably at a loss to understand the technical terms used. As a rule, in Great Britain lumber is sold where it is over an inch in thickness by the cubic foot, and where it is one inch or under without regard to its thickness. A "load" is equal to 40 cubic feet, or 600 feet board measure. A St. Petersburg "standard" is equal to 1,980 feet, and a Quebec "standard" to 2,750 feet of plank one inch thick.

As will appear by our advertisement pages, there are a number of Canadian timber berths in the market at the present time. Our advices are that there is little or no demand from the United States at present for Canadian timber lands. This is believed to be attributable in a measure to the financial stringency which has prevailed across the border. If this has affected the situation, the new American bond issue which has just been disposed of on such favorable terms, will doubtless tend to stimulate demand.

To Mr. J. R. Booth, the well-known lumberman of Ottawa, is due the credit of having opened up one of the most valuable timber sections of the province of Ontario, by the construction of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway. The road, as the name indicates, extends from Ottawa to Parry Sound, and passes through a portion of the province which is heavily timbered, and which formerly was devoid of railway facilities. The contract for the last forty-seven miles has recently been awarded, and when completed, the road promises to be a keen competitor for the traffic of the upper lakes.

THE LUMBERMAN has recently been asked for particulars regarding the log cullers' examinations which are held by the Ontario government. We are informed by Mr. White, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, that it is the intention in future to hold only one examination each year, unless the number of applicants should necessitate a second examination. The most convenient point for the largest number of applicants is selected as the place of writing. We have endeavored to secure a copy of the last examination paper for publication, but as many of the questions are fundamental, it is not considered just to place it within reach of intending applicants.

It is generally conceded that the outlook for the lumber business is brighter at the present time than for several years past. This is due partly to the fact that business conditions have somewhat improved, and also that it is now apparent that no injury is likely to result to the business by reason of tariff changes either on the part of the Canadian or American government. It is now conceded even by the Americans, who are most anxious that the United States government should re-impose an import duty on lumber, that such action will not be taken during the life of the present administration at least. This means that for two years at least we shall enjoy

settled conditions. The knowledge of this fact will have an important influence upon the business. It is impossible for trade to be satisfactory as long as uncertainty exists regarding the tariff. Now that this uncertainty is at an end, we may reasonably expect that business will steadily improve.

We have frequently referred to the attempts made by lumbermen to raft logs on the Pacific ocean. Several of the early undertakings in this direction proved disastrous, and resulted in large financial loss, the rafts going to pieces in storms. The advantage to be gained is a considerable saving in freight. But lumbermen are not easily discouraged, and last summer a large raft which was towed from the Columbia river to San Francisco, proved an unqualified success. The report now comes to hand that preparations are being made for building another immense log raft at Puget Sound, to be towed by sea to San Francisco. The success of the venture will be watched with interest.

We had occasion recently, for the benefit of a subscriber, to obtain some data relative to the cost of towing logs. As this is a subject on which there does not seem to be much information available, we deem it advisable to publish such data as we were able to obtain. From one of the largest Michigan lumber firms who bring their logs from the Georgian Bay district, we learn that the cost of towing is \$1.25 per M to East Tawas and \$1.50 per M to Bay City. It is difficult to accurately estimate the average percentage of timber lost in passage, as the logs are estimated when put into rafts, and the only way of getting at the loss is to accept the report of the man on the tug towing the raft. Estimating in this way, the loss usually runs from 25 to 1,000 pieces. A great deal depends on the weather. During the months of June, July and August, the loss is nominal. Unless booms are broken, it is always the small logs that get out, and in a great many cases red pine, on account of their floating so low in the water. As long as the tugs can hold strain on the booms, or chains do not break, experience has shown that rafts will stand as much rough water as the boats.

CANADIAN manufacturers of dressed lumber, whose interests are affected by the recent United States Customs decision that dressed lumber entering the United States is dutiable, will be interested in knowing that Messrs. Howry & Son, of Fenelon Falls, Ont., have appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States against this decision. Messrs. Howry & Son hope to be able to upset the decision on American evidence. For example, Mr. J. W. Hotchkiss, United States expert, said with regard to this question: "This is the first time in an experience dating from 1847 that I have ever heard it claimed that flooring and the like was not properly classed as 'dressed' rather than 'manufactured' lumber." Judge Daniels has also put his opinion on record as follows: "When the Wilson bill was in conference I endeavored to get them to put an ad valorem duty on planed, matched, grooved and tongued lumber, but they did not pay the slightest heed to the arguments." All this goes to show that the interpretation now put upon the tariff is the result of an afterthought, and is directly contrary to the views expressed at the time the Wilson bill was

under discussion in Congress. It is well known that Messrs. Howry & Son and other Canadian firms invested large amounts of money in machinery plant to enable them to manufacture dressed lumber for the American market, which investments will be almost entirely valueless if the present interpretation of the tariff should be upheld. Messrs. Howry & Son are deserving of credit for having undertaken to fight this question single-handed, and it is to be hoped that other Canadian manufacturers, whose interests are similarly affected, will see it to be their duty to bear a share of the legal expenses incurred in bringing the matter to a final decision.

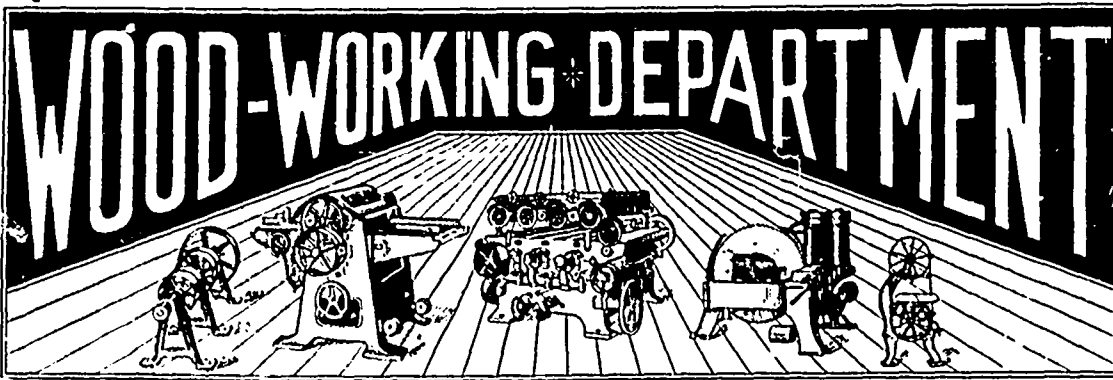
ALGONQUIN PARK.

AN interesting lecture was delivered at the Canadian Institute, Toronto, on the 29th of February, by Mr. W. Houston, M.A., on "Algonquin Park." As most of our readers know, this park was set apart by the Ontario Government about three years ago as a reserve for fishing, hunting, and forestry purposes, its extent being 44 miles from north to south, and 40 miles from east to west, and containing an area of little less than one and a quarter million acres, about one-fifth of which is water. The country in which the park is situated contains numerous small rivers and streams, which were known to remain dry from May to September as a result of forest destruction. It is therefore intended to make the park an object lesson in forestry. Its forest resources are of considerable value, the land being well timbered with pine and hardwoods. The hardwood will be preserved, but the Government has granted licenses to lumbermen to cut the pine timber, and operations are now being actively carried on. Some idea of the quantity of pine timber in the park may be gathered from the fact that bonuses amounting to one and a quarter million dollars have been paid by lumbermen to the Ontario Government.

Among the principal operators are Messrs. Gilmour & Co., of Trenton, who are cutting at the mouth of the Trent river, and the Whitney Lumber Co., who are operating the old Perley & Pattee limits on the south side of the park. The latter company have erected a large saw mill at Long Lake, where they have purchased 700 miles of timber limits. The Gilmour Company have heretofore floated the logs to their saw mill at Trenton, and have spent upwards of \$100,000 on a plant to overcome the difficulties encountered in getting logs from the Muskoka river to the Trent river. In Trading Lake the logs are raised by an endless chain 60 or 70 feet, and dumped into an aqueduct, by which they are carried one and a quarter miles, from whence they are towed by alligator boats to the river. But this process of towing the logs is proving unsatisfactory, and the company are said to have made arrangements to erect a mill in the park.

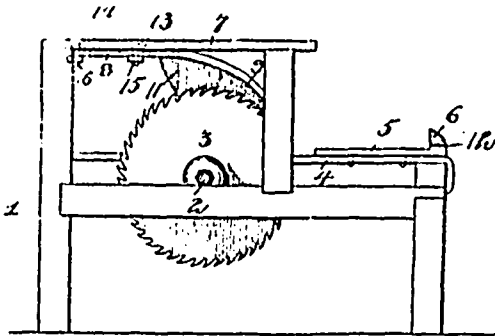
To protect the timber a staff of rangers is employed, whose duty it is to patrol the park. The superintendent is Mr. John Simpson, who succeeded the late Peter Thomson.

"One Hundred Years of American Commerce" is the title of a special centennial edition of the Shipping and Commercial List and New York Price Current, edited by Chauncey M. Depew, L.L.D., now in course of preparation. An article on "American Lumber," by B. E. Fernow, Chief Division of Forestry, Washington, D.C., will be one of its prominent features.



RECENT WOOD-WORKING PATENTS.

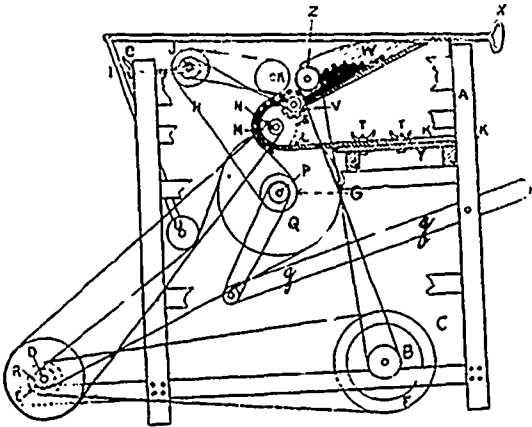
PATENTS for wood-working machinery have recently been granted in Canada as follows:



SAW GUARD.

Patentee: L. C. Ringuette, Rhinelander, Wis., U. S., patented 15th January, 1896; 6 years.

Claim.—The combination with a knot-sawing machine, provided with a circular saw and a receiving table located directly above said saw, of a saw guard capable of being swung laterally away from the saw for giving access to the latter, and comprising a horizontal portion, a curved downwardly and forwardly extending portion, a pendant vertical flange arranged upon one side of the saw and extending downwardly to the forward end of the guard, the horizontal portion of said guard being provided with a pair of longitudinally elongated slots providing for the longitudinal adjustment of saw guard, one of said slots being closed and constituting a pivot slot, and the other being T-shaped, or provided with a lateral branch opening out at one side of the longitudinal portion.



