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WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

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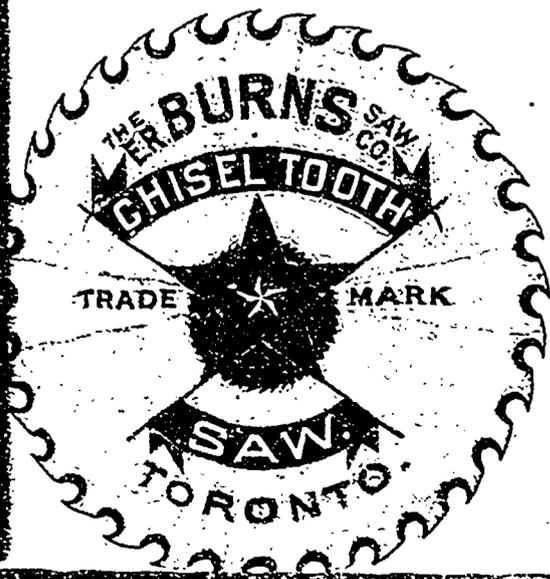
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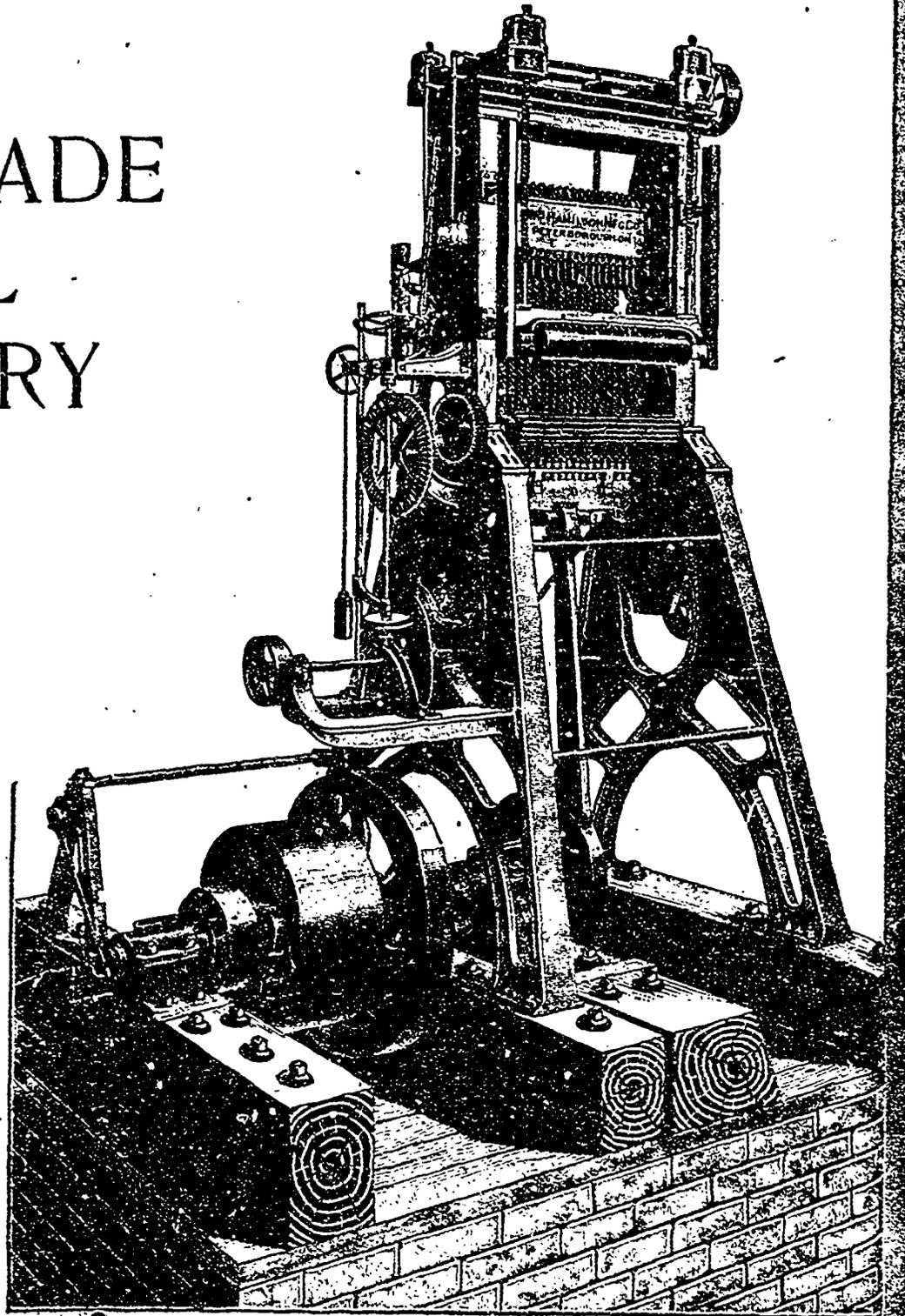
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Yours very truly, JAMES MCKINLAY.

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

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

Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

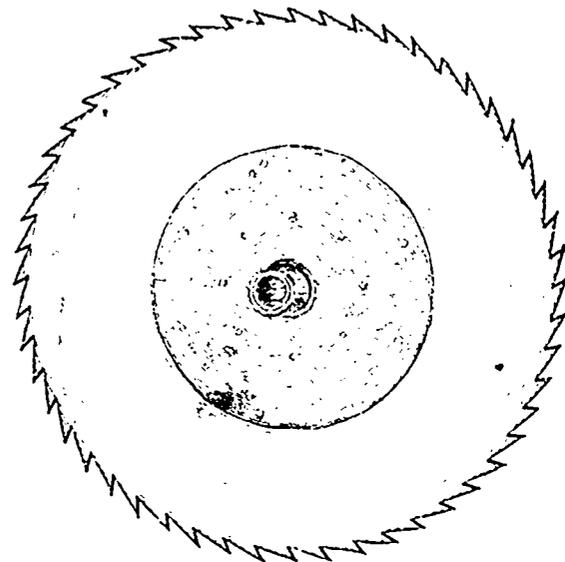
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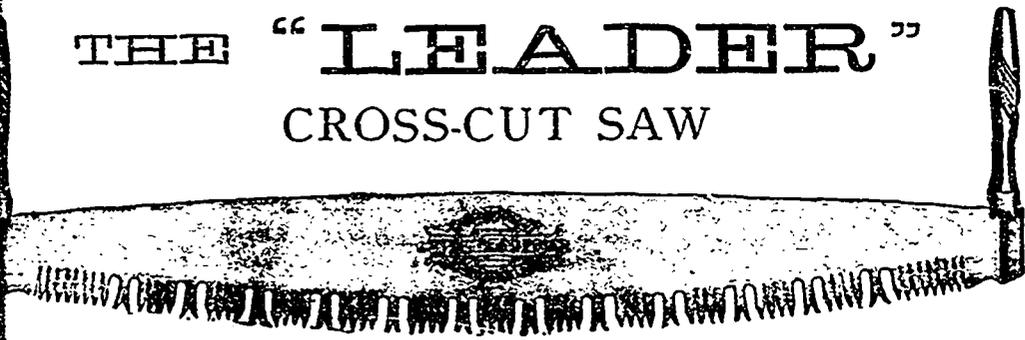
GENTS,—In reply to your letter asking me how I liked the 62" SIMONDS Saw, I must say in all my experience I never had a saw stand up to its work like the one purchased from you last month. Having used saws for the last 22 years, and tried different makes, I can fully say it is the best saw I have ever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

Yours truly, W. G. SIMMIE.

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



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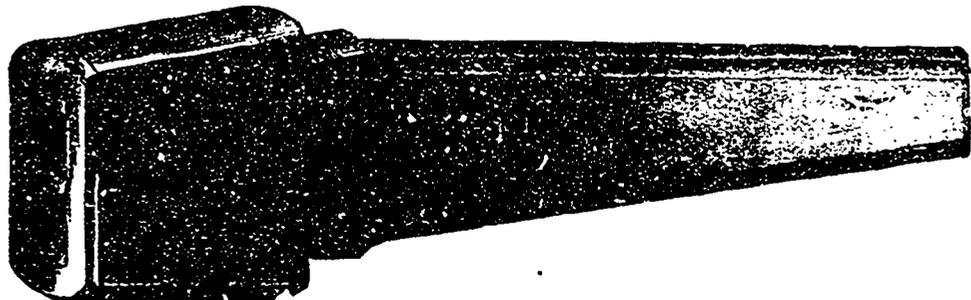


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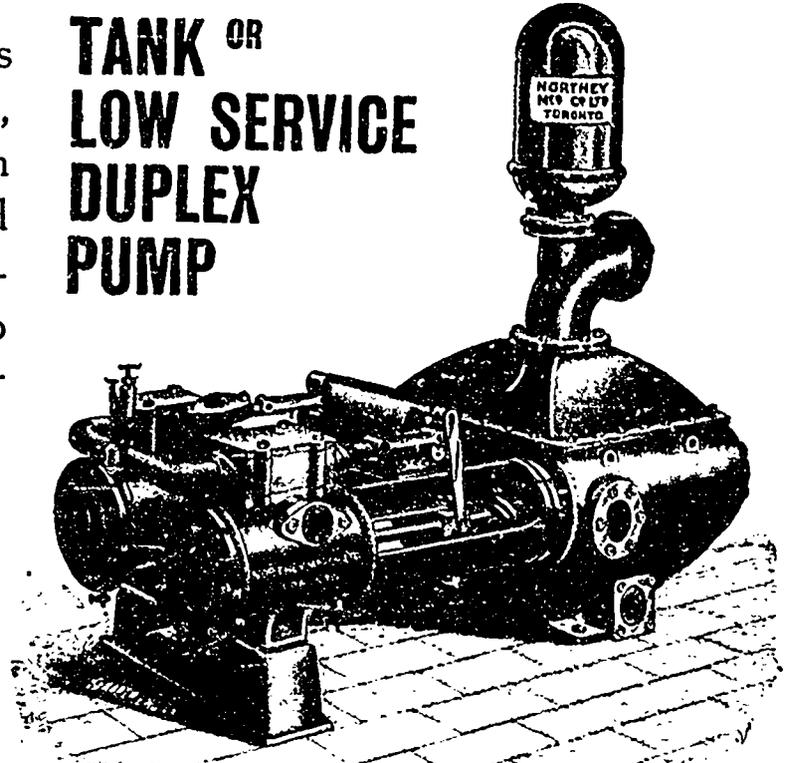
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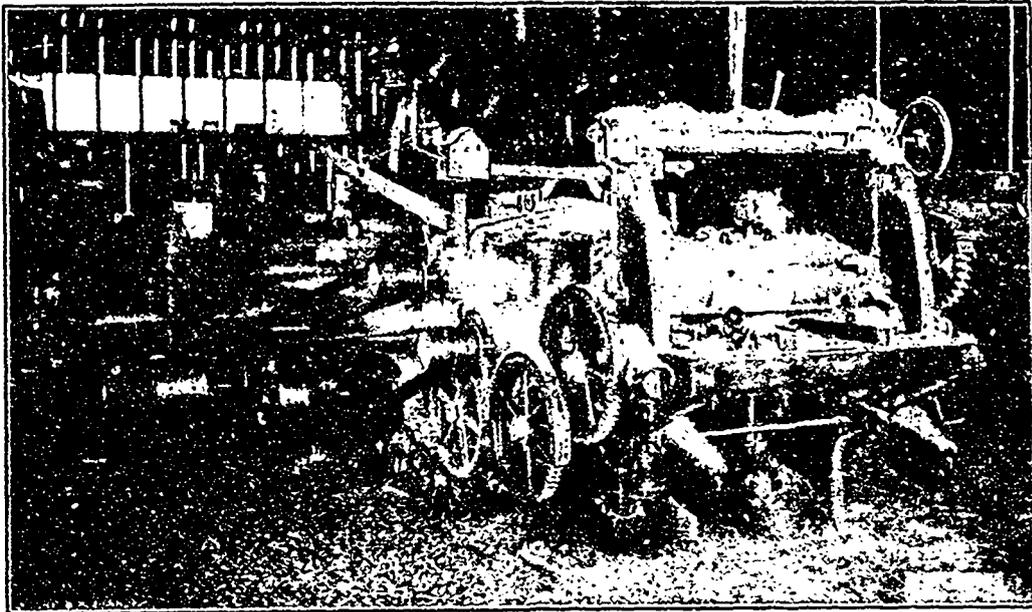
THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH, 1900

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A GIANT PLANER.