MACHINE FOR POINTING BUTCHERS' SKEWERS.

Patentee: Frederick Harrison, Owen Sound, Ont., patented 24th January, 1896; 6 years.

Claim.—In a skewer pointing machine, a table having the form of an ellipse and made adjustable endways and sideways, a combination of the hopper W, the roller Z, the short corrugated feeding roller V, the table L, L, the cutter head S, S, journaled inside the ellipse of said table, the belts H, H, and the carriers g, g. A combination of an elliptical table such as L, L, the cutter head S, S, carried by a shaft, journaled within the elliptical table, and the belts H, H, substantially as shown and for the purposes set forth. A cutter for a skewer pointing machine having a head with bevelled sides, a set of curved and bevelled knives b, b, and a set of straight bevelled knives c, c, substantially as shown and for the purposes set forth.

George Long, manufacturer of sashes and doors, Sherbrooke, Que., is about to rebuild his factory.

NOTES ON WOOD-WORKING.

BY JOE, IN LUMBER WORLD.

The dust-collector is the salvation of the modern worker in wood.

Wood-working establishments of the latest model are great improvements over those of five, ten or fifteen years ago. The newer plants are better lighted, better ventilated, better and more solidly built, freer from dust, and more scientifically arranged than the older plants. The result is apparent in greater production, better production and cheaper production.

There are great possibilities in the development of the beauties of different woods by the simple process of sawing. A visit to a furniture factory will convince a wood-worker that the effects in the way of grain and figuring obtained by sawing are varied and beautiful, and that each furniture wood can be made to show new and attractive effects if manipulated by men who know more than the a b c of their business.

Among the curiosities in wood-working is the amount of work that is expended in making one of the lighter, cheaper woods resemble one or another of the heavier and more expensive woods. One late German process of making pine look like ebony is so long, employs so many handlings, calls for so many dyes, necessitates so much time, labor, material and other elements of production that the "ebonized pine," when finished, would cost more than a similar quantity of real ebony. Furthermore, the German counterfeit ebony could never be mistaken for real ebony by any person who had ever seen ebony. Is it not a waste of material and skill to produce such things?

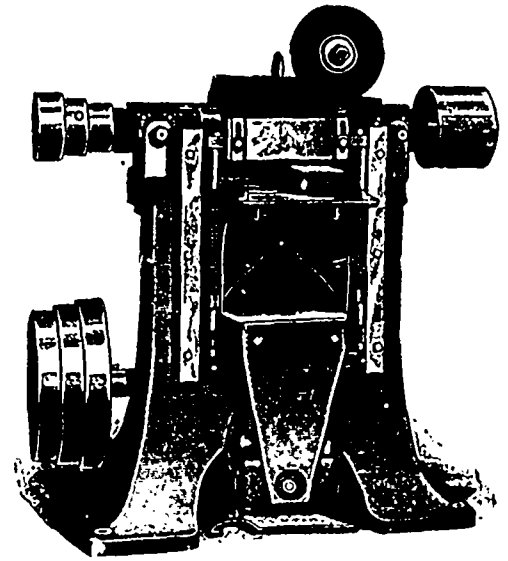
So old and so highly developed is the planing-machine that one would hardly expect to find in use a planer in these days that does not do at least passable work. Yet one does find such planers here and there. In company with a rival highwayman I visited last month a mill in which three planers were at work, or, rather, at play or riot. All three were being "rushed," and all were turning out stock that was called "planed," but it was really corrugated stock, quite fit for use as washboard material without further treatment. Could we two experienced highwaymen convince the infatuated owner of those three corrugators that he really needs three real planers? Not a bit of it! He is satisfied. His patrons have to be satisfied, for there is no competitor within reach, and thus the situation is fixed and will remain fixed until some competitor drops into that town, builds a mill, puts in some real planers, and shows the natives what real planed lumber is.

Some don'ts: Don't place your boiler, your engine, or a single machine in your shop until

you have a complete diagram to indicate the best possible disposition of your equipment. Don't leave anything to chance, but lay out a plan according to your best judgment. Don't put in dark places machines that are intended to do fine and accurate work. Don't accept machines which the manufacturers are not willing to let you test fairly. Don't buy equipment on the "cheap" plan. Don't expect the \$600 machine bought for \$350 to do the work of the \$600 machine bought for \$600. Don't expect the "great reduction in price" to go unaccompanied always by a corresponding reduction in the actual working power and value of the machine. Don't ignore every law of common sense and expect to come out successful in the end.

A NEW BOX MACHINE.

We present herewith an illustration of an improved box-corner grooving machine, which has lately been placed upon the market. Owing to the increasing demand for wood boxes of all kinds, some valuable inventions have recently



A NEW BOX MACHINE.

been brought out. It is claimed for this machine that, while it decreases the cost, the production is increased and the quality of the work maintained.

It is designed especially for making the lock corner for boxes and similar work, and does this rapidly and perfectly. It has a patent power feed and automatic or self-clamping and releasing device for holding the work or pieces to be grooved firmly, and bringing it up past the saws, and on returning releases the work immediately, soon as through saws, ready for operator to reverse ends, or to put in another piece of work.

The machine is simple in construction, having no intricate or complicated parts, and has an emery-grinding device attached for keeping the cutters in good condition.

This machine will cut from thin stock one-sixteenth of an inch thick to twelve inches thick in the block; or it will take any number of thin pieces up to twelve inches. This allows of the work being done either in the block or after it has been resawed into thin pieces. It is also suitable for use on either large or small box work, and can be operated by a boy.

The highest trees in the world belong to a species of eucalypti found in Australia. Single specimens have grown to a height exceeding four hundred feet.

NOVA SCOTIA LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

The winter, generally speaking, has been above the average for carrying on lumber operations, although the snow came rather late and went off to soon to suit the most of the operators. The hard weather during December and January enabled lumbermen to make excellent preparations for work, and when the snow did come, about the 25th of January, the quantity was just right for carrying on the work to the best advantage, and there was no lost time on account of broken weather. Every day was such as to permit of work, until the rain came about the 4th of March, when the most of the large operators decided to close the principal part of their operations, and only work a small number of men where they could do so to advantage.

The prospect in the early part of the winter was that considerably more than the usual cut would result, especially if the weather ran pretty well through March, but as the fourth of March nearly closed operations, a cut of about three-quarters is all that can be counted on.

The feeling generally amongst lumbermen is for a fairly good market this season. Some of the principal commission houses of Boston and New York have sent their men through the lumber sections of the province soliciting consignments, and they report the outlook for the year better than for some years past.

The advance in price in the English markets for deals, together with the comparative light supply for the season, prompts the mill men who have gang mills to cut for that market. The old rule in whist, "Lead trump when in doubt," can be applied with a slight change, thus: "When in doubt, saw deals"—they always sell.

The portable saw mills along the line of the I. C. R. from Westchester towards Halifax have been fully employed sawing deals to be shipped via Halifax, which are now being forwarded by rail for early shipment. Below are some of the principal men in this business:

T. G. McMullen & Co., of Truro, ship from twenty five to thirty million feet. This firm built a new mill at Ellershouse, on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, last fall. The machinery was supplied and put in by the Watrous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, Ontario; the power is water, and the mill is the celebrated "Allis" brand, with all the modern appliances for taking logs into the mill and hauling the sawn product. The firm expect to have five million feet sawn there this season. Every Canadian Province has its "lumber king," and Mr. McMullen enjoys that title for this province—although it is said he is hard pressed to retain it by several other lumbermen, prominent among whom are J. W. Hickman, Amherst, and E. D. Davison & Sons, of Bridgewater.

W. J. Kent, Truro, ships from eight to ten million feet of deals, sawn principally by portable mills in the vicinity of Truro, Debert and Shubenacadie.

L. R. Rettie, Truro, runs two portable mills in Hauts Co., sawing about two and a half million feet.

R. C. Ervin, Shubenacadie, has a portable mill a few miles out, and saws one and a half million feet.

Lantz & Co., with a steam mill at Milford Station which saws, in the summer season, one million feet, also have a portable mill which they run in the winter near Enfield Station. Their cut is about seven hundred and fifty thousand feet in this mill, a part of which is hardwood.

There are a number of portable mills in other sections along the I. C. R. and a few miles back, which also run in the winter, sawing lumber for different parties who sell to the principal shippers.

There is one industry in Truro which it would not be fair to pass with a word, as the firm use a large quantity of logs that is not otherwise of much value. The firm is John Lewis & Son. The principal wood they use is white birch, from which they make shoe pegs, shoe sole stiffeners, lasts, and capsules for bottles, besides a variety of small wares along these lines. The white birch is valuable for spool wood, and a few years ago there were

several mills making spool squares, but utterly the supply was not sufficient to keep the mills going, and they removed to other places. The Messrs. Lewis buy the white birch along the line of railway in small lots from the farmers. They employ about thirty hands, some of whom are girls, said to be better for some of their work than the sterner sex.

The largest mill in this section of country is at Stewiacke, owned by Alfred Dickie. The mill is steam power, gang and rotary, capacity, seventy-five thousand ft. per day of ten hours. Mr. Dickie's intention was to get out twelve million feet this season, but the early breaking up of winter has resulted in reducing it to ten million feet. He cuts deals and ships from Halifax. T. N. McGrath is the superintendent of Mr. Dickie's logging and milling operations, and the results in both branches of the business prove him to be a very efficient man. Mr. Dickie owns



DOUGLAS FIR TREES ALONG BARRARD INLET ROAD, NEAR VANCOUVER, B. C.

large areas of timber land on the Stewiacke river, and keeps adding to it whenever opportunity occurs. The logs are driven about forty miles. The mill is at the head of tide water alongside the I. C. R. The deals are loaded directly from mill onto cars, so the extra handling is saved, and he certainly gets the "maximum of work at the minimum of cost" in his lumber operations.

William Chisholm, of Halifax, has mills at Sheet Harbor, about eighty miles east of Halifax, on the Atlantic coast. He is a successful lumberman. The mill is water power, gang and rotary, and saws principally English deals, ships in schooners to Halifax, thence by steamer or sailing vessel as opportunity offers. His cut this year is about five and a half million feet. He controls all the timber tributary to the East river, Sheet Harbor, and has facilities for dressing lumber for any market. Mr. Daniel Chisholm is superintendent.

Hill & French, Musquodoboit Harbor, thirty miles east of Halifax, on the Atlantic coast, are also good examples

of successful lumbermen. Their mill is water power, gang, with lath, box, stave and heading machines. The output this year will reach five million feet. They, with Mr. L. Hill, formerly owned the Ship Harbor property, but dissolved lately, Mr. L. Hill taking the latter. The mill was burned last summer. Mr. Hill is now cruising the Liscombe lands, and if satisfactory will build a mill there, and let Ship Harbor rest a while.

The Young Bros. Co., Ltd., Parrsboro, purchased the N. L. Todd & Co. property at St. Margaret's Bay, twenty miles west of Halifax, on the Atlantic coast. They are getting out about five million feet there, and will saw for the best market, English, American or South American. They are also logging extensively at River Hubert and Newville, Cumberland Co. Mr. D. P. Young superintends the two latter mills, and Mr. B. F. Young is moving his family to St. Margaret's Bay, and will superintend the mill there.

The Gold River Lumber Co., Gold River, N. S., are putting in about the usual quantity of logs—four million feet. They sawed all their logs out last year and will not start up until the new logs come in, about the 1st of June. Mr. T. G. Nichol, of Mahone Bay, is one of the principal owners and the manager. He has a rotary mill at Mahone Bay, which saws half a million feet, and is also lumbering at Mitchell Brook, Queens Co., N. S., getting out one million feet, with a portable mill to saw it.

E. D. Davison & Sons, Ltd., Bridgewater, are the largest operators in Nova Scotia. They control all the lumber on the La Have River, with two gang mills at Bridgewater, and one gang and rotary mill at Alpena, on the Nova Scotia Central Railway. They also buy lumber from small mills along this line of railroad, shipping their lumber from Bridgewater in the summer and Lunenburg in the winter. They saw largely for South America, Canary Islands and other places not so well-known to the ordinary mill man, and have the reputation of getting good prices.

Lunenburg county has more saw and shingle mills within its borders than any county in the Dominion. A mill owner has been known to take his team of oxen, working with head yoke such as is seen in very few places outside the county, go to the woods, get a log, haul it to the mill, saw it into shingles, load on his waggon, and go to Bridgewater or Liverpool, trade the shingles for a barrel of flour and take it home, taking three to four days' time in the operation. This he would call "business." While it may not be business in the ordinary acceptance of the term, it is getting comparatively quick returns. Lumbermen are proverbially hospitable, and Lunenburg lumbermen are no exception to the rule.

W. J. P.

There is an absolute necessity for advertising; there is great eagerness to compete for attention, and no one gets it unless it is by giving, as it were, so many strokes of the hammer, one after the other, to compel the people to notice what is going on.—W. E. Gladstone.

In New York, it is said, there are 500 men who make a living selling sawdust. They have invested a capital of over \$200,000, and are now doing a business of \$2,000,000 annually. Forty years ago the lumber mills were glad to have sawdust carted away; 25 years ago it could be bought for 50 cents a load; now it brings \$3.50 a load at the mills.

London, England, receives more deals from Sweden than from any other country, and half as many from Russia as from Sweden. She receives more from Russia than from the St. Lawrence and more from Norway than from New Brunswick. More than four times as many spruce deals are shipped to London from the St. Lawrence as from the Lower provinces, while the shipments to London of pine deals from the St. Lawrence is nearly equal to the aggregate of spruce deals thus shipped. London receives two-thirds as many deals from Finland as she does from New Brunswick.



I IMAGINE that I am not the only individual who has more than once since the opening of the new year asked himself the question: "What is the meaning of the long list of business failures we see chronicled week by week in the newspapers? Does it mean that, instead of experiencing improved conditions, as many have told us we shall, things are going from bad to worse?" After having revolved this question in my mind for a month or more without being able to arrive at a satisfactory solution, I fired it without warning at the manager of one of our leading banks, whom I chanced the other day to meet. His answer was reassuring, and therefore I have thought it advisable to quote it here. He said, "I think this batch of failures is the last we shall see for some time to come. It is, I think, the wind-up of that class of people who were caught without sufficient capital in the recent commercial depression. Without the means to weather the storm, they have one after another gone to the wall. I think, as I have said, that we are now seeing the last of them. So far as my observation goes, I am led to believe that the business situation is undoubtedly improving, and those who have managed to pull through the gale may now expect smoother sailing." So mote it be.

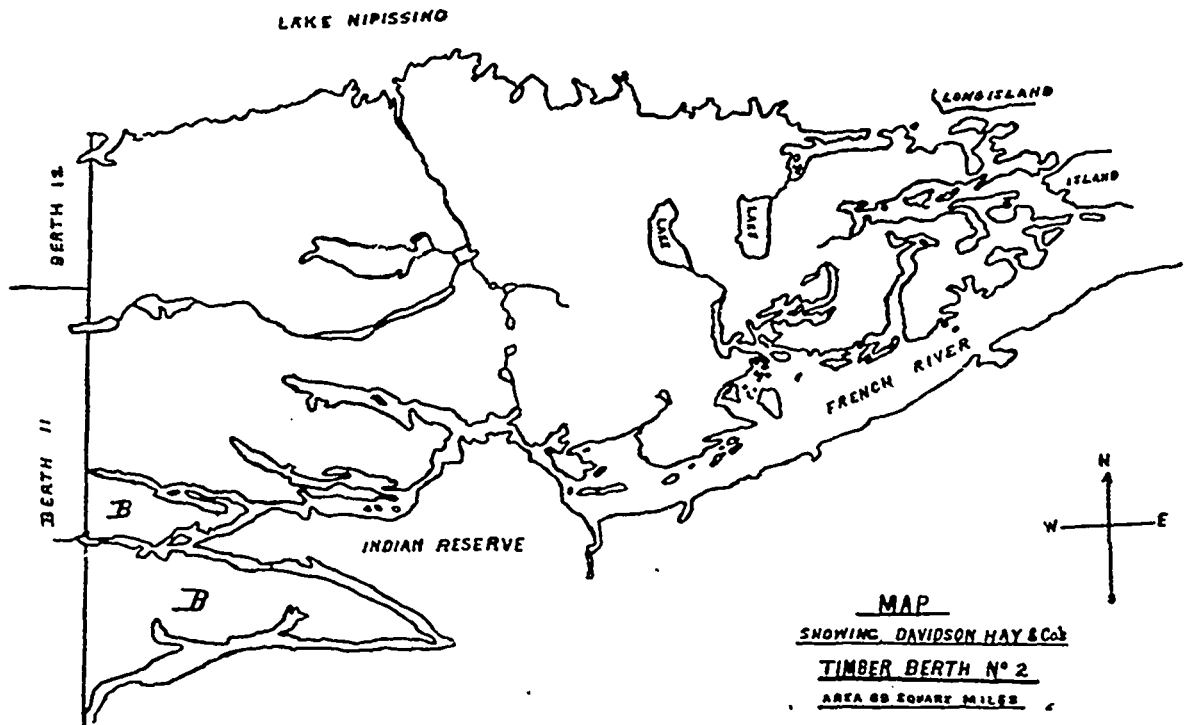
Slow trade conditions, such have prevailed in the lumber business during the past year or two, if of no other advantage, certainly cause men to think. I have recently been wondering what is to be the future of white pine in Ontario, and must confess to being somewhat puzzled on the subject. While talking along this line a few days ago, Mr. J. H. Eyer, lumber merchant, of Toronto, remarked to me: "It appears to me that white pine, which was some years ago the rich man's lumber, is now the poor man's lumber. What I mean by this is, that hardwoods are to some extent replacing white pine in the construction of many of our best buildings. And as to prices, I would not be surprised if a further decline should take place, as I do not believe we have struck rock bottom yet. Why, Michigan is full of lumber, while at Duluth I hear there are three hundred million feet. But we are becoming quite familiar with hard times, and are learning to regulate our expenses accordingly." I do not hold quite as pessimistic a view of white pine prospects as Mr. Eyer, but nevertheless, it certainly would seem that when prices for pine reached the point where a living profit was made, tariff changes, slow building operations, keen competition, or some other drawback, prevented the possibility of any further advance.

Messrs. Clark Bros., of Digby, N. S., are extensive lumber exporters, one of their markets being in Cuba. When asked what effect the war had upon trade in that country, one of the firm said: "So far as we are concerned, we find very little difference as yet on lumber in a direct way.

The market is uncertain, and we make it a point to be sure of our bearings before we start. But we are finding a difference in the way freights are affected. It is becoming hard to pick up a profitable return freight. We have a letter now, six days old, from our captain in port, in which he says he can see the fields of cane burning as he looks from his vessel. This, of course, is taking some of the profits off the business, and the end is not yet. We also ship largely to the West Indies, but are working into the South American markets. We have of late years shipped quite extensively to Argentine, and will also this season. A great deal depends upon how matters in Cuba will end."

* * *

As a rule, things in this world even themselves up pretty fairly, if they are given time enough in which to do it. A case in point is the present condition and prospects of the shingle trade. For several years things went from bad to worse with the shingle manufacturers, until finally the point was reached when everybody admitted that the bottom had completely fallen out of the busi-



ness. Nobody seemed to want shingles no matter what the price at which they were offered, and just here let me remark that in not a few cases they were offered at next to nothing. The British Columbia shingles found their way into eastern Ontario, and added greatly to the embarrassment of the local manufacturers. Then the time came when prices got so low that shingles could not be sold here at a profit. As a result of this condition of affairs the local manufacturer "shut up shop," and his British Columbia competitor greatly reduced his output. What shingles were required were supplied from stocks on hand. These have now been reduced by the local and foreign demand to such a point as to force prices upwards, and once more the shingle manufacturer feels that he has something to live for other than to pay interest on idle plant.

The boiler in Wm. Curtis' saw mill near Waterdown, Ont., exploded recently, causing considerable damage to property, and fatal injuries to Thomas Smiley. The boiler had been guaranteed to carry 120 pounds of steam, but when the explosion occurred the pressure is said to have been only 75 pounds. The mill was badly wrecked.

DAVIDSON, HAY & CO'S TIMBER SALE.

UPWARDS of fifty persons were present at Suckling & Co.'s warerooms in Toronto on the 23rd ultimo, when the entire timber limits and saw mill property of Messrs. Davidson, Hay & Co. were offered for sale by auction. Among these were noticed several prominent lumbermen who might reasonably be considered probable buyers. The property offered consisted of timber berth No. 2, containing 68 square miles of timber limits, on Lake Nipissing and French river, the location of which may be clearly seen by the accompanying map, a steam saw mill, an electric light plant, about 3,000 white and red pine saw logs, steamers, boom chains and boom timber, bush plant, etc.

The timber berth was divided into two sections, A and B, the latter being first offered. It contained 7½ square miles, or 4,710 acres, of virgin pine. The bidding was started at \$10,000, and after some slight competition finally reached \$27,000. This figure was considerably below the reserve bid, consequently the limit was withdrawn.