The accompanying illustration represents probably the largest wood planer ever put in operation in Canada. This machine was manufactured by the Egan-Fay Company, of Cincinnati, and was purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the purpose of preparing the material for the Howe truss bridges on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. By means of this machine, the company were enabled to effect a saving of \$1 per 1,000 feet in the material for these bridges. The saving in cost of operation effected was sufficient to pay for the cost of the machine in the period of two months. The machine was capable of planing on four sides at one operation a piece of lumber 26 x 48, and of turning out 100,000 feet of such material per day. The largest sized timber which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company put through the machine was 72 x 48 and 72 feet long. These timbers were used for the upper and lower chords of the bridges. The machine was first put in operation at McLeod and was afterwards removed to the Coal Creek saw mills.



A GIANT PLANER—USED IN CONSTRUCTION OF CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY.

NEW BRUNSWICK NEWS.

Logging operations are being vigorously prosecuted throughout the province of New Brunswick this season, but the extremely mild weather and the absence of a sufficient quantity of snow considerably limit the quantity of lumber anticipated early in the season, and for which provision was made by the present operators.

Throughout the counties of St. John, King's and Albert, a number of portable saw mills secured cuts, and in some cases a considerable distance from shipping points, relying on a sufficient quantity of snow to insure them good hauling. This being, in some cases a large portion of the estimated profits on the operations will result. In the counties of Westmoreland, Queens and Northumberland, it has been an ideal lumbering winter, just enough snow to make roads in the woods and to get scattered timber with the least possible cost. Very little winter logging is done in the two last named counties—the cut usually has to be driven to the mills by water for spring logging. Gloucester and Restigouche counties have about the usual depth of snow, and will make about the usual showing in quantity of logs for the season's sawing, although the outbreak of smallpox in Restigouche will naturally somewhat restrict the output. On the St. John River the conditions are normal and from present indications the output will be up to the average.

One large firm operating in Charlotte county that planned to take fifty million feet of logs out, have been badly handicapped by the extremely open winter, and the probability is that their cut will fall considerably below their earlier expectations. This is regrettable, as they have incurred a large expense in refitting their saw mills in anticipation of a large stock of logs. From a general survey of the lumber situation in New Brunswick, it is notwithstanding the strong market conditions prevailing abroad, to predict that only an average output will be secured.

Considerable attention is being paid to hemlock this season, owing to the advance in price for this class of lumber in the United States markets. Owing to the demand incident to a general revival of business in the country, together with building operations in progress and participation in Cape Breton in connection with the development of the iron industry, this class of timber is being stock up with, and at points on the gulf shore short water communication with Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, a considerable quantity of hemlock will be manufactured.

Portable mills operating in St. John county include the following: The O'Neill Lumber Co., St. Martins, have three along the line of the Central Railway, from which they expect to ship about three million feet; they also have a large steam and water power mill in St. Martins, and are stocking it with two million feet. G. R. McDonough, St. Martins, expects to saw during the winter and summer two million feet. Bentley & Fulmer, St. Martins, have their mill at Tynemouth creek. On December 15th they had one million feet of deal sawn, and expect to have another million feet sawn and hauled to shipping point before the snow is off the ground. Edgar Smith, Gardner's Creek, will saw about one million feet; he also runs a lath machine in connection with his mill. Joseph Campbell, Kirkpatrick's P. O., expects to saw about one million feet during the winter and spring. Flewelling & Townes, of Upham, are running a mill at McFees, and will saw in the neighborhood of a million feet. S. H. White & Co., of Sussex, have a number of portable mills sawing for them and expect to ship from six to eight million feet during the winter and early spring. This firm's portable mills are all in King's county. They also operate extensively under the name of the Alma Lumber Co., at Alma, and Pollett River Lumber Co., at Pollett River, in Albert county, having large and modern

being 1/2 in. with 1-16 in. on each side, and glued across the grain of the centre, thus making a very strong shoo board, and at the same time it is light. Hardwood—beech, birch and maple—is the wood used. The output goes to England and France. The possibilities for this class of business here are excellent, as a splendid quality, and an almost inexhaustible quantity, of suitable timber abounds. Mr. Prescott also has a large steam saw mill adjacent and is stocking about two and a half million feet of spruce for spring sawing.

McLellan & Turner, Riverside, are getting out about three quarters of a million feet for their stationary saw mill. J. W. Carnwath, Riverside, runs a portable saw mill and expects to saw one and a half million feet. At Hopewell Hill Charles Peck and James Wright each have a portable mill and will each cut in the neighborhood of a million feet. B. Tingley, Albert county, runs a portable mill during the winter and spring and will saw about one million feet. J. W. Floyd, Hopewell Cape, has put in a portable mill and expects to cut one million feet. W. H. Duffy, Hillsboro, with a portable mill, will cut one and a half million feet. LeB. D. Lockhart, Humphrey's Mills, is operating to the extent of about one and a half million. Mr. Lockhart saws largely on bill stuffs and orders, also hardwood flooring and sheathing, of which he makes a splendid article and has a large demand. Lockhart & Lawther, Cocaigne, Kent Co., have a large steam mill. Their output will be about two million feet, a considerable portion of which is hemlock of first-class quality. J. D. Irving, Buctouche, Kent county, has a large steam mill in which he will saw two and one half million this season. He is sawing with a portable mill on hardwoods during the winter, near the I. C. R., shipping from Coal Branch station. A large portion of his stock will go to Newcastle and Chatham for export. J. & T. Jardine, Kingston, will get about four million feet for their band mill. They also buy the cut of several small mills in the vicinity for export.

Edward Walker, Bass River, Kent county, is taking out about two and a half million feet. He has a steam and water power gang mill, with shingle and lath mills, also carding and grist mills in connection. Mr. Walker finds a good market for his boards, scantling, laths, etc., in Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton. Besides lumbering and milling Mr. Walker carries on farming operations extensively and raises an immense quantity of hay, the land in this vicinity being particularly adapted for its growth.

At Newcastle, Nelson, Douglastown, Chatham, and Black Brook, the prospects are good for an average cut. The quantity of snow is just right for logging, and if present conditions hold until the usual time for breaking up, it will be an ideal spring for stream driving. Vaughan & Damery, Jacquet River, have purchased the Doyle property and are getting out three million feet of logs. John Culligan, Belledune, is taking out four million feet, about half of which is cedar. He is sawing shingles and white birch spool stock now.

Adams, Burns & Co., Sumner county, and O.F. Stacey & Co are the principal operators at Bathurst, each of whom will get their usual cut. The latter saws shingles only. Nat. McNair, Nash's Creek, saws about two million of spruce, besides shingles. Gray & Lawrence Bros. Co., shingle manufacturers, River Charles, will operate to their full capacity.

At Campbellton preparations are being made for the usual output of lumber and shingles, and all the mills are being overhauled in anticipation of a good season's work. There has not been as much winter sawing of shingles as in former years in this section of the country, and in consequence the stocks on hand in the spring will be comparatively light. From present indications, taking everything into consideration, this promises to be the lumbermen's banner year.

W. J. P.

Beef tallow and flake graphite mixed form a very good lubricant for a hot box on an engine or a line of shafting.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ONTARIO LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario was held in the council chamber of the Board of Trade building, Toronto, on Wednesday, February 27th, at which there was a fair attendance of members. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. John Bertram, of Toronto. The minutes of the last annual meet-



MR. JOHN WALDIE,
President Lumbermen's Association of Ontario.

ing, as well as the financial report, were read by the secretary and, on motion of Mr. James Scott, confirmed.

The next order of business was the reading of correspondence. The secretary read communications from the following: From Mr. A. E. Kemp, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, suggesting the formation of a Lumber Section; from the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, stating that they would be represented at the meeting of the Ontario Association by Mr. F. D. Gordon; from Sir Wilfred Laurier, advising the Association that no decision had as yet been reached regarding the imposition of an import duty on lumber coming into Canada; from Mr. C. Beck, enquiring what steps had been taken regarding uniform inspection and grading of lumber, and referring to the method adopted by some manufacturers of cutting their lumber fully one-eighth inch thicker than the size for which it was intended; from Mr. W. T. Toner, of Collingwood, who was appointed by the Board of Management to prepare rules for the grading and inspection of lumber, stating that after consulting with a number of leading lumbermen, he was of the opinion that it would be impossible to establish a uniform grade of pine lumber for the Canadian market, as the several mill men have their own special grades and their customers understood their grading of lumber.

Correspondence was also read relating to the scarcity of cars last fall, and stating that after enquiries had been made as to the extent to which various lumber manufacturers had suffered, and in view of the fact that the situation had become somewhat relieved, it had been deemed advisable to take no further action.

Discussion regarding an import duty brought out the statement that the government were not prepared to take any action in the matter. The president then read the following report of the Board of Management:

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The reading of the minutes has fully informed you of what has engaged the attention of the Association since the last annual meeting, and little need be added by way of explanation. The deputation which you sent to Ottawa last spring to ask for a \$2-duty on lumber was supported by a number of members of Parliament, and was heard by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a number of his colleagues; no action, however, followed their representations, and it is not likely that anything will be done until the tariff generally comes up for consideration.

Delegates from the association waited upon the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways with a view to obtaining an equalization of rates on hardwood and pine lumber, but the action taken by the railways, while tending to equalization, was not favourable to the business generally, and rates on lumber have been raised during the year. The question of the shortage of cars at particular seasons of the year also engaged the attention of the Board of Management, who obtained a good deal of information from different sections of the country and let the matter stand over for further consideration.