Section A was then offered. It contained 60½ square miles, and is heavily timbered with pine, hardwood and pulp wood. An estimate of the pulp wood thereon places the amount at 105,000 cords. For this limit, although admittedly a valuable one, no one could be induced to make an offer, and it became apparent that few anxious purchasers were present.

The balance of the property was placed in the market with the same result, no bids being received, and the sale was foreclosed without a purchaser being found for any of the property.

The result of the sale would seem to evidence an indisposition on the part of lumbermen to invest in timber limits at the present time. This may be attributable to the unsatisfactory condition of the lumber trade for the past few years; or it may be that the approach of a general election and the possibility of a change of government is having its effect.

Mr. E. C. Grant, of the Ottawa Lumber Co., was a guest of the Tonawanda Lumber Co. at the annual meeting of the Wholesalers' Association of the United States, which was held recently at Saginaw, Mich.

PROPOSED EXPORT DUTY ON PULP-WOOD.

We referred briefly in our last issue to the request made to the Dominion government by a number of pulp manufacturers to impose an export duty on pulp-wood. The deputation was headed by Mr. John Forman, of the Laurentide Pulp Company. They pointed out that while spruce logs were admitted free to the United States, a duty of ten per cent. was imposed on wood-pulp, which, it was claimed, had the effect of giving the United States manufacturers the lion's share of the profit of the pulp industry. The imposition of a duty would result in the government of the United States abolishing the duty on pulp, and as Canada was said to have eighty per cent. of the pulp-wood of North America, the Canadians would practically have a monopoly of the industry. Between five and six hundred thousand cords of pulp-wood were exported annually.

Below will be found the opinions, pro and con, of several prominent lumbermen, pulp manufacturers, and others, on the advisability of imposing the duty:

FOR THE DUTY.

Mr. Bennett, M. P. for East Simcoe, in introducing the question in the House, denounced the policy of permitting saw logs to be exported without a duty. He read the declaration of a manufacturer in Bay City that if Canada were to impose an export duty on saw logs it would throw 20,000 American mill hands out of employment, as the American mills would have to be removed to the Canadian side. He believed it was the influence of the Ottawa mill men that had previously prevented the imposition of such a duty, they being afraid of the re-imposition of the United States duty of \$1 per thousand on Canadian lumber.

Mr. W. H. Rowley, secretary-treasurer of the E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Que., says: "Canada has an enormous forest wealth. Why should we in Canada furnish the paper and pulp mills of the United States with our raw material at the cost of the destruction of our forests, without receiving in return anything except the bare cost of cutting down the standing timber and exporting it? The Americans have placed a heavy duty on all pulp and paper going into the States, while, without our source of supply for their mills, they could not operate them, as they are almost entirely dependent upon Canadian or Northern European sources for their pulp wood. Some of our lumber people are the strongest opponents to the imposition of the export duty on pulp wood, timidly fearing that if Canadians impose a duty on pulp wood the United States would impose an import duty on lumber. Well, suppose they did. Mr. Whitney, of the St. Anthony Lumber Co., who, knowing the value of Canadian green tree tops, came over here and established a large lumbering mill in our midst, has given his opinion that an import duty on our lumber will never be imposed by the U. S., because the present party in power is not in sympathy with it, and because Michigan lumbermen are already making a big noise over it. He adds that if an import duty was imposed by the United States, it would be so small as not to be felt by Canadian lumbermen during brisk business seasons. The answer of the pulp manufacturers of Canada to the point taken by the lumbermen is that as lumber, the product of saw logs, goes into the United States free, pulp and paper, the product of pulp wood, should also go into the United States free, instead of as present being subject to an import duty of 10 per cent. It seems certain that the Canadian Government will impose a duty on pulp wood for the following reasons, among others: A tariff of \$2 per cord seems likely to be the duty first imposed, though it would appear to be better to fix it at \$3, which tax would yield a handsome revenue to the Dominion Government, but which would speedily result in the United States paper makers obtaining a change in their pulp duties or in compelling them to come to this side and manufacture the pulp on the ground. The Canadians have no desire to embarrass or hamper the operations of their American cousins, asking only that our Government take such steps as will preserve to us the legitimate trade advantages."

Wm. Mason & Sons, Ottawa: "As regards the advisability of the Dominion Government imposing an export duty on spruce logs, we may say that in our opinion there should be a good substantial export duty placed upon all unmanufactured products of the forests, such as pulp-wood, saw logs, timber, etc., where they are taken from this country for the purpose of manufacturing them in direct opposition to industries established or capable of being established in Canada."

AGAINST THE DUTY.

J. W. Howry & Sons, Fenelon Falls, Ont.: It is our opinion that the request for export duty on spruce logs is premature, owing to the agitated state of affairs in the United States, and anything of this nature coming up at the present time would but intensify the desire to place an import duty on lumber, making it very much harder for those interested to do business with the people beyond the border. We also think that it will have the effect of reducing the price on spruce stumpage and a general depressing effect on lumber, lath and shingles.

Mr. Geo. T. Marks, of Port Arthur, Ont., a large owner of spruce timber limits, says: "The Canadian government will make a serious error if they adopt the \$2 export duty. The owners of standing spruce find difficulty now in competing with the Maine and Virginia owners. They can almost supply the U. S. market. Because our firm could not sell so cheaply as the Maine owners last autumn, we had 3,000 cords of pulp wood left on our hands. It is rotting now at Port Arthur. If the government of Canada grants the request of the Canadian pulp manufacturers, the timber owners will have to sell for next to nothing."

Mr. Edwards, M.P., in reply to Mr. Bennett, made a strong argument against the imposition of a duty. Mr. Bennett had claimed that if the 300,000,000 feet of logs which were exported last year had been sawn in Canada it would have given employment to 20,000 men, with a wages bill amounting to \$5,500,000. The truth was that the sawing of that number of logs would have given employment to 2,000 men, with wages of \$600,000, and then it had to be remembered that although the logs were not sawn in Canada they were rafted here, and 50 cents a thousand had to be allowed for that. He declared that while the United States could get along for 1,000 years without buying one stick of Canadian timber, that country took two million dollars' worth more of Canada's sawn lumber than Great Britain, and that was of the lower grades which were harder to sell. Therefore he would regard as a great calamity a proposition to impose an export duty on logs.

Hon. J. K. Ward, proprietor Mono Saw Mills, Montreal: "I think it would be impolitic on our part to put an export duty on spruce logs going out of the country, whether used for pulp or otherwise. Until recently the spruce lumber that found a market in the United States was subjected to an import duty of \$2 per thousand feet and pine to \$1 per thousand feet, we allowing all logs to be exported free of duty—which arrangement, no doubt, is a great benefit to Canadian spruce producers especially. Therefore, the only reason that I can see for putting an export duty on spruce pulp wood would be, that it might induce the United States to take the duty off ground pulp. It might, nevertheless, have the contrary effect by restoring the \$2 duty on our spruce lumber, which would be a serious matter to us. The Provincial governments, who are the proprietors of the timber on crown lands, could make the conditions for cutting pulp wood so onerous as to size and price as to make it almost prohibitory. This policy, if pursued, would undoubtedly bring about retaliation, which I do not think would be to our interest. As a holder of spruce limits, I am not in favour of imposing an export duty on spruce logs or pulp wood. Many of the settlers on new land in Eastern Canada and other parts of the country find much small spruce suitable for pulp on their lands, which would be burned in clearing if they could not find a market for it, the price received often helping them to eke out an existence, and the lumberman concluding it is better to realize on his timber than to run the risk of having it burnt up or stolen by bogus settlers. Until our provincial authorities come to the conclusion to adopt a policy, such as setting apart all lands as forest reserves which are not suitable for agriculture, of which there is a vast quantity in this province, and giving the owners of limits some security in that which has in most cases cost them a good deal of money, it will be to their interest to sell their standing timber to the first comer, regardless of the future."

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. H. Campbell, of the Muskoka Mill and Lumber Co., Toronto, is at present on a pleasure trip to England.

Mr. Samuel Erb, of Seattle, has been engaged by the Victoria Lumber Co. as foreman of their mill at Chemainus, B. C.

The death is announced of Mrs. Eaton, wife of Mr. D. R. Eaton, of the well-known lumber firm of that name at Parrsboro, N. S.

Mr. John Pringle, late mill manager for the Conger Lumber Co., has received a similar appointment with the Ontario Lumber Co.

Mr. William Armstrong, lumber merchant, of Portage la Prairie, Man., is receiving the congratulations of his friends upon his recent marriage.

Mr. Wm. A. McGillis, of Charlottenburg, Ont., at one time one of the most prominent lumber dealers in Eastern Ontario, is dead, aged 74 years.

The death occurred on the 12th ultimo, of Mr. D. W. Alexander, of Matysville, N. B. He was formerly a prominent mill man of St. Stephen.

Mr. D. O'Connor, lumber merchant, of Sudbury, Ont., is a probable Liberal candidate for the Nipissing district at the approaching Dominion elections.

Mr. B. F. Young, of Young Bros. & Co., lumber merchants, Parrsboro, N. S., has recently returned from an extended trip through the United States.

Mr. P. Cantin, advocate, of Quebec, was recently united in marriage with Miss Veilleux, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Veilleux, lumber merchant, of St. David.

Mr. L. H. Shepard has severed his connection with the Shepard & Morse Lumber Co., of Boston, Mass., to embark in the wholesale lumber business for himself.

Mr. R. W. Graham, of Gagetown, N. B., an extensive lumber operator, will, it is said, retire from the business as soon as he has disposed of the present winter's cut.

The sudden death of Mr. Alexander Shives took place at St. John, N. B., a fortnight ago. Deceased was 78 years of age, and for a number of years operated a saw mill at Dunsinane.

Mr. A. L. Fox, who operates a saw mill at Arnor, Essex county, Ont., was a recent visitor at the LUMBERMAN office. Mr. Fox reports the prospects as bright for a good season's business.

Mr. Louis Dupuis, one of the best known timber limit explorers of the Ottawa valley, is dead. His death was the result of heart failure, brought on by exposure while travelling through the pine forests in the upper Ottawa.

Mr. Wm. Gidley, mill foreman for M. M. Boyd & Co., of Bobcaygeon, Ont., has been obliged to seek the aid of specialists at the Toronto hospital for knee trouble. Since his return from British Columbia he has suffered from swelling in the joint.

Information reaches us of the death at British Columbia of Mr. Sutton, of Kincardine, Ont., formerly ex-sheriff of the county of Bruce. Mr. Sutton erected the first saw mill in the township 42 years ago, and since that time has carried on business as miller in Ontario and British Columbia.

One of the oldest lumbermen in Canada was Mr. Peter Cockburn, of Gravenhurst, Ont., whose death occurred at the age of 87 years. He came to Canada in 1815, and soon after entered into the square timber business, carrying on trade generally between the lower Ottawa and Quebec. In 1876 he removed to Gravenhurst, where he remained until his death. He had not been in active business for the last fifteen years.

Messrs. J. & R. E. Butler have recently opened out in the wholesale and retail lumber business at Woodstock, Ont., and have leased the Peacock planing mill for five years. They have put in a splendid brick kiln and purpose adding four machines to the present equipment. Mr. R. E. Butler was a member of the firm of Leischman, Maudrell & Co. for some time, and has a wide experience in the lumber business, while Mr. John Butler is well known in Woodstock as an energetic business man.

The death occurred at London, Eng., on the 26th of February, of Mr. John Burstall, lumber merchant, of Quebec. Mr. Burstall had decided to reside in England, and had recently taken up his residence at Blackheath. He was born at Hessele, near Hull, sixty-four years ago, and left England for Canada at the age of 23 years. Entering the office of his uncle, Mr. Edward Burstall, at Quebec, after four years he was admitted as a partner in the firm. In 1862 Mr. Edward Burstall retired, and his nephew acquired the business shortly after, remaining senior partner since that time.

OTTAWA LETTER.

[Regular Correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

The enthusiasm which prevailed early in the month in connection with the proposed Ottawa and Georgian Bay ship canal has to some extent died out. While no one can be found to dispute the advantages to be derived therefrom, the probability of the work being undertaken at the present time, or even in the near future, are meagre. The recent deputation to the government in its behalf pointed out that to deepen the waterways of the Ottawa and French rivers and Lake Nipissing would necessitate the construction of about sixteen miles of canal work, and with accessories would cost about \$16,000,000.

The Chaudiere mill owners will request the City Council to assist in the construction of another dam, at a cost of \$40,000, to facilitate the utilization of the water power. The dam will be a large structure, and will reach directly across the head of the Chaudiere Falls from the upper end of the Eddy dam to Russell Island, where the Booth dam starts.

A report is current that Mr. Eugene Swan, of New York, is the promoter of a company which proposes erecting two pulp mills and a paper mill during the coming summer, near the mouth of the Rouge river. The property on which it is proposed to erect the mills is a portion of the J. K. Ward limit, which was acquired by Mr. Swan last fall for between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

INDIFFERENT LENGTHS.

The Bryson & Fraser timber limits will be offered for sale by public auction owing to the death of one of the partners.

The exports of forest products from Canada to Great Britain for the months of January and February show an increase of £43,000 over the corresponding period in 1895.

Mr. J. R. Booth has been sawing red pine lumber for some time at his Chaudiere mill. The logs are brought down by the Ottawa, Annapolis and Parry Sound Railway from his limits near Whitney.

About 100 men are now engaged constructing the new mill for Mr. J. R. Booth on the site of the structure which was burned two years ago. It is expected that the mill will be completed by the first of May.

Excellent progress has been made in logging operations in nearly all portions of the Northern Ottawa district, and most of the men have returned from the woods. Last year the cutting of logs was continued until the early part of April.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 23, 1896.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

[Regular Correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

THE announcement recently made, and which is now verified, that the Victoria Lumber Company had decided to again re-open their mill at Chemainus and fight the recently organized combine, has created considerable discussion among the trade. The mill has been shut down for nearly three years. It is on the Canadian side, but the principal members of the company are Americans, among whom are ex-Senator Spooner; W. H. Phipps, land agent of the Northern Pacific; J. A. Humbird, of St. Paul; Major William Greig, of Chicago, and W. J. Macaulay, formerly of St. Paul, but now of Victoria. The company own 150,000 acres of timber land, most of which was purchased from the late Robert Dimsuir, he having acquired it by grant from the British Columbia legislature when he built the island railway. The cut will be limited to 100,000 feet per day until a trade is created. Sawing will be commenced about the first of May.

The Takush Harbor Timber Company has recently been organized to manufacture lumber at Takush Harbor, about 250 miles up the coast on the main land, just above Queen Charlotte Island. The company was organized by English investors, with a capital of \$400,000, and Mr. G. W. DeBeek, formerly of New Westminster, is the general manager. The construction of the mill building has already commenced, and sawing will begin in July. The capacity will be 50,000 feet daily. The new mill will cut entirely for the foreign trade, and cypress and spruce will be the only timbers cut. The company have 14,000 acres of excellent timber limits.

A deal, with considerable importance attached thereto, has recently been consummated, by which Messrs. Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., have taken over the entire manage-

ment of the Moodyville saw mill. Heretofore this exclusive business was in charge of J. Wulffsohn, of Vancouver. The mill is running to its full capacity, and the new proprietors intend opening a branch of their business at Vancouver, corner of Hastings and Homer streets.

COAST CHIPS.

Two carloads of lock-gate timber were shipped to Montreal, recently, by the Royal City Mills, New Westminster.

The Brunette Sawmill Co., Sapperton, have started up their new mill. It is said the company intend entering into the foreign trade at any early date.

Mr. Sword moved in the Provincial Legislature that the government should insist on all logs on which royalty is leviable being scaled by official scalers. The motion has been agreed to.

The lowest price for labor paid at the Brunette Mills is now \$1 a day and board, while both those and the Royal City Mills are giving employment to almost as many men as ever. This is largely the result of the combine.

The new machinery at the Brunette Saw Mills is running smoothly, and a full cut is being made daily. This mill, though not so large as some others in the province, is considered a model one in point of construction and equipment, and the Takush Timber Company intend building their new mill on almost the same plans.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., March 20, 1896.

NEW BRUNSWICK LETTER.

[Regular Correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

THE above Association was organized at Moncton in December, 1894. At the organization meeting it was agreed not to hold regular meetings, the question of calling special meetings at such times as were found necessary being left with the Executive Committee. Since that time none have been held. The officers of the Association are as follows: President, Hon. A. F. Rappolph, Fredericton, N. B.; Vice-Presidents, William Chisholm, Halifax, D. I. McLaughlin jr., St. John; Executive Committee—For New Brunswick: James Robinson, M.P., Chatham; Geo. T. Vaughan, Albert Co.; William Murray, Charles Woodman, and D. I. McLaughlin jr., St. John. For Nova Scotia: William Chisholm, Halifax; A. Young, Cumberland Co.; T. G. McMullen, Truro; T. E. Eaton, Eatonville; F. Halliday, Passboro. The Secretary and Treasurer are appointed by the Executive Committee. Mr. J. G. Forbes, of St. John, has acted as Secretary, but having recently been appointed to the Bench of New Brunswick, his services will be no longer available.

ST. JOHN RIVER LOG DRIVING COMPANY.

The eleventh annual meeting of the St. John River Log Driving Company will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Fredericton, on the 1st of April. An interesting meeting is anticipated, as several matters affecting the river drive will be brought up for discussion. Every owner of logs intended to be driven by the company during the season must file a statement of the same before that date.

BITS OF LUMBER.

J. & T. Jardine, of Richibucto, have given an order for a large mill to be placed at Jardineville.

S. T. King & Son's mills at Kingsville is receiving an overhauling. The capacity is being considerably increased.

A bill has been passed in the Provincial Legislature to continue the act incorporating the Magaguadavic River Driving Company.

H. R. McLennan last year purchased some timber lands near Rathesay for \$1,550. He is at present cutting the lumber on the property, and expects to make a good profit on the transaction.

Messrs. Wm. Currie & Co., of Eel River Crossing, N. B., are erecting a new and commodious mill. The Robb Engineering Co., of Amherst, are putting in the boiler and engine. Mr. W. McWair, of the same place, intends erecting a shingle mill. He has a large crew cutting cedar.

It is reported that in the spring, Stehelin Bros. intend making a tramway from New France, Digby county, through the level part of the country, coming out near Gates' mills. This road will be about twelve miles long, and is intended for hauling lumber from their mill to the Sissibou river, by means of cars moved by horses.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 22, 1896.

THE NEWS.

CANADA.

—H. J. McCreary is erecting a saw mill at Chatham, Ont.

—E. D. Tillson has started his saw mill at Tilsonburg, Ont.

—M. Malcolm will start a shingle factory at Scotland, Ont.

—H. Hardy, of Little York, P. E. I., is building a new saw mill.

—The mills at Chatham, Ont., are running to their full capacity.

—The erection of a shingle mill at Price's Corners, Ont., is spoken of.

—There are said to be first-class openings in Manitoba for paper and pulp mills.

—A new planing mill will shortly be started in Hintonburg, Ont., by N. Bevin.

—Mr. Wakefield & Son have leased the McKenzie saw mill at Kirkfield, Ont.

—John Cook, of Arkell, Ont., has purchased the mill property of W. T. Haines.

—John Vance, of Woodland, Ont., has recently erected a saw mill near that place.

—A new pulp mill will be put in operation at Church Point, N. B., at an early date.

—Messrs. Lovering contemplate removing their mill from Coldwater, Ont., to Bush's Corners.

—Two new saw mills are being constructed near the line of the Lake St. John Railway at Quebec.

—J. J. Joliffe has recently completed his contract at Christie, Ont., with the Parry Sound Lumber Co.

—J. L. Allen & Co., of Gramsby, Ont., intend starting a factory there for the manufacture of bicycle rims.

—A change is said to be contemplated in the operation of the Burrard Inlet red cedar mills at Port Moody, B. C.

—The Sayward Mill & Timber Co., of Victoria, B. C., is reported about to be reconstructed with English capital.

—Harman & Co., Victoria, B. C., have taken over the Oak Bay Lumber Yard, and will control it during the season.

—It is stated that the Katrine Lumber Co.'s mill at Parry Sound, Ont., will be operated during the coming summer.

—R. W. Richardson, of Hartland, N. B., is erecting a woodworking factory and expects to have it running before the 1st of May.

—Turnball & Davidson, of Manitou, Man., have purchased the entire lumber stock of G. R. Gordon, together with the steam sash and door factory.

—Edward Harnett has removed his portable steam saw mill from St. Louis, N. B., to Sussex, where he has secured a contract for ten years sawing.

—Three cars of large pine timber were recently shipped from British Columbia to Halifax. The freight paid on them is said to have been in the vicinity of \$800.

The erection of a foundry at Westville, N. S., has been decided upon by a local company. It is proposed to make shingle mills and do a general foundry business.