While these minor questions may not appear to have been solved to our satisfaction, the real work of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario and its value to the country generally, lies more in the influence it exerted in obtaining legislation whereby Ontario logs are now reserved for Canadian saw mills. And what makes this change of policy still more important is that it has been accompanied by a marked advance in the price of all kinds of lumber. The year 1899 will be remembered as



MR. JAMES SCOTT,
First Vice-President Lumbermen's Association of Ontario.

one of the most eventful in the history of the trade. Opening with low prices and a moderate demand, it closed with higher prices for common lumber than had ever been obtained either in Canada or the United States. Midsummer of 1893 was the culmination of a period of good demand and fair prices for lumber. At that time came the financial panic which wrecked so many banks and financial institutions in the United States, and although we in Canada escaped the catastrophe in which our neighbors suffered, by reason mainly of the strength and stability of Canadian banks, yet it had the effect of curtailing business, and slowly from 1893 to 1896 prices receded; in the latter year there was a sharper decline, and 1897 and 1898 found the business entirely unremunerative. Many concerns collapsed in the United States, and mills on the Georgian Bay which had been running steadily for many years shut down rather than cut their standing timber at a loss. What probably made the lumber business still worse in Ontario was the passing of the McKinley Bill at Washington imposing a duty of \$2 per M feet on lumber entering the United States, and at the same time enacting a retaliatory clause, with the intention of providing logs for Michigan mills from Canadian forests, and at the same time preventing Canadian sawn lumber from entering into competition with the American sawn product. It was apparently a well devised plan, and its authors naturally plumed themselves on its success.

It looked for a short time as if the saw mill business in the Georgian Bay was doomed, there appeared no ray of

hope; to reimpose the old export duty of \$2 per M B. M. would only have increased the American duty to \$4, making it prohibitive.

The members of this Association and some others in Toronto to devise a remedy, and after full discussion determined to ask the Ontario Government to prevent export of all saw logs cut on Crown lands, and a deputation was appointed to lay their views before the Government, and ask for legislation to that effect. Immediate action was not taken on the question; the Government acted with caution and deliberation. They not only considered the Ontario side of the question, but gave a careful and attentive hearing to Michigan owners of standing timber, who with some alarm hastened to place their views before the Government. The idea, however, of reserving Canadian logs for Canadian saw mills on the public ear, and the Government passed the necessary orders in Council, backed up by legislation, and the manufacturing clause was inserted in all licenses after 30th, 1898. It was claimed by Americans and others that the Act was virtually a confiscation of property, and broke an agreement entered into with the province, further, that it was ultra vires as being an interference with trade and commerce, which the B. N. A. Act placed under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.

The question was brought before the Courts a time ago, and Mr. Justice Street sustained the Act as the Ontario Legislature in his judgment, and vindicated the policy of this association, which can rightfully claim to have rendered a most signal service to the whole community, and if it had done nothing else, justifies its right to continue as an organization.

The effect of this new departure has been widely reaching; the large quantity of logs exported to Michigan from year to year dwindled to the few logs cut on the Reserves and private lands, and it is a question now considered whether we should petition the Dominion Government to apply the same policy to the Indian lands over which they have jurisdiction as the Ontario Government has adopted over Crown lands.

The most noticeable feature of the year is the expansion of the saw-milling business in the Georgian Bay district; a number of new mills are under construction this winter, and every one of the old mills that have been silent for some years are being fitted up to manufacture the great crop of logs now being put out. It is the opinion of many that even with the great increase of sawing capacity it will be impossible to turn out logs into lumber this year. It would be needless to point out how this policy has benefitted all cognate industries and all manufacturers of supplies so largely needed.



MR. ROBERT WATT,
Second Vice-President Lumbermen's Association of Ontario.

it is satisfactory to think that in helping ourselves we helped others also. As to what effect the Ontario policy had on the price of lumber it is difficult to estimate, but doubt the revival of trade which commenced on the continent in the fall of 1898, creating a demand for lumber for commercial and manufacturing purposes, was the main factor in raising prices, but there is little doubt in the spring of 1899, when eastern buyers on looking for stock came to Michigan and found that two or three hundred million feet of logs that had hitherto been available in Canada would not be available, it started them on a determined quest for lumber that price became of

and so commenced that remarkable... circular letter to all members of the Dominion Parliament pointing out the necessity of an import duty on lumber and shingles. This circular he read, as follows :

MEMORIAL AS TO IMPORT DUTY.

To the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G. C. M. G., Premier, and Members of the Dominion Government :

Sirs,—In January, 1898, and March, 1899, we addressed you, asking that a duty be imposed on lumber and shingles imported into Canada similar to the duty imposed by the United States. When the deputation representing us called on your honorable body, the reason given for refusing our request was the fear of jeopardizing the success of the joint commission then pending between the United States and Canada ; but as this objection does not now exist, we again address you on the subject, and strongly urge the government to give effect to the urgent necessity of placing the lumber and shingle industry of Canada on the same footing as all other Canadian industries.

The returns from the various collectors of customs show that large quantities of the product of the forests have been admitted free of duty into British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Ontario, while our exports are restricted by unfriendly legislation.

We submit that the manufacture of lumber and shingles in our own country necessarily contributes much to the revenue, directly and indirectly, and also provides a means of support to population, and while if these articles are imported duty free, these benefits are entirely lost and the trade goes to build up a foreign nation.

We have in this country, as you will be aware, great areas of timber of well known and tested economic value. We have long cherished the idea of making this a large manufacturing centre, but have been unable to do so owing to unfair competition from the south. Summarized briefly, our conditions are :—The very same products that we manufacture are manufactured in those states lying to the south of us ; their manufacturers have every facility for reaching our main Canadian markets that we have ; they buy nothing from us ; they are able to purchase machinery and all mill supplies from 20 per cent. to 33 1/3 per cent. cheaper than we can ; their general cost of living is about 25 per cent. cheaper than with us ; consequently they are enabled to manufacture cheaper than we can, and while they do not cater to any regular and legitimate Canadian trade, they regularly disturb our conditions and prices by using our markets as a dumping ground in which to unload their overstock at prices lower than we can possibly produce a like article on account of the reasons set forth above. At the same time the benefit of cheaper goods is going largely, if not altogether, to the few dealers and not to the many consumers.

We would particularly draw your attention to the fact that, as the tariff now is, it would pay us to remove our plants to the State of Washington, as if we operated there we would not only enjoy the advantages as above outlined, but we would have within our reach the United States market in addition to the Canadian market. Already one of our firms has established itself in Washington, and others are considering the advisability of taking a similar step, if the tariff remains as it is. At the same time we are Canadians and wish to remain such.

We feel that the imposition of an import duty would be of general benefit, not only to the trade, but to the people, and that it would not inflict the least hardship on any one section.

May we again urge on the government through you, that the wishes of our trade, as voiced by the various provinces, receive your practical consideration during the coming session of parliament.

We have the honor to be, Sirs, your obedient servants,
JOHN HENDRY, President.
J. G. SCOTT, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. STEIN, Secretary.

Mr. Gordon said it was the wish of the British Columbia Association to send another deputation to Ottawa, and asked the co-operation of the Ontario Association in this direction. Mr. D. C. Cameron, of Rat Portage, had offered to accompany the deputation.

Mr. Scott said that while the Ontario lumbermen did not now suffer as they did when the last

representations were made to the government, the principle was the same, and the time would certainly come when they would suffer again. He thought something should be done to prevent the question being lost sight of by the government.

Mr. Conlon was in favor of including in the memorial a request that all wood shall be manufactured in Canada. He had always been in favor of this policy.

Referring to the suggestion made in the report of the Board of Management regarding the restriction of the export of logs cut on Indian lands, Mr. Dymont was not in favor of any action being taken. The day would come, he said, when there would be an over-supply of lumber in Canada and we would be glad to have the American market. This was also the view taken by Mr. Laidlaw.

The following resolution was then submitted by Mr. Bertram, and on motion of Mr. Dymont, seconded by Mr. R. Cook, of South River, unanimously adopted :

"That the Lumbermen's association of Ontario express their satisfaction with the Provincial Government in putting the manufacturing clause in all licenses, and further, that this association reiterate the opinion expressed on former occasions, that in the absence of reciprocity in lumber between Canada and the United States, the Government of Canada be requested to impose an import duty on lumber corresponding with that imposed by the Government of the United States, and thereby remove any injustice which at present exists to Canadian lumbermen."

The questions referred to in Mr. Beck's letter were then taken up. The opinion of the meeting was that it would not be in the interest of the trade at the present time to adopt standard inspection rules. The suggestions as to the thickness which lumber should be cut resulted in considerable discussion. Mr. Beck stated that in earlier days it had been the custom to cut almost one and one-quarter inch for one inch, but as the price of timber advanced this policy was abandoned in some degree. Yet there were mills cutting one and one-eighth for a one inch board. He favored cutting the thickness scant, stating that dealers now preferred this owing to the saving in freight rates.

Mr. Dymont said that he had been cutting his lumber one and one-sixteenth scant, and he found that this was what his customers preferred ; they objected to having an inch board cut to one and one-eighth inch. Mr. Conlon said that this had also been his experience.

Mr. J. P. Newman, of Wiarton, pointed out that it was absolutely necessary to cut hardwood lumber considerably thicker than an inch in order that it should hold an inch when dry. It was explained that the previous speakers referred to pine lumber. The concensus of opinion seemed to be in favor of allowing about one thirty-second of an inch in cutting inch lumber.

After some further discussion regarding lumber prices for the coming season, the meeting adjourned:

Scholey Bros., Limited, of Toronto, have been incorporated, with capital of \$30,000, to manufacture lumber and building materials.

The extension of the Victoria branch of the G. T. R. from Haliburton to Whitney, on the Parry Sound railway, will pass through about 30 miles of hardwood forests, containing maple, birch, beech, elm and ash, as well as some hemlock, cedar and spruce. It is probable that the completion of this road will be followed by the introduction of numerous portable saw mills in the district,

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The president announced that the next business was the election of officers. He thanked the members for the support he had received as president during the past two years, and stated that he would not again be a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Scott regretted that Mr. Bertram was about to retire, as much that had been accomplished by the Association was due to the active interest taken and valuable services rendered by Mr. Bertram. He nominated Mr. John Waldie, of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, for president, stating that Mr. Waldie had always taken a deep interest in Association affairs and had a thorough grasp of all questions likely to come before the Association. This was seconded by Mr. Watt and carried.

Mr. James Scott was re-elected vice-president by a unanimous vote, Mr. Robert Watt second vice-president, and Mr. W. B. Tindall, Toronto, secretary-treasurer. The Board of Management was also re-elected as follows : John Waldie, Toronto ; N. Dymont, Barrie ; W. A. Charlton, Toronto ; T. Conlon, Thorold ; J. B. Miller, Toronto ; R. Cook, South River ; C. Beck, Metungishene, together with the president and two vice-presidents.