—The County Crown Attorney of Hull, Que., has decided to take no further action against Mr. Turpin, for the alleged murder of Deschates in the Edward's lumber camp.

—Letters patent have recently been issued limiting the existence of the Pickerel River Improvement Co. to a period of twenty-three years, to be computed from May 9th, 1883.

—Mickle, Dymont & Son's mill at Gravenhurst, Ont., is being refitted. The band saw will be placed with a new Allis machine, and a new saw placed in the planing mill for resawing.

—The erection of a woodenware and pulp factory at Midland, Ont., is said to have been decided upon. Mr. H. H. Cook, of the Ontario Lumber Co., Toronto, is one of the promoters.

—Donald Fraser & Sons, of Fredericton, N. B., are making extensive repairs to the Aberdeen mills. These mills will be started as soon as the river opens and expect to cut twelve million feet of lumber.

—Mr. F. W. Morris has been admitted as partner with

M. S. Madole, W. Embury and W. Greer, operating a sash and door factory at Napanee, Ont. The factory has recently been refitted throughout with new machinery.

—The total number of licensed cutters in Ontario is six hundred and twenty-four.

—A lumberman named Alexander Archer, on his way to his home in Glencoe from Marquette, Mich., was sand-bagged and robbed of \$85 at Windsor.

—Gilmour & Co., of Trenton, Ont., have commenced the erection of a large saw mill at their timber limits in Algonquin Park, and intend to employ from 500 to 800 men. The mill will have a capacity of 20,000 feet per day.

—John McCollock, agent for the Shepard & Morse Lumber Co. at Mattawa, has lately taken a gang of river drivers and lumbermen to Bois Franc and North River to drive logs for the company when the river is open in the spring.

—Mr. W. Harris, of Day Mills, Ont., offers a free site of land and a never-failing water power to any reliable person who will erect a pulp mill at that place. Large quantities of pulp wood can be secured in the immediate vicinity.

—Captain A. Clark and Geo. McCormack have purchased from the Emery Lumber Co., of Windsor, Ont., the steam tug Evelene, which was built for the French River Boom Co. about two years ago. The price paid was \$10,000.

—While cutting up a huge old poplar tree at his mill in Dover Centre, Ont., Mr. Rankin found a large and rusty piece of scythe imbedded in the centre of the trunk. The metal had evidently entered while the tree was a mere sapling and grown into it.

—C. F. & F. R. Eaton, of Eatonville, N. S., have recently completed a long slide or chute leading to their mills which will effect a large saving in the cost of handling logs. The slide is 3½ miles in length, and is constructed by placing logs side by side in such a way as to form a continuous V-shaped trough.

—There is at present an Indian named Joseph Francois, jobbing for McLachlin Bros. at Barry's Bay, Ont., who is a remarkable type of human nature. He is about fifty-five years old, and in 1860 had an arm taken off. At present he can chop with his one hand as much as an ordinary man can with both hands. He has often been seen mowing and cradling, making bark canoes, axe handles, etc., that would defy competition. He is a peaceful, honest, and industrious citizen.

—Harnwell vs. Parry Sound Lumber Co. was an action brought to recover damages for wrongful dismissal. The plaintiff was employed by defendant as assistant book-keeper for one year from 1st May, 1893, and after the end of the year he continued in their service without anything

being said as to terms. On September 14th, 1894, he was dismissed. The judge held that the proper inference to be drawn was that contract was for a year and not defensible, and judgment for plaintiff for \$240 with full costs of action was awarded.

—Some time ago Messrs. Adams & Co. purchased the Burns saw mill property at Bathurst, N. B., for about \$35,000, together with the claim against Novelli & Co., of London, amounting to \$328,687. It was supposed at the time that the Burns estate would pay only a small dividend, but already a dividend of ten per cent. has been paid, and Messrs. Adams & Co. have received their check for \$23,868, and expect yet to receive \$11,434 additional, making a total for the estate of \$35,302. This amount is nearly equal to the amount paid by them for the property.

FOREIGN.

—Washington architects will ask Congress to appropriate \$40,000 to test the strength of American timbers, a third of the appropriation to be used in testing fir.

During the past year there is said to have been more assignments in the Albany lumber district than in the past ten years. Among the recent failures were those of H. S. Van Stamsford, Patton & Co., and John C. Patton.

—New York City is an immense consumer of lumber. During the year 1895 she received 994,909,000 feet of lumber, of which 534,000,000 was received from the interior by canal and rail, 309,718,000 from the Southern coast, and 151,191,000 feet, mostly spruce, from Maine and the provinces.

—A load of timber which contained 1,000 cubic feet of lumber, and equivalent to 12,000 feet board measure, was recently hauled from the Dead River Milling Company, near Marquette, Mich., to the lake shore. The weight of the load was 40,000 pounds, equal to two earloads, and was hauled by one team.

—During the year 1895 the supply of foreign timber to the United Kingdom, exclusive of staves and furniture woods, was as follows: Norway and Sweden, 652,467 loads hewn, 1,982,048 loads sawn; Russia, 393,458 loads hewn, 1,492,819 loads sawn; Germany, 225,647 loads hewn; British North America, 142,738 loads hewn, 1,167,947 loads sawn; other countries, 864,238 loads hewn, 422,984 loads sawn.

CASUALTIES.

—George McDonald, of Coverdale, N. B., was killed by a falling tree while chopping in the woods near that place.

—While working in the woods near Arden, Ont., Benjamin Smith, Kennebec Township, was killed by the falling of a tree.

—A large limb fell from a tree and killed a chopper named John Verge, of Sheet Harbor, N.B. He was only 19 years of age.

—Martin McNulty, an employee of Roy & Gordon, at Pogamising, Ont., was recently killed by falling while carrying a skid.

—While felling timber near Bancroft, Ont., Matthew Creighton had one of his legs so badly injured that amputation was found necessary.

—An employee at Thos. Vance's saw mill at Dunrobin, Ont., named James Newham, was killed recently by coming in contact with a circular saw.

—John Armand was loading logs at Mallock's mills, near Arnprior, Ont., when a large log fell on him. He was not released until next morning, when life was extinct.

Benjamin McTavish, formerly of Southesk, N. B., while in the employ of the Randolph Lumber Co., of West Virginia, was crushed to death. He was driving a team when the load of logs gave way.

—A fatal accident occurred at Aylmer, Que., on the 6th of March, by which Joseph Leon, jr., of Aylmer, lost his life, and a Mr. Tracy, of Torbolton, was seriously injured. They were engaged in loading sawdust on a sleigh from the heaps when the frozen top of the heap fell in, and both were buried in the sawdust.

—A serious accident recently befell Mr. James McCredie, of the firm of R. McCredie & Son, sash and door factory, Shawville, Que. While adjusting a belt in his mill, his coat caught in the revolving shaft, whirling him around until the machinery was stopped. One leg was broken, his back injured, and his legs and arms paralyzed. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

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THE J.C.M^cLAREN BELTING CO MONTREAL

REMARKABLE CANADIAN PINES.

AMONG the singular trees of Canada mention is made of a group of pines in the cemetery in St. Stephen, New Brunswick. The group contains several hundreds of white pines of unusual size and singular beauty, which show the curious spectacle of branching, some three feet from the ground, into numerous great limbs, some of them as much as seven feet in circumference. A hundred or so of these trees have attained large size, the most massive of them being 75 feet high and 11 feet and more in circumference. The aspect of the high horizontal or perpendicular branches laden with heavy foliage, and the rugged, knotty holes from which they spring, is striking in character, while they have a certain dignity and solemnity especially befitting a cemetery. As the ground on which they stand was burned over in 1801, when the adjacent country was laid waste by fire, the trees are all of second growth. Some of them that have been cut show from 89 to 91 concentric rings, so that their age is less than 100 years, and they are still full of health and vigor. Around them have sprung up hundreds of other stately trees, six or seven feet from the ground. Impressive as is the spectacle of the lofty unbranched trunks, which now and then indicate the site of a primeval forest in Maine or New Brunswick, there is something in the character of these distorted giants more imposing still. The checking of the upward growth in their youth has caused some of the trees to send

up as many as 14 branches, each one of the size and proportions of a leader, and some of them five or six feet in girth. One of the trees shows a sort of Siamese-twin connecting link between two mighty trunks, which rise almost perpendicularly to a considerable height. The keeper estimates that there are a thousand good-sized pines in the enclosure, several hundred of which are between 5 and 10 feet in circumference. Of the curious branching trees of great size there are over a hundred, the largest of which is 11 feet 8 inches in girth, with 14 limbs, 40 to 60 feet long, some of them seven feet in circumference. Its height is 70 feet. Another, which is 75 feet high, has a girth of 10 feet. Adjacent pines, less remarkable in growth, measure from 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 feet round.

TRADE NOTES.

Thirty-one Allis band mills were sold in Canada during the past twenty-four months.

The Welland Vale Manufacturing Co., of St. Catharines, are fitting up the old White mill as a saw manufactory.

E. Leonard & Sons have recently supplied a large engine to R. C. Tait, of Shediac, N. B., to replace the engine now running in his saw mill.

Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co., Toronto, who are the only Canadian manufacturers of extra thin silver solder for repairing band saws, have just set up a new pair of rolling mills bought especially for the manufacture

of this material. They are now in a position to make this solder exactly as required.

The Ottawa Saw Works report that they have been obliged to run their establishment night and day in order to keep up with their work; they have also had to add to their band saw staff on account of increased trade.

The W. R. Gardner Tool Co., of Brockville, Ont., have let the contract for a large addition to their present factory. They have recently purchased the Beaver Saw Works, of Hamilton, which have been removed to Sherbrooke, Que. It is the intention of the company to manufacture a full line of circular, band and other saws.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, recently received a cable from London closing a contract for one of their largest portable saw mills for South Africa, including a 70 horse power engine with locomotive boiler. The firm also report the sale of seven complete saw mill outfits for Chili, South America. It is learned that about 20 per cent. of their entire output of saw mill machinery is shipped to South America.

The Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co., of Toronto, report a steady and growing trade in wood split pulleys, and are able to keep their large works at Toronto Junction running constantly supplying their numerous agencies throughout the Dominion and Europe with stock. Saw mill and planing mill men are adopting the Dodge pulley almost universally the world over, and for

any one requiring a good serviceable pulley of any size, no matter how great the power, the Dodge Co. are prepared to fill the bill promptly and for the least possible money.

We have seen the advance sheets of a handsome booklet containing opinions of many of the users of the Allis band mill. It is being prepared by the Waterous Co., of Brantford.

The usual annual number of the Winnipeg Commercial for 1896 has been issued, and contains a large amount of general information with illustrations regarding the western country. Among its articles are brief reviews of the lumber business in British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.