A general discussion on the lumber business was held next in order, Mr. Gordon, representing British Columbia interests, was called upon. He stated that at a meeting held in January the British Columbia Association decided to send a

important, and so commenced that remarkable... price of mill culls within a... increased the price of every grade. The... as to be a temptation to everyone to... and one of the benefits to be derived... of this kind is an interchange of views... future policy—how far we ought to go in... the price of lumber at a moderate figure... the time go slow in converting standing... into lumber.

Government depression are the worst foes of the... and your attention is invited to the ques... of lumber production, so as to preserve the market... which will inevitably come if we all try... in a limited time ; everyone... in a greater or less degree to act as a... Husband our resources, prolong the life... and enjoy a long lease of moderate... rather than a short term of extreme inflation.

motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Robert Watt, of Wiarton, the report of the Board of Management was adopted.

Mr. N. Dymont, of Barrie, enquired why the question of car shortage was not further investigated and some action taken. He said that perhaps several thousand dollars would not recompense him for the loss thus sustained, and in his opinion the circumstances afforded an opportunity for the Association to prove its usefulness to the members.

The president replied that the Board of Management held a meeting and decided to send out circulars to lumber manufacturers with a view to ascertaining the extent of the car shortage. During the time intervening between the meeting and the return of these circulars the situation had become greatly relieved, and some of the manufacturers reported a sufficient supply of cars. At that time freight rates were readjusted, following which the railway companies sent out a large number of cars. For these reasons no further action was considered advisable.

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MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS PUBLISHED BY

The C. H. Mortimer Publishing Company of Toronto, Limited

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

BRANCH OFFICE.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, MONTREAL

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country.

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

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

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.

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.

SHALL HARDWOOD LUMBERMEN ORGANIZE?

The letter of Mr. Anderson which appears in another column is designed to again draw the attention of the hardwood lumbermen of Ontario to the wisdom, if not the absolute necessity, of organization. It has long been felt by some engaged in the hardwood trade that valuable service could be rendered by an association having for its object the protection of the interests of the hardwood manufacturers and dealers.

That provincial associations are preferable to a Dominion association will not be disputed. Indeed, we doubt if a Dominion association would be workable, so different are the interests of the hardwood trade in the various provinces. For this same reason the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario will not, in our opinion, properly cherish and advance the hardwood interests of the province.

is essentially an association of pine manufacturers. But one illustration is necessary in support of this contention. It will be remembered that until a few months ago a discrimination existed in freight rates on hardwood lumber as compared with pine. At the earnest solicitation of one or two hardwood manufacturers who are members of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association, that association interceded with the railway authorities on behalf of the hardwood trade.

It is almost superfluous to advance reasons why the hardwood lumbermen of Ontario should be organized. Almost every prominent industry of to-day has its association. But if reasons were necessary, we might point to the discrimination in hardwood freight rates which existed for years, to the exorbitant freight rates which are now charged on cedar lumber, and to the necessity of adopting uniform inspection rules on hardwood lumber.

The adoption of uniform rules of inspection would be a great boon to the hardwood lumber industry of Ontario. There are some who contend that such action is not feasible, and while we must respect their views, we find much encouragement in what has been accomplished in this direction by the National Hardwood Lumber Association of the United States.

It is not expected that the hardwood lumbermen will unanimously endorse the sentiments here expressed; nevertheless, we court a free expression of opinion through the columns of the CANADA LUMBERMAN by those who feel an interest in the subject.

With a view to promoting the formation of an association, we have printed elsewhere a blank form. Hardwood manufacturers and dealers are asked to fill in this form and return it to this office, stating whether they are in favor of the formation

of such an association and whether they would endeavor to attend a meeting for that purpose to be held in the city of Toronto. It is our earnest desire that every person interested should espouse this invitation.

THE SELLING OF TIMBER LIMITS.

Crown timber limits are virtually public property. When offered for purchase by prospective purchasers; it should be the object of the governments to so arrange the conditions to prevent as far as possible any advantage being obtained by one buyer over another.

The policy of the different provincial governments in the past in respect to the sale of timber limits has been one with which little fault could be found, and we hope to see this policy continued. It is doubtful, however, whether the course adopted with respect to the sale of timber limits to be held shortly by the Quebec Government has such as will give general satisfaction.

The rights of prospective bidders would demand that, in view of the extent of the limits at least three months should elapse between first public announcement of the sale and the time when it is to be held. This would give sufficient time in which we have the limits explored, and arrangements perfected.

LATH PRICES.

The lath market during last year was peculiar, and afforded excellent opportunities to the speculator to exercise his characteristic shrewdness with large pecuniary benefit. In the spring it would have been possible to purchase either in the Ottawa Valley or the Georgian Bay districts, millions of lath, on which the owner would have willingly relinquished claim for one dollar per thousand pieces.

WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

The ninth annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association was held in Winnipeg on Tuesday, February 20th. There were present about 100 members, and the chair was occupied by the president, Mr. Henry Byrnes of Winnipeg, who opened the proceedings by reading his annual address, as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Genl. Fellow members of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, I extend to you a hearty greeting. It affords me much pleasure in meeting you here on this occasion. The attendance at the ninth annual meeting of this association was the largest and the pleasure is added to in the fact of my being able to say to you that our association has prospered very much during the year now closed. It is prosperous not only from a financial standpoint, but with an increase in membership and much larger evidence of the earnestness it exercises, and which is more and more to be noted. In fact, the year just closed may well be classed as the record breaker in the history of the association since its organization.

I am glad to inform you that generally speaking the year has been one of marked harmony among the association members. There have been a few exceptional cases of grievances and frictions, all of which I must confess were to my mind properly made. I think this is a matter with which the members should allow their good sense and consideration to be used in assisting in the advantages to be derived from fair and honorable methods

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The secretary also read his annual report, which contained much interesting information regarding the working of the Association. It showed the affairs of the Association to be in a prosperous condition, not only from a financial standpoint, but also as to membership. During the year there were admitted 54 active and 6 honorary members. Since May last 7 former members had been removed from membership. The total membership at the close of 1899 was 215—188 active and 27 honorary. It was stated that with few exceptions a ready response had been made to the call for annual dues. The secretary congratulated the members upon having experienced a profitable season's business last year. His report included the following remarks:

"I have made some enquiries as to why it is possible that at a time when business is good that good men will in the face of a considerable rise in the wholesale price of lumber, cut the retail prices, already low enough, if not too low.

"When making a call at a town a short time ago, I was first met by one dealer who complained very much of the other dealer having cut the price list, and in course of a little time I met the other dealer, who had an identical complaint to make against the first dealer I talked with. I found that the usual thing had happened; some buyer telling the first dealer he could buy his lumber for less price from the other dealer. The first dealer did not allow the buyer to return to the other dealer, to get his lumber at less price, nor did he try to find out from the other dealer whether the buyer had been telling him the truth or not, but struck a bargain with the buyer on the spot by cutting the price; very soon after the other dealer came to know of the transaction and started out on retaliation at first opportunity, and the consequence was that cutting and slashing continued through the season. No confidence existed between them and jealousy and unfriendly feeling arose against each other, being so

competition was the life of trade, but it sometimes was the death of trade, and when carried to extremes reacted against the consumers by the inferior service rendered and the inferior goods offered. This frequently led to combination to correct these evil conditions. He pointed out that the Lumbermen's Association was not operated to injure the consumer, and that the public had not paid any higher margin on lumber by reason of the existence of the association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The three chief officers were re-elected by acclamation, as follows: President, Henry Byrnes, Winnipeg; vice-president, R. H. O'Hara, Brandon; secretary-treasurer, Isaac Cockburn, Winnipeg. Portraits of these officers have already appeared in the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

The following were elected as the board of directors: Thos. Turabuli, Manitou; J. L. Campbell, Melita; D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg; Wm. Armstrong, Portage la Prairie; A. Stevens, Cypress River; J. F. Boyd, Minnedosa. The auditors for last year were re-elected.

Mr. T. D. Robinson urged the wholesalers to fix the price of lumber for the entire season early in the year. Mr. D. C. Cameron contended that this was an impossibility. Conditions varied at different times, and they could not tell what it was going to cost to manufacture the lumber,



MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

carrying on the lumber trade along the lines of the constitution and by-laws of the association. The result of this would be to minimize in a very great degree the number of grievances arising.

As I am about to be succeeded in the office you did me the honor of electing me to at the last annual meeting, I wish before retiring to acknowledge the courtesy extended to me on all hands, and I assure you that the duties devolving upon me as your president have been of a kind most congenial to me. Indeed, I have enjoyed throughout pleasant interest in the part I have taken, according to my humble judgment, in the promotion and concerns of the association in the various ways that I have been called upon to act in dealing with matters arising from time to time.

I have been fortunate in having associated with me a very capable board of directors, all being experienced business men and able to use their business experience to valuable account while deliberating upon matters brought before them for settlement.

In conclusion, I may state for your information that I have been a close observer of the working of the association during the year, and I am quite decided that its purposes are beneficial to both the wholesale and retail dealers. Of course, the successful working of the association rests largely upon the loyalty of its members in sustaining the secretary in his duties, and in the general up-building of its constitution and by-laws.

I now call upon the secretary to make the annual statement, and any further report he may have to submit to you.

(Signed) HY. BYRNES, President.

The reading of the address was greeted with applause.

The secretary, Mr. Isaac Cockburn, submitted the financial statement, which showed receipts of \$3,178 including balance of \$729 carried over from the previous year, made up mainly of fees and dues of members. The disbursements for the year were \$1,548, leaving a cash balance of \$1,630.

extreme that any assurance of one to the other was not accepted, and the end of the year must necessarily have found their profits to be less than they should have been. Neither one has risen equal to the occasion to make a proposition to the other to sink differences, and discontinue their folly of doing injury to themselves and their business. With earnestness on the part of both dealers to remedy the misunderstandings that have arisen and a larger degree of amity exercised, there can be no doubt the difficulties will cease, and a proper business arrangement be maintained. At present the one is quite sure the other is wrong.

"I propose giving a good deal of attention to proper established price lists at the various points, and bespeak your kind assistance in carrying it on to success.

"In conclusion, I lean upon the assistance of all members in furthering the objects of the Association, and would ask all to keep well versed in the by-laws of the Association, and if acted up to the spirit of them much good will be the result."

Mr. D. Sprague, of Winnipeg, moved the adoption of the report, taking occasion at the same time to compliment the officers, directors and members on the satisfactory condition of the association. He pointed out that at the last annual meeting reports were made of severe competition in some districts on account of a cheap class of low grade lumber being brought into Manitoba from the United States. The members, however, agreed to stand by the association, and happily the difficulty had since been removed. He urged the advisability of the wholesalers fixing their price lists as early in the year as possible.

Mr. J. L. Campbell, of Melita, spoke at some length, confining his remarks largely to the benefits of co-operation. Combination, he said, was not always an evil. It had been said that

owing to rates of wages and other factors in cost being liable to changes. He said that manufacturers in other lines would not guarantee prices, and the lumber manufacturers could not reasonably be expected to do so.

A lengthy discussion took place on credit business, discounts for cash, charging interest, cash business, etc. It was explained that the dealers had to pay spot cash for freight, which was a large item on a heavy commodity like lumber. The dealer was also obliged to pay interest after sixty days on his purchases from the manufacturer. This they did not complain of, but where the injustice came in was in selling to the farmer on long terms of credit, without interest. Farmers became hostile if asked to pay interest, though they would come to the dealer and get the lowest cash price on the understanding that they would pay in a short time, and then let the account stand for months. Some of the members said that they invariably charged interest, and when they insisted on it they found it not so difficult after all. Other members reported that they had two prices, one for cash and one for credit customers, their credit price being \$1 per thousand higher than spot cash; others had a credit price only and gave a discount for cash. It was the general feeling that the executive should take up this matter at once and see what could be done to place the business on a more uniform basis as to prices, interest, discounts, credit, etc.

The sum of \$100 was voted to the National Patriotic Fund, which concluded the business of the convention.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

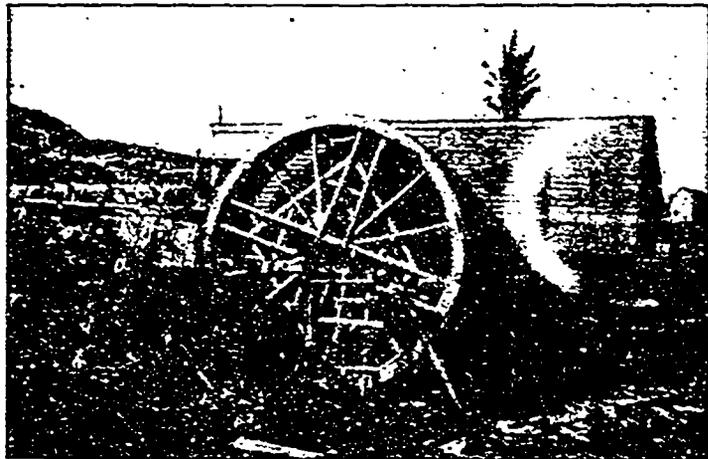
CANADIAN HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., February 10th, 1900.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—Such an association as the above does not exist. The need of one was never more apparent than during the year 1899. The demand for hardwood lumber was such that anything that looked like lumber was put upon the market. There being no uniform system of inspection, more or less dissatisfaction took place between buyer and seller. An association composed of hardwood manufacturers and wholesale dealers could formulate and adopt such rules for inspection as would become general among all classes of dealers, and thereby obviate to a great extent any friction that might otherwise arise. In the United States they have an association called "The National Hardwood Lumber Association," which was organized April 8th, 1898, and in eighteen months had a membership of about four hundred of the prominent lumbermen from Boston, New York and Chicago, and some from all the East, West and Southern States, including four from Canada. At a meeting held in Memphis, Tennessee, last November, they adopted rules for inspection of hardwood lumber and the measurement of hardwood logs.

If Canadian lumbermen would organize and adopt



A NEWFOUNDLAND SAW MILL.

similar rules for inspection, great good would certainly result to all parties concerned. Just now, before the new cut of lumber is put upon the market, would be a most opportune time to take united action on these lines.

I would be pleased to see an expression of opinion upon this subject from some of your many readers.

Yours truly,

O. G. ANDERSON.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE BRITISH MARKET.

(BY A RECENT VISITOR.)

THE most important market for lumber in Great Britain is, of course, London, which not only supplies the trade in that city, but also the home counties and the south coast. There is a large scope for all kinds of Canadian logs and lumber, such as pine, spruce, oak, white ash, black ash, red birch, maple, etc. The principal business is in pine and spruce, but this trade appears to be a kind of monopoly, being in the hands of a small group who are fed by the middlemen exporters in Canada, the Quebec shippers, who buy and control the outputs of the saw mills in Canada.

I found a great many responsible firms in London who are anxious to get in direct communication with the saw mills in Canada. Frequently negotiations do not lead to business on account of the mutual want of confidence. The London buyers hesitate to buy lumber from unknown sources, and the small saw mills in Canada, not knowing the right people in Great Britain, show great distrust in direct dealings except for payments on the Canadian side against bills of lading. The Canadian middlemen, who understand the position on both sides, consequently step in and swallow up the bulk of the profits

there are in the trade, and the Canadian saw mills simply work for the Canadian middlemen, at least in a great degree.

I found several highly respectable and responsible brokers in London and other large receiving ports, whose names I could give, and who can be trusted in every way. They are prepared to deal even as flat buyers, or sell at fixed prices to arrive, and even handle consignments, in which case they sell for the saw mills direct to consumers. In this way even the small saw mills are put in direct communication with the actual consumers and derive much of the benefit and a large proportion of the profits which are now taken by the numerous middlemen, through whom their lumber is now sent into the markets.

Consignments as a rule cannot be advocated, but on the other hand, if the right people handle consignments honestly, the result is obviously most favorable for the saw mills. In pine particularly I found that all grades except mill culls are saleable, but each grade ought to be honestly sorted and differently marked.

Regarding the measurement, I understand that the dock companies in Great Britain always measure, and their measurement accounts are undeniable evidence in the law-courts there and sellers as well as buyers always accept their statements. The dock companies are perfectly impartial.

Regarding dimension stuff, when the Canadian saw mills can put themselves in direct communication with the right parties on the other side, they will find there is a market for this material, particularly in the hardwoods, but I certainly think that the Canadian manufacturers ought to have agents in London, Liverpool Glasgow, etc., who would take proper care of their interests there. Such agents can be found who also guarantee the accounts in case the buyers should fail before the goods are paid for. To deal direct with the actual consumer is not advisable, as the saw mills ought to have somebody to guard their interests when disputes occur regarding quality, etc.

J. B. M.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

THE lumber and shingle manufacturers of this province met about one month ago and completed organization, under the name of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association. Mr. John Hendry, of the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Co., was elected president; Mr. J. G. Scott, of the Pacific Coast Lumber Co., vice-president, and Mr. Wm. T. Stein, secretary-treasurer. The lumber and shingle mills in Vancouver and New Westminster have joined the association, and it is expected that in a very short time every large mill in the province will have followed suit. Under the proposed arrangements manufacturers expect that prices can be regulated as far as British Columbia is concerned so as to enable the mills to carry on business much more profitably than in the past, and to more equitably divide the business done. For instance, it has often happened that orders have had to be refused owing to a mill having charters to satisfy too far ahead. Owing to the friendly relations now established, it is claimed that the output will be regulated to some extent so that all the mills in the province will as far as practicable be made to share alike, according to their capacity, in all the business offered. Some time ago many of the lumber companies of British Columbia joined what is known as the North Pacific lumber combine, but this arrangement was found not to work satisfactorily. The combine was manipulated from Puget Sound, and it was very soon found that such an arrangement where American, as well as Canadian manufacturers, were concerned, was impossible, and the Canadians withdrew. Since then very low prices for lumber have prevailed.

The Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co. have just completed doubling the capacity of their saw mill at Chemainus, making it the largest in the province. Your correspondent now learns that plans are being perfected for an even larger mill to be built at some point on the northern coast of the island. It is said that the mill will

be a ten-band one and will have a capacity of 400,000 per day of ten hours. The company owns one of the best timber limits on the island, and do an extensive port trade, shipping to the Orient, South Africa, South America and Australia.

It is reported that the second mill owned by the R. McLaren Co., of Ottawa, and situated on the Fraser about two miles above this city, will again be in operation in the near future. The mill of the company Barnet, which has been idle for several years, is being overhauled and will be in operation again in about six months.

Mr. Murray, forest ranger, has recently made several seizures of timber in order to enforce the payment of Government dues thereon. This timber has mostly been cut for cord-wood, shingle bolts and for making oars. The making of oars is an industry larger than might at first be thought. The oars are made by the thousands, and the trade is altogether in the hands of the Japanese, who usually take the best and largest trees, cutting great logs six feet in diameter. The straight and even parts of the log are used, the heart and any portion with the least knot being rejected. The Government, however, requires that the entire log be paid on at the rate of 50 cents per thousand feet.

New Westminster, B. C., Feb. 19th, 1900.

DOMINION FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE committee appointed at a preliminary meeting held in Ottawa recently to consider the formation of a Dominion Forestry Association have called a meeting for March 8th next, in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons, to take final steps. All persons interested are invited. Following is a copy of the invitation issued by the secretary:

OTTAWA, 6th February, 1900.

DEAR SIR,—

I beg to inform you that at a meeting of several gentlemen interested in Canadian forestry, held at Ottawa on the 15th of January last, a resolution was passed appointing a committee, consisting of—

Hon. Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, of Quebec;
Wm. Little, Esq., of Montreal;
J. R. Booth, Esq., of Ottawa;
Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of Experimental Forestry, Ottawa;
Thos. Southworth, Esq., Chief of Ontario Forestry Bureau, Toronto; and
E. Stewart, Esq., Chief Inspector of Timber Forestry, Department of the Interior, Ottawa,

to call a meeting of all persons interested, to be held in the city of Ottawa, for the purpose of considering the formation of an association to promote forestry in Canada.

The said committee to prepare for submission to the meeting a constitution and by-laws and also a program consisting of addresses on appropriate subjects for discussion at the meeting.

In pursuance of the above resolution and in behalf of the committee, I beg to inform you that such a meeting will be held in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons, on Thursday, the 8th day of March, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The committee is very desirous that a good representation from all parts of the Dominion should be present. They are of opinion that the time has arrived when the efforts being made by our various governments for the adoption of rational forestry methods should be assisted and guided by intelligent public opinion, and that this can best be done by the formation of such an association as they have in view.

The committee cordially invite you to be present at the meeting, and you are also requested to invite any persons whom you think might be interested in the subject.

Yours respectfully,

E. STEWART,

Secretary of Committee.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance of persons prepared to assist this important movement.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BROOM HANDLES.

Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa recently received a communication from Mr. Harrison, Canadian Section Imperial Institute, in reply to inquiries from Canadian producers to the possibility of opening up a trade with broom manufacturers of the Kingdom. The attention of producers of broom handles is directed to the following extracts from a letter from manufacturers in Great Britain, touching the trade as regards sizes, quality and price:—

Broom handles.—The standard size is 50 inches by 1 1/2 inches in diameter, and any good, clear wood. We have chiefly handled basswood, but we find that spruce will be the most likely article. The handles must be well finished and sand-papered, and the ends must be turned. Wasters arising will be taken, they must be packed separately. It is customary to wrap up in gross bundles covered in sacking or in oil cloth. For good handles at the moment we realize 22.50 to \$2.68 per gross delivered to buyers' stores less 2 1/2 per cent. The cost of delivering same to stores is about 9 cents per gross.

Broom handles are wanted 52 inches long, simply round, 1 1/2 inches diameter, with one end simply squared. You will thus see they are very easy things to manufacture. They should be made of clear spruce or white-looking wood. We are prepared to buy in large quantities, say, from 100 to 300 gross per lot, and we can pay cost, freight and insurance to the docks, London. First quality quite free from knots and other defects at \$2.43 per gross. Second quality, a few pine knots allowed, \$2.19 per gross. Third quality, a few small knots allowed, \$1.83 per gross. All must be all perfectly and smoothly finished so that when the hand over them no splinters are at all likely to get under the fingers. They must be packed in rough bags of one gross each, with the quality of the handles clearly marked outside.

Broom handles.—To give you a proper idea as to what is required we are sending you a sample handle. The handles must be clear, smooth and round, and packed up or tied up in half gross bundles. The sizes and present prices are given below. It is essential that the handles have turned tops. Only a few handles with plain tops, and these fetch six-pence per gross less.

Diameter.	Value.
1 1/2 inch.....	\$2.32 per gross, delivered free.
1 3/8 ".....	2.68 " " "
1 1/4 ".....	2.92 " " "
1 1/8 ".....	3.10 " " "

Broom handles.—The following figures give the dimensions, etc., of the broom handles for which we have an immediate outlet:

Length.	Diameter.	Value.
48 inches.....	1 inch....	\$1.87 carriage to Birmingham.
".....	1 1/2 inch..	2.13 " " "
".....	1 3/8 " ..	2.31 " " "
".....	1 1/4 " ..	2.68 " " "

Broom handles in basswood must be clear and sound; they are only paid for at a reduced price. We have an immediate outlet for orders of 200 gross and upwards.

TIMBER REQUIREMENTS OF AUSTRALIA.

Writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce, J. S. Larke, Canadian Commissioner for Australia, has outlined the timber requirements of that colony:— "I anticipate a growing trade in timber. Queensland has considerable quantities of pine on her coastal ranges has supplied nearly all its requirements out of its own resources. These supplies are by no means exhausted, but as the cutting goes on it is becoming increasingly difficult and expensive to get the logs out. A heavy trade has kept out any quantities of foreign timber, but for some years there was an importation of about a million feet of pine and half a million feet of staves, mainly from New Zealand, for box and cask making for the meat works. The advantage in getting supplies from New Zealand is that they are brought in cargo lots small enough to be handled by one company. There was a home production of 37,562,327 feet of pine in 1899, which was nearly one and a half millions less than of the previous year. There was a cut of nearly the same quantity of cedar and hardwood. Some of

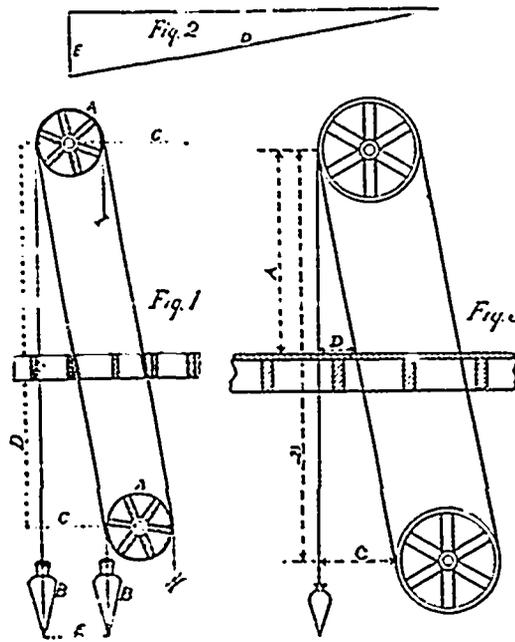
the latter was used where a cheaper imported pine would have done as well, and a market abroad could have been found for the higher priced wood. The average price of pine at the mills last year is given at 8s. 11d. and of hardwood at 10s per hundred feet. This is eight per cent. above the price of the previous year. In northern Queensland it is claimed that the price and demand now justify the importation of cargo lots of Oregon from Canada. A gentleman on his way to Canada promised to call on the export lumber firms and discuss the matter with them. In New South Wales, Oregon staves are used in making tallow casks, but I found objections to the use of this timber for this purpose in Queensland. There will be no large importation of timber for some little time under the present duty, but the demand is sure to come from the cities and towns along the coasts, and there appears to be an opening in the north for some cargo lots even now. Since my return I have interested one of the largest importing firms in the matter, and inquiries are being made preparatory to entering into the trade if the circumstances warrant it.

One of the problems confronting the trade with northern Queensland is shipping facilities. British Columbia mills suffer in this respect now in comparison with the Puget Sound mills. When there is a scarcity of ships, as there is now, the United States mills owning their own lumber carriers are at a decided advantage and can take orders when the Canadian mills cannot.

With the large trade that exists in timber and fish it is surprising that a Canadian fleet of sailing ships has not been built for it. From the information at hand the Queensland trade could be best done by a steam cargo boat, which would load with timber and merchandise, striking Queensland at Townsville and delivering its cargo of timber, flour and merchandise at the principal ports along the coast. It would get a return freight of sugar and other produce. This cannot be done at present as a suitable vessel cannot be obtained. A shipping company proposed to try the experiment, but owing to the loss of a couple of steamers it had no ship left it could spare for the work.

HOW TO CUT A BELT HOLE.

Correspondents to the American Miller have been telling how to find out just where to cut a belt hole in a floor. Fig. 1 shows one method, the advocate of which says for it: A A represent the two pulleys. We will draw the line, with plumb-bob B attached, over the top pulley, allowing it to dot the floor, where we will bore a hole for the string to go through. We then allow the plumb-bob to swing clear of this hole and below



CUTTING FLOOR HOLES FOR BELTS.

the lower pulley. Then for accuracy we place a line over the face of the lower pulley, with a plumb-bob attached to it also. Now, to find the degree the two pulleys represent, we measure the distance between the points of the two plumb-bobs, on the line marked E. We then measure between lines C C representing the center of each shaft. By reducing these two measurements to quarters of an inch we find the degree of the bevel D, which is shown in

Fig. 2. Set the bevel to this degree, place it on the floor where the hole is to be cut, and rest it on a level, place a straightedge on the face of the pulley, allowing one end of it to rest on the floor, bring it to the same pitch as your bevel and you have the center of the hole.

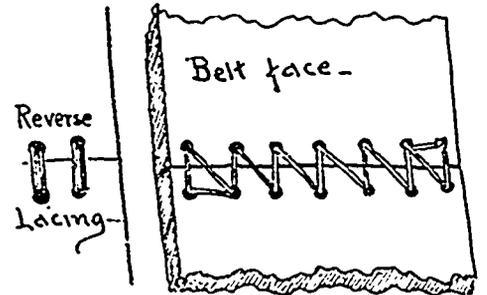
The one contributing the plan shown in Fig. 3 says:— All we want is a man with a small auger, a plumb-bob and line, a saw, pencil and measuring tape. Let him plumb down from the face of the upper pulley, dot the floor, bore a hole and pass the plumb line through so it will swing clear from the upper pulley. Measure the distance from center of top pulley to floor, which is shown in the sketch as line A. Then measure from center of top pulley to line C, running through center of bottom pulley. Finally, measure the distance from plumb line to face of lower pulley, which measurement forms the C. Multiply A by C and divide the product by B, which will give the length of D. For example, distance A is 8 feet, distance B 12 feet, and distance C 20 inches. Then 8 times 20 equals 160, divided by 12 equals 13 1/3 inches, which is the distance from plumb line to edge of belt hole. Allowance must be made for belt and acing. If the two pulleys are of the same size the second belt hole will go through the floor at a distance from the first belt hole equal to the diameter of the pulley. If the pulleys are of different sizes, the distance will be about equal to the sum of the diameters divided by 2. Bore small holes and stretch the plumb line over pulley faces to see if measurements are correct, and then saw in whichever direction the holes must go to give the belt plenty of room.

AN IDEA IN BELT LACING.

The yard man who runs a planing mill in connection with his yard is subject to some delays and loss of temper occasionally by the breaking of a belt at just the wrong time.

It takes a little time that is valuable if one has to stop and lace a belt when a rush job is on a machine, and for men who are liable to such inconveniences we give an idea that comes from a subscriber in Wisconsin:

He says:— "We enclose you a piece of belt laced with No. 20 annealed iron wire. We have used this lacing for two years, and it is the best thing we have ever bumped up against in lacing. It is almost impossible to break the belt at the joint and it is practically an endless belt going



over the pulley smooth. It has saved us, we estimate, in our factory, \$75 a year in time and belting. We have belts that have been running six months, going over a four-inch pulley at 5,000 revolutions a minute, and the lacing shows no wear yet.

We give the result to your paper and it is the first paper to get it; if you want to use it do so. No. 20 annealed iron wire can be purchased in almost any hardware store and for 25 cents enough wire can be purchased to lace 100 belts four inches wide. We can vouch for the economy and good work of this style of lacing."

Some of the readers of this paper may have been looking for this scheme for several years.—American Lumberman.

The inventor of a patented lubricating compound states that in the course of his experiments he found that castor oil or glycerine, when combined with sulphur, has the property of cooling as well as lubricating hot journals, and the other oils commonly used as lubricants are not suitable for this purpose. Castor oil and glycerine are regarded as equivalents in his compound, and either may be mixed with sulphur in the proportion of about 13 of the former, by weight, to 1 of the latter. The ingredients are placed in a suitable vessel and heated to the boiling point over a slow fire and boiled for thirty minutes, more or less, until froth forms on the surface. The compound is then allowed to cool, when it is ready for use.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

THE PULP WOOD SITUATION IN QUEBEC.

The Quebec Legislature have not as yet taken any action to change the Order-in-Council affecting the dues on pulp wood so as to remove the discrimination contained therein against other provinces of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. Marchand recently submitted to the House a copy of all correspondence on the subject of the regulations of the manufacture of pulp wood and the imposition or reduction of dues therein. The first document was by Mr. P. W. Nagle, forest ranger at Sherbrooke, reporting that 40 cents per thousand feet is a fair charge for pulp wood. In 1897 Mr. Lacerte, forest agent, reported that all timber under nine inches should come under the heading of pulp wood. In the same year Mr. Tache, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, suggested the reduction of the duty on pulp wood other than spruce to 40 cents per 1,000 feet. This was a reduction of 10 cents, but spruce was to remain at the original figure. A cord of wood is put approximately at 600 feet. These suggestions were acted upon by Hon. Mr. Flynn. In 1894 Mr. John McFarlane, of Montreal, suggested that the dues on pulp wood for export be doubled. Later in the same year Hon. Mr. Flynn recommended that the stumpage on pulp wood be fixed at 40 cents per cord of 128 cubic feet, but that a rebate of 15 cents be allowed for pulp wood manufactured in the province. H. M. Price & Co. and the late Hon. W. B. Ives protested against such action. The Chicoutimi Pulp Co. subsequently urged the Government to so arrange matters that the American importers of pulp wood would have to pay at least as much more than Canadian consumers as Canadian exporters of pulp had to pay in duty. Mr. James Gillies, M.L.A., Mr. T. H. Taylor, of Hawkesbury, and the Muskoka Mill & Lumber Co., of Toronto, wrote in January last protesting against the recent Order-in-Council on the ground that it discriminated against the adjoining provinces of Ontario and New Brunswick.

In reply to a question asked in the legislature as

to the intention of the Government to impose the duty of \$1.90 per cord on pulp wood cut on Crown lands by bona fide settlers, which wood is to be sold in the course of the winter under contracts existing on 19th January, 1900, Hon. Mr. Parent stated that the matter was under consideration.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF WOOD PULP.

Statistics to hand show that during the year 1899 Great Britain imported 415,106 tons of wood pulp, against 404,842 tons in 1898, the increase for last year thus being 10,264 tons. The value of the importations of last year was \$9,948,530, or an average of about \$24 per ton. Of the total quantity imported, 196,926 was chemical pulp valued at \$7,209,045, or almost \$36 per ton, and 218,180 tons mechanical wood pulp, valued at \$2,739,485, or about \$12.50 per ton.

The countries from which the supplies of mechanical pulp were drawn during the last two years, and the value thereof, are given below :

	— 1898 —		— 1899 —	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Norway	1,141,455	\$1,748,235	162,894	\$1,969,602
Canada	39,569	166,530	32,600	453,590
Sweden	24,043	472,000	17,427	234,985
United States	13,475	209,580	724	17,410
Other countries	9,775	295,105	4,475	63,875

The imports of chemical pulp from the various countries, and value thereof, were as follows :

	— 1898 —		— 1899 —	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Norway	91,165	\$2,932,770	65,362	\$2,838,210
Sweden	63,332	2,299,730	62,879	3,289,745
Canada	10,116	290,410	5,754	201,150
United States	3,804	131,395	9,801	297,180
Other countries	11,163	476,740	13,130	582,785

It will be observed that the total imports from Canada last year were considerably less than in 1898. This is accounted for, no doubt, by the activity of the United States and Canadian paper trade, which consumed the bulk of the production of pulp. Owing also to the lack of water for operation of the mills in Norway, Sweden and Germany, a great scarcity of pulp was experienced. As much as \$30 per ton was demanded towards the close of the year for dry pulp for prompt delivery. Regarding the year

1900, it is said that contracts have been made at \$30 for dry and \$16 for moist. It is expected, however, that these prices will continue throughout the year.

THE UNITED STATES PULP IMPORTS.

Notwithstanding the arguments advanced to the possession by the United States of an abundant supply of spruce for pulp making purposes, we find that last year there were imported into that country 51,192 tons of wood pulp, this quantity 41,458 tons, of a value of \$8,115,000 were imported from Canada, and on each there was paid a duty of 10 per cent. and value.

The imports of the United States for the years, 1898 and 1899 are given below.

	— 1898 —		— 1899 —	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Germany	1,356	\$ 5,172	2,118	7,115
Other Europe	4,437	185,915	7,118	2,115
British North America	28,646	\$49,171	41,458	8,115,000
Totals	34,439	\$694,588	51,794	10,345,130

The striking feature of the above table is the great increase in the quantity imported last year in comparison with the previous year. The dependence of the United States for an abundant supply of pulp is well illustrated by a recent shipment from Norway to that country. The steamer Stalheim was loaded by A. Wertheim & Co., of Hamburg, with several thousand tons exclusively of sulphite and soda pulp for shipment to New York. We learn further from Stockholm that large orders have been taken for sulphite pulp for delivery at United States during the present year.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

In the paper Trade Journal Mr. James Hobert, M.E., gives the following answers to questions asked concerning the manufacture of pulp :

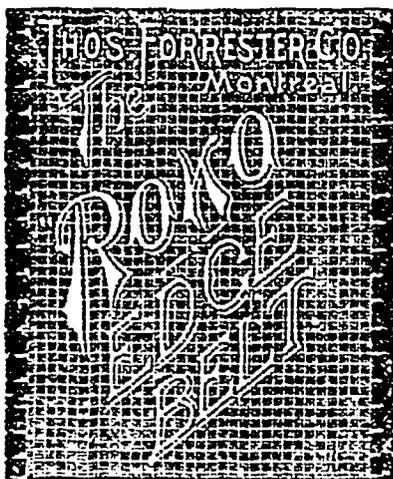
QUESTION.—In making sulphite and soda pulp from pine how should the wood be handled to avoid pitch from showing up in the sheet making spots in the wire? Is there any special way of handling it?

ANSWER.—This matter has always given me a good deal of trouble when spruce is used, but some kinds of pine, with the great amount of pitch therein, will prove much more troublesome. Spots are very hard to get in that they often arise from improper cooking. The wood should be dried and the liquor made with exactly the correct proportions of sulphur and lime. Dry wood,

CAMEL HAIR

STRONGER,
CHEAPER and
MORE DURABLE
than
DOUBLE LEATHER

THE
THOS. FORRESTER CO.
323 St. James Street,
MONTREAL



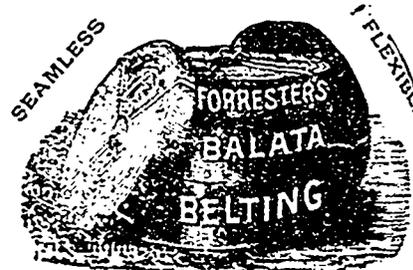
ROKO EDGE BELTING

WILL NOT FRAY
AT EDGES.

NOTE:—All Belts sold with a guarantee, which, if not satisfactory, can be returned.

THE
THOS. FORRESTER CO.
323 St. James Street,
MONTREAL

Our PRICES are very INTERESTING
Order early and save disappointment.
See Price List in February Number.



WATERPROOF STEAM PROOF

The **Thos. Forrester Co.**
323 St. James St., MONTREAL

... and long, slow cooking will effect a cure if anything will.

QUESTION—Can spruce and hemlock chips be cooked together with good results?

ANSWER—Yes; but it is preferable to cook them separately. The concerns using both woods usually cook one wood a while, then change to the other.

QUESTION—Can sulphite pulp be made of basswood, and has any attempt been made in that direction? Can you also tell me if woods like maple or birch have ever been successfully used in the digester?

ANSWER—Basswood will not make good sulphite, although it is most excellent for soda pulp. The results of recent experiments show that the heart and sap of basswood cook in very different ways, and while the sap may make fair sulphite the heart remains stiff and "woody," and appears as short chunks mixed with the pulp. It has been found impossible to sell such pulp, and manufacture has been abandoned. For soda pulp making, basswood works very well, as does maple, birch, beech, willow and even cherry. In fact, there is hardly any wood except chestnut which cannot be made into pulp by the soda process. Chestnut does not amount to much. It can be made into pulp all right, however, but ere the trouble commences. First, chestnut pulp does not bleach well. Then it is such short red stuff, and so fine, that it cannot be used in the ordinary manner of paper making. As one paper maker put the matter, one-half of the stuff runs out of the drainers and is lost, while the other half runs right through the wire! So much for chestnut soda fibre. In an attempt to make sulphite, a mill foreman tells me that he tried a

digestor full of chestnut, and got—ink! And it took several cooks afterwards to get all the color out of the digester.

PULP NOTES.

The Lancaster Pulp & Paper Co., of Musquash, N.B., is applying for incorporation.

One year ago \$10 per ton was an average price in the New York market for ground wood pulp. To-day \$25 is being paid.

Castle & Gouthen, 41 Park Road, New York, are United States agents for the St. John Sulphite Pulp Co., of Mispec, N.B.

S. W. Butterfield, of Three Rivers, Que., has been granted a patent in the United States for feed attachments for wood pulp chippers.

It is expected that the mill of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, at St. John, N.B., will be completed by the first of June. Some of the machinery is now being placed in position.

The Sissiboo Pulp & Paper Company are now placing contracts for machinery for the new mill to be built on the Sissiboo river, near Weymouth, N.S. The plans for the mill and dam are in the hands of a New York engineer. Mr. Chas. Burrill, of Weymouth, N.S., is the promoter of this enterprise.

The Grand Trunk Railway has taken a step which will encourage the manufacture of pulp and paper in Canada, by withdrawing its special rates on pulp wood from Canada to points in the United States. These rates have in the past proved a great benefit to American paper makers situated on the frontier.

J. G. Guay, J. E. A. Dubuc, Joseph Gagnon, F. X. Gosselin and O. A. Porritt, of Chicoutimi, and others, have been incorporated as the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Their charter is a broad one, giving them authority to manufacture lumber, pulp, paper and pulp-wood, to build and operate electric light and power systems, and to construct wharves, steam boats, docks, waterworks systems and telephone lines.

Mr. Wm. S. Hale writes to the Paper Trade Journal, disputing the statement made by Mr. John MacFarlane, of Montreal, that chemical fibre was first made in Canada in 1873 and mechanical pulp about the same time. He

states that in 1867 he was employed by Angus, Logan & Co., of Windsor, Que., who were then making chemical pulp, basswood being used. In 1869 he went to Valleyfield, where mechanical pulp was being used. In 1869 he went to Valleyfield, where mechanical pulp was being made, but the pulp was not run up into sheets as now.

John Bertram & Sons
Dundas, Ont.

Manufacturers of . . .

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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DIGESTORS

We have equipped our works with a first-class plant capable of building the largest size Pulp Digestors.

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Boilers and Engines for every service.
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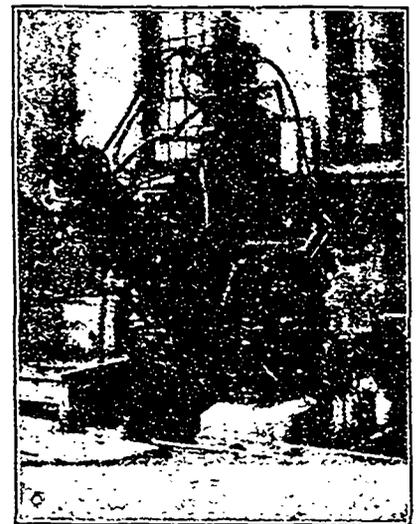
CONTRACTORS FOR COMPLETE EQUIPMENT OF

GROUND WOOD, SODA
or SULPHITE PULP MILLS.

We invite correspondence from those requiring anything of this nature. We build a full line of

- Barbers, Chippers, Tanks,
- Digesters, Pumps,
- Jewell Filters, Conveying
- Machinery, Wet Presses,
- Screens, Screen Plates,
- Etc., Etc.

OUR CROCKER TURBINE PLANTS are driving some of the best mills in the Dominion.
Write for Circulars and Prices.



THE PORT HENRY PULP GRINDER.

With latest improvements; patented 1898.
Operation continuous and production large.
Most convenient in handling and thoroughly well built.
Ask for special bulletin No. 505.

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Lumberman's Inspection Book

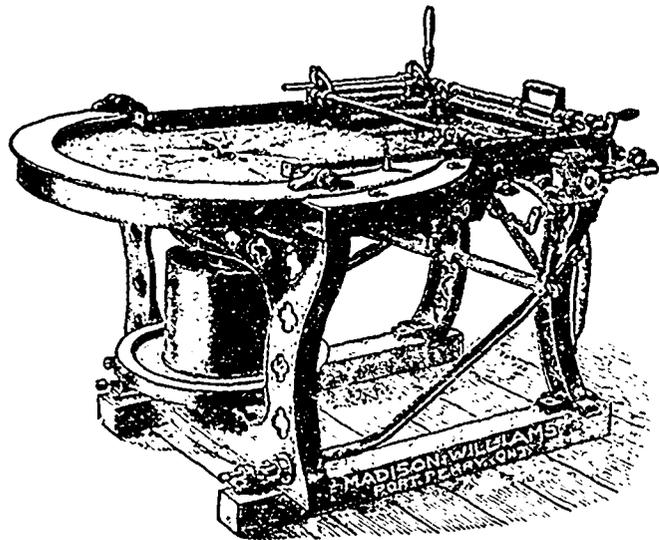
Send four 3-cent Canadian postage stamps for a copy of the LUMBERMAN'S VEST-POCKET INSPECTION BOOK, containing rules for the Inspection of Pine and Hardwood Lumber in the Leading Markets of the United States and Canada.

Address: The CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

CANADA FAVORITE SHINGLE MACHINE.

Good shingle machines are the rule where the timber supply is sufficient to justify large operations. In many sections, however, a mill is indispensable, although the timber may be scarce and costly, and in just such places the best machine should be used, for the very obvious reason that its adoption may transform an otherwise losing enterprise into a profitable one.

The machine here illustrated, which is manufactured by Madison Williams, successor to Paxton, Tate & Co., Port Perry, Ont., is claimed by the manufacturer to rank with the best machines ever built. The following particulars regarding its construction, furnished by Mr. Williams, are among the strong points which, in his



judgment, have made the Canada Favorite what its name implies

WHAT IT IS AND WILL DO.

The Canada Favorite is a machine weighing about 1,000 pounds, occupying a floor space about 3 1/2 ft. by 5 ft., using a 38 inch saw, and adapted for cutting shingles, heading or box boards, from 14 to 18 inches in length, up to 16 inches in width, and either parallel or tapering. With necessary power and skilful operators it has turned out 50,000 shingles in a day's run.

HOW IT IS CONSTRUCTED.

The arbor is of the best steel. The journals are long, ground in emery to a true circumference, and run on phosphor-bronze step. Boxes are lined with superior anti-friction metal. Upper and lower boxes being solid in the front or main supporting leg, and the lower box surrounded with large bridge post for oil or tallow, the friction of the arbor is carried so as never to heat. Both boxes may be oiled through pipes that run from outside the machine. The carriage being constructed entirely of wrought iron tubes, brass and forged steel, combines at once the greatest durability and strength with least

weight. The carriage bearings are brass, and are dovetailed to fit the track, which it cannot jump. The result is the perfection of uniformity in the thickness of shingles.

The tilt works are heavy, unspringable, and can be set to a hair's breadth by any Sawyer after ten minutes' experience with the machine. The saw flange centres the saw to a nicety, is in absolute balance and remains that way. The drop lever regulates the thickness of the shingle without disturbing the taper adjustment. Any one of six screws performs the function that in less complete machines required from four to six. The machine in its entirety presents an appearance of compactness, ease of control, and of possessing the elements of speed and accuracy, which are the essentials of shingle manufacturing on a paying basis.

Readers of the LUMBERMAN who have not had the satisfaction of making shingles with the highest class of machines, and who would like to improve the volume and quality of their output, will do well to communicate with Mr. Williams.

LUMBERING METHODS IN PORTO RICO.

SUCH native lumber as is procured in Porto Rico is obtained as follows: A desirable tree being discovered the natives proceed to cut it with axes and whip-saws. It is felled and squared with the ax. A large circular groove is cut around one end of the log, making a notch, in which ropes can be secured for hauling. The squared log is sometimes lifted upon temporary trestles and sawn into thick slabs (tablos). These planks are not completely severed, however, but are left attached by a foot or two of unsawn wood at the notched end of the log; the log is then dragged by ropes or pried along on rollers through the jungle, often many miles, until a beaten trail is reached. It is pulled by hand down these trails until they lead into the ox-cart roads. Oxen are now attached to the logs and they are dragged to their destination. There is not a saw mill in Porto Rico for lumbering purposes, nor is there any inducement for the establishment of such a mill, because sufficient logs could not be obtained in any one locality to supply a mill, and the topographic obstacles forbid hauling over great distances. The logs, after being cut and dragged to their destination, are worked up, upon the sugar plantations or in the cities, into the objects for which they were hewn.

TRADE NOTES.

The attention of our readers is directed to the first appearance, on front cover page of this number, of the advertisement of the American Machinery & Trading Co. The Globe File Co., of Port Hope, Ont., have purchased the file plant of the Ottawa Saw Works. The plant will be removed to Port Hope and operated in connection with the Globe File Works.

THE NEWS.

- Thos. Hodgins is building a saw mill in Middlesex near North Bay, Ont.
- The Rat Portage Lumber Company are overhauling No. 4 saw mill at Norman.
- Esau & Dyck, retail lumber dealers, Winkler, Man., have dissolved partnership.
- Robert Gilholm, of Galt, Ont., has disposed of saw mill to P. W. Gardiner.
- Barber & Elliott, saw and planing mill, Shawville, Que., have dissolved partnership.
- The planing mill of K. A. McLeod, at Edmonton, W.T., has been purchased by W. H. Cushing.
- A sash and door factory will likely be established at Fenwick, Ont., to be operated by steam power.
- The saw mill of the Trout Creek Lumber Co. of Trout Creek, Ont., has been purchased by Mr. Burk.
- An addition to the planing mill of Eleazer Roberts at Meteghan River, N.S., has been decided upon.
- Wm. O'Neil, of St. Martins, N.B., is operating rotary mills, one at Upham and the other at Henry Lake.
- It is the intention of McLachlin Bros., of Amherst, Ont., to enlarge their plant and make improvements.
- The Symon Peters Co., general contractors and lumber merchants, Quebec city, has been incorporated with capital of \$100,000.
- The Dominion government will be asked to contribute \$500,000 towards the proposed Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay ship canal.
- The Rat Portage Lumber Co. recently donated \$1,000 to the National Patriotic Fund and \$500 to the general fund of the hospital of that town.
- Preliminary steps have been taken by Geo. Daly, of Ottawa, to establish a match factory at Hull, Que. has asked for exemption from taxation.
- The New Richmond Lumber Company, of New Richmond, Que., will again operate their mill this season, having it closed down for two years.
- An advance of 15 per cent. has been established on all lines of leather belting, due chiefly to the fact that hides have gone up fully 40 per cent. within the past year.
- The old Todd mill, on the New Brunswick side of the St. Croix river, has resumed operations, after having been shut down for two years. It is being operated by Eaton & Son.
- The following officers of the Bronsons & Wainwright Co., of Ottawa, have been elected: President, H. Bronson; vice-president, F. P. Bronson; secretary, Levi Crannell.
- The town of Brandon, Man., will probably grant exemption from taxation to the Hanbury Manufacturing Co. which concern purposes adding to their saw mill plant.

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We are cleaning up numerous yards in connection with our Mills in the South, to make room for next year's new cut.
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If you are in the market for any kind of Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine or Cypress, or expect to be in the future, send us your enquiries. The stock has to be moved, and if you can pick your orders out of any of the lots referred to, we will quote you prices that will save additional handling expenses.

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GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO.
Lumberman's and A.B.C. Codes. CHICAGO, ILLS., U.S.A.

MARCH, 1900

expect to have the mill running by the first of May. There are fully one dozen large Michigan firms that will saw their logs in Ontario this year.

—Writing to the CANADA LUMBERMAN from Rat Portage, Ont., Mr. Wm. Margach, crown timber agent for that district, states that the demand for timber is increasing rapidly in the west, also that the construction of the Rainy River railway is almost certain to result in a large demand for spruce. He says that for eighty miles along the valley of the rainy river there are large quantities of spruce and poplar timber, while smaller quantities are found along other rivers. Mr. Margach expects that the construction of the Rainy River railway will be a great benefit to that district.

CASUALTIES.

—While working for the Longford Lumber Co., near Longford Mills, Ont., Patrick Lawrence had the misfortune to break his leg.

—James Green, of Bonfield, Ont., was killed while working in J. R. Booth's lumber camps near Sturgeon Falls, by a log rolling upon him.

PERSONAL.

We regret to learn of the death, on February 14th, of Mr. Geo. W. Bascom, accountant for Shurly & Dietrich, saw manufacturers, Galt, Ont.

Mr. James Playfair, of Midland, Ont., accompanied by Mrs. Playfair, recently sailed from New York by the Lucania for a three months trip through Europe.

—Isaac Porter, of Brookville, N.B., was found dead in the woods near that place last month. He was a well-known lumber operator, and left home for the purpose of cruising a tract of timber land nearby.

Capt. James Wood died at Peterboro last month. Deceased had been for many years manager at Rockland for the W. C. Edwards Lumber Co., and was widely known.

Mr. Thomas Moffat, of the firm of Moffat & Hutchins, Canadian commercial representative in South Africa, and who has frequently contributed to the columns of the LUMBERMAN, is now on a visit to Canada, his native land.

Mr. John Harrison, president of the John Harrison & Sons Co., of Owen Sound, Ont., has been elected president of the Board of Trade of that town, with the commercial development of which he has been closely identified for many years.

The liberals of Glengarry county have unanimously nominated Mr. J. T. Schell, of the well-known lumber firm of Macpherson & Schell, Alexandria, Ont., to contest that riding at the next Dominion election. We have not learned of Mr. Schell's decision in the matter, but should he become a candidate we bespeak for him success.

CORDAGE

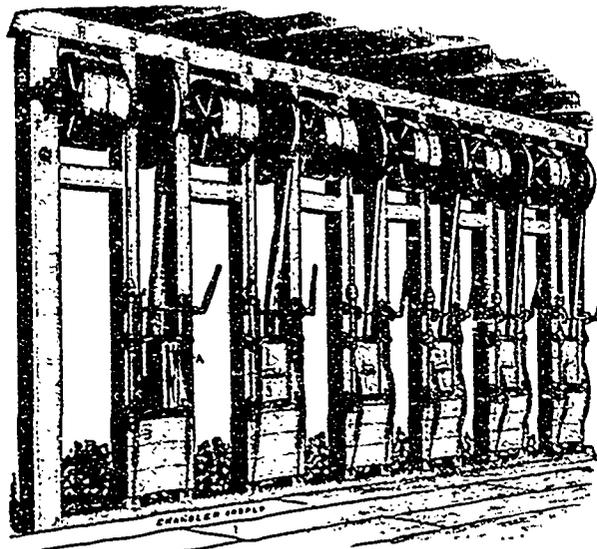
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factory for the manufacture of doors, sashes and other woodwork. Mr. John Hanbury is manager of the com-

—Basswood lath is being manufactured in Minnesota to take the place of pine lath, owing to the high price of the latter. They sell at about two-thirds the price of pine lath and are said to give good satisfaction.

The route has been surveyed for a line of railway from Bristol Foreston