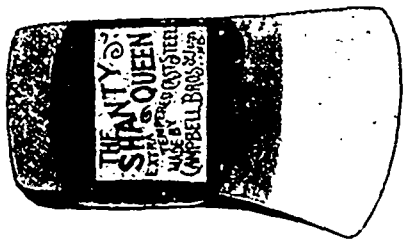
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To sell Capt. Geo. S. Thompson's New Book, "Up-to-date of The Life of a Lumberman." (Profusely illustrated). 2,000 copies sold already, and only out of the press two months. The first book ever written by a practical lumberman, describing the many interesting stages of lumbering, and the hazardous life of those engaged in the woods and on the river. An edition in French will be out shortly. The book will be mailed to anyone on receipt of \$1.00. Address to

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Good terms to agents.

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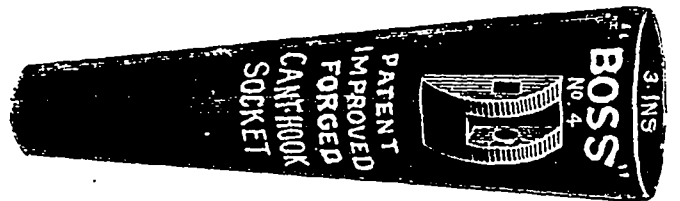
Send for sample lot and try this axe in frosty weather. St. John, N. B. WRITE FOR PRICES

McFARLANE'S PATENT IMPROVED CANT DOGS

WITH FORGED SOFT STEEL SOCKET (as shown in cut).

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION—the result of years of hard study and a large expenditure of money. The aim has been to make a cant dog light enough to be easily handled, yet strong enough to meet the required strain. This, I am pleased to say, has been obtained in THE BOSS CANT DOG. It is forged of the best quality of material, manufactured with the latest improved machinery, and I invite an intelligent inspection of its merits and workmanship, guaranteeing it to be all that is represented. Made in three sizes, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. No. 1 is 2 1/2 in., No. 2 is 2 1/4 in., and No. 3 is 2 1/2 in. diameter. Any length handle, from 2 to 6 feet, and suitable for the different grades of work, from handling the smallest to the largest logs. Manufactured only by

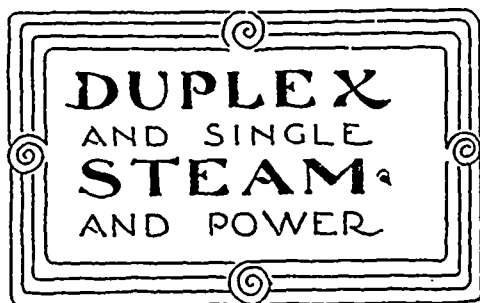
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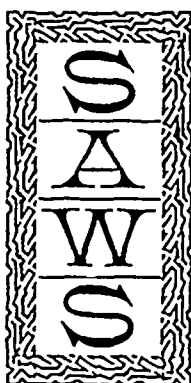
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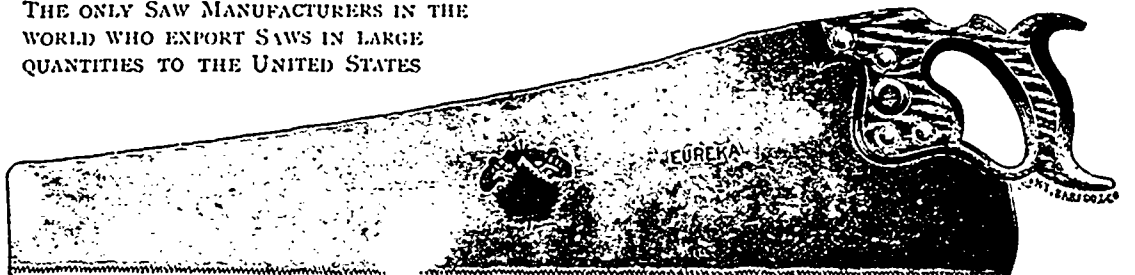


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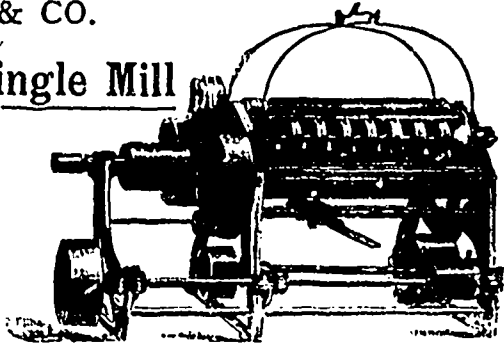
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Offer SPECIAL BARGAINS in the following size Engines during the NEXT THREE WEEKS, in order to clear out as many as possible before moving into their new premises . . .

- 28 in. x 36 in. Slide Valve, very heavy, for saw mill.
- 24 in. x 30 in. William Hamilton Mfg. Co.'s make, re-built and guaranteed.
- 18 in. x 36 in. very heavy Slide-Valve Engine, box frame.
- 16 in. x 26 in. Box Bed, Twin Engines, Killey make.
- 14 in. x 19 in. Box Bed, Slide Valve, (no name).
- 12 in. x 30 in. Thompson & Williams "Brown" Automatic.
- 11 1/4 in. x 14 in. Box Bed, Horizontal, Thomas make.
- 10 in. x 24 in. Girder Bed, Cowan make, Slide Valve.
- 10 in. x 12 in. Straight Bed, Slide Valve, Erie City make, Double Crank.
- 8 in. x 12 in. Box Bed, Slide Valve, (no name).
- 9 in. x 12 in. Slide Valve, Waterous make.
- 8 in. x 10 in. Waterous, Rock Valve.
- 8 1/4 in. x 10 in. Box Bed, Slide Valve, (no name).
- 10 in. x 12 in. Box Bed, Slide Valve, McRae make.
- 6 in. x 12 in. Girder Bed, Slide Valve, Henderson & Co. make.
- 5 1/2 in. x 14 in. Box Bed, Slide Valve, valve on top of cylinder, Armington & Sims, automatic.
- 2 6 in. x 8 in. Slide Valve, new, Bell of Hensall make.

Vertical Engines

- 6 in. x 6 in. Hamilton make.
- 5 in. x 6 in. Doty make, Vertical.
- 4 1/2 in. x 6 in. " "
- 4 in. x 5 in. Pelson pattern.
- 4 4 in. x 4 in. Vertical, Marine, McMullen make.
- 2 1/2 in. x 4 in. Marine.
- 5 1/2 in. x 7 in. Doty make.
- 3 in. x 4 in. Payne, Automatic.
- 2 1/2 in. x 4 1/2 in. Marine (no name).

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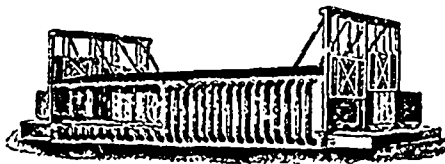
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WHY BAND SAWS BREAK

SIXTEEN REASONS, AND HOW TO AVOID THEM



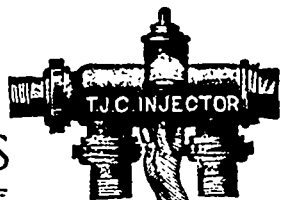
Being instructions to filers on the care of large band saw blades used in the manufacture of lumber.

A book filled with valuable information on the care of band saws. Giving the reasons for breaking 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.

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is the best because you cannot possibly go wrong with it. With high or low steam the result is equally satisfactory. It combines the utmost simplicity with perfect efficiency, and any boy can operate it.

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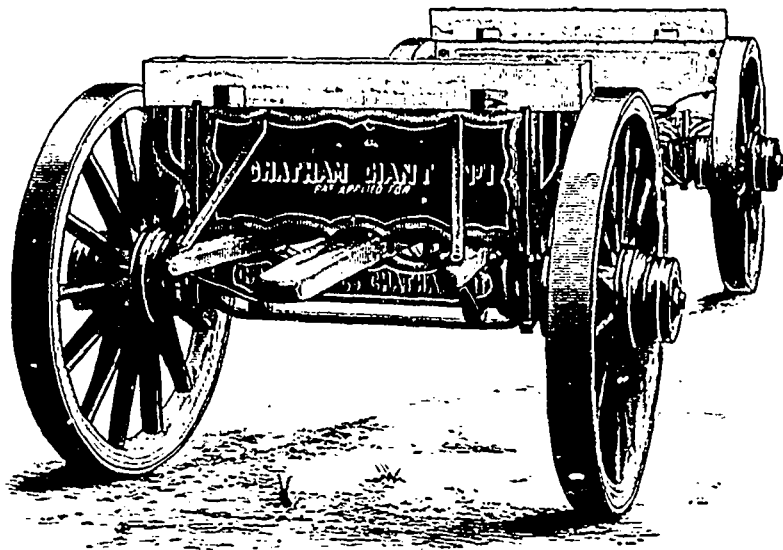


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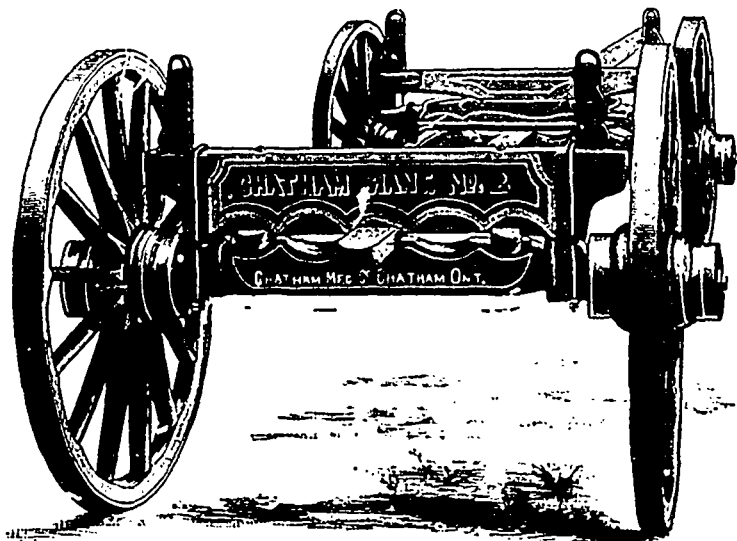
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IT must be self-evident that our GIANT ARM LOG TRUCKS, of which the above is a faithful illustration, is the best log truck made; but if conclusive evidence of this is wanted we refer to every mill man and lumberman in the county of Essex, Ont., where millions upon millions of Elm logs are gotten out every year on them, and where these trucks sell readily, while those of other makes remain unsold at \$5 to \$10 less.



THE CHATHAM GIANT LOG AND LUMBER TRUCK

As seen above it is a Lumber Truck, but it is quickly converted into a Log Truck by bunks which are grooved at the ends to receive the stakes and slip down between them, and are perforated for side or lug poles. We build these trucks in all sizes from 2½ to 4 inch Malleable Giant Arms. Farmers all over are extensively adopting the lighter sizes as general purpose wagons.

In reference to above trucks we would call the attention of the reader to the accompanying illustration of VANALLEN'S PATENT GIANT ARM with which they are equipped.

It will be seen that the hind bolster and sand-board are formed to rest upon the flat top of this arm, and being securely clipped to the axles forms a complete and solid truss and render the axles unbreakable and inflexible.

Our Malleable Giant Arm farm and teaming Wagons have no equals on this continent, of which the judges on vehicles at the World's Fair, Chicago, gave us an unqualified certificate in the shape of a GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

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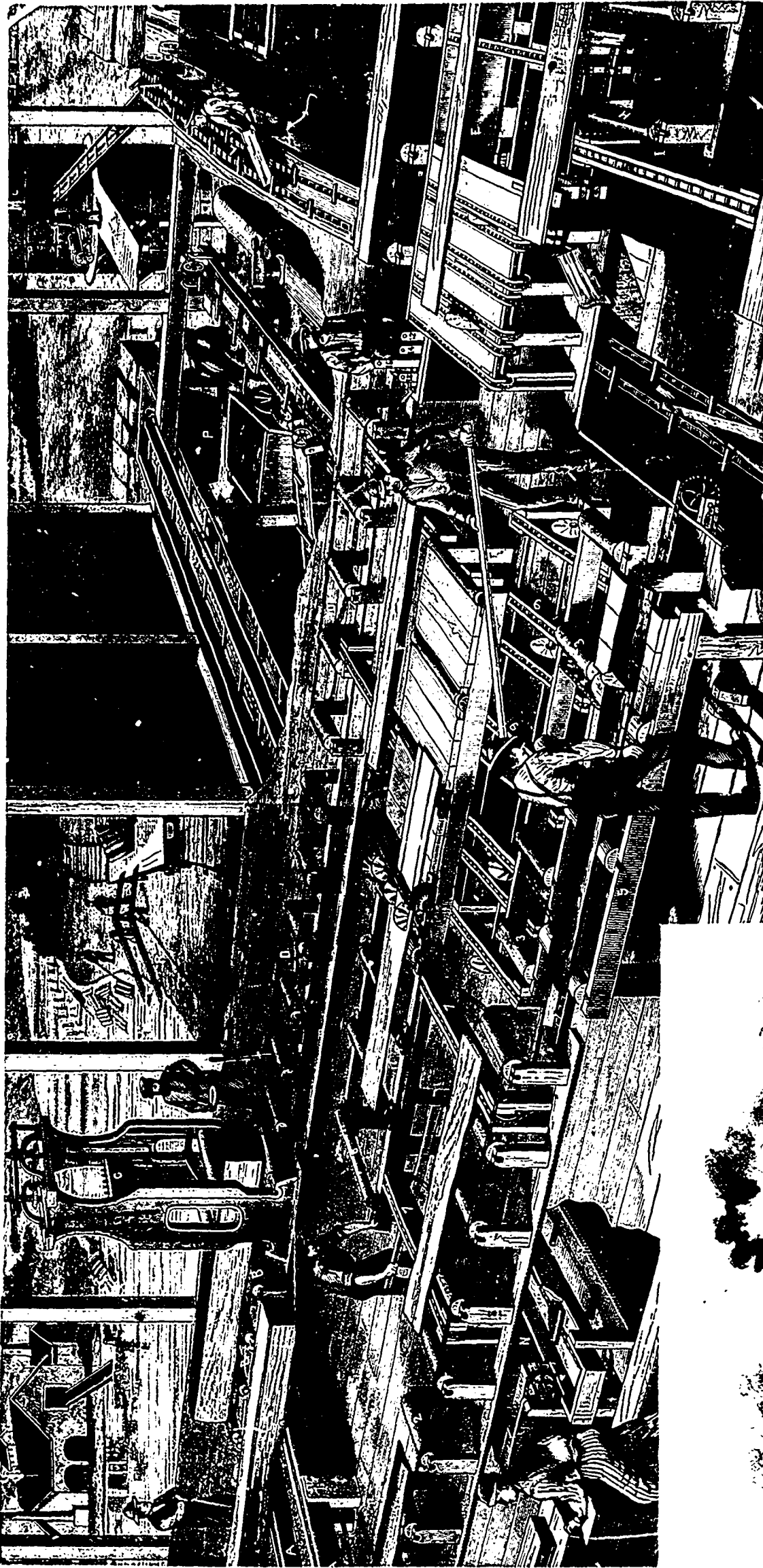
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WHAT IS QUICKER THAN... STEAM?

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a thousand times throughout the day represent

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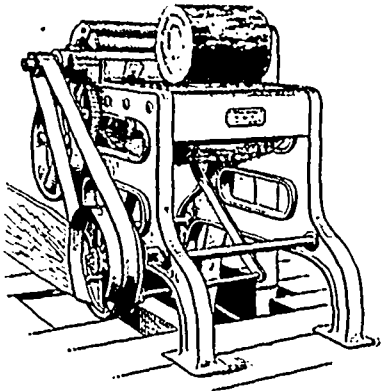
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All iron and steel, very simple and durable.
It will ross knotty and uneven timber without waste.
It occupies about the same space as an ordinary planer.
You can have a chance to try a machine before buying it.

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One Second-Hand Sturtevant Heater, 1,000 feet one-inch Pipe and Fan to match ; has been used only about four months.
One Sturtevant Heater, 5,500 feet one-inch Pipe and Fan to match ; in first-class order.
(The above have been used in lumber dry kilns, but are also applicable to heating buildings, etc.)

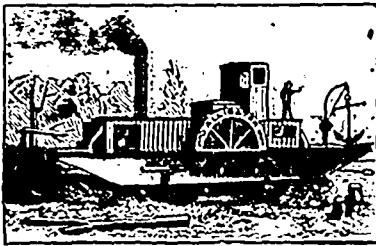
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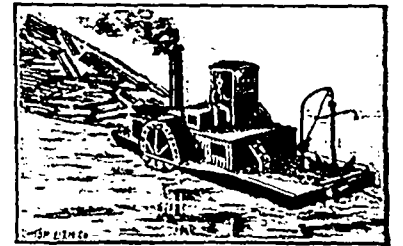
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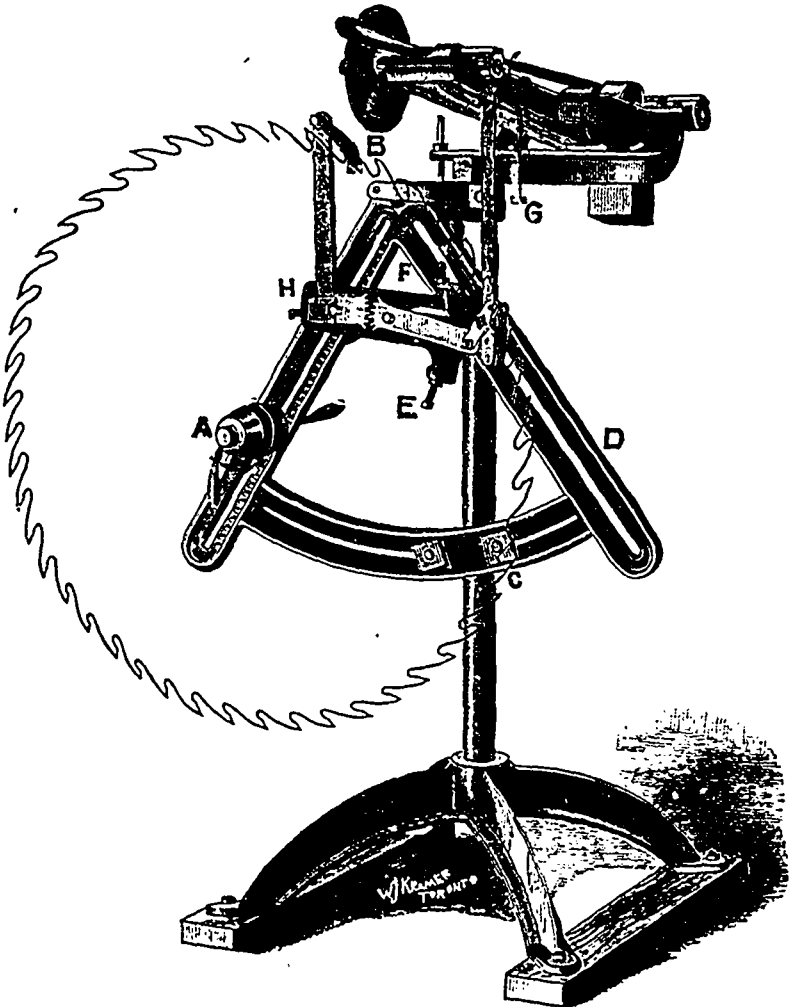
The **XXX** Saw Gummer and Sharpener

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FOR VARIETY, CAPACITY OR QUALITY OF WORK

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

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

Mr. F. J. DRAKE, Kingston :

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

Yours truly,

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

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A. PATRIARCHE, Traffic Manager.

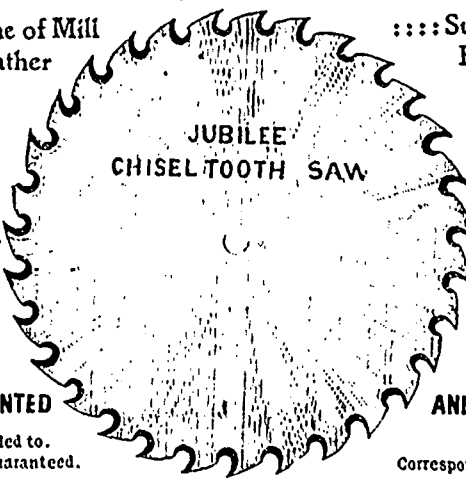
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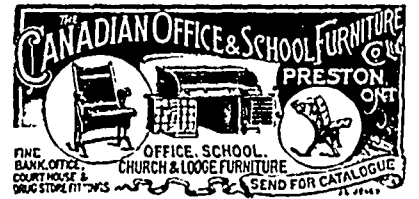
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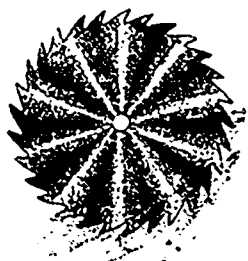
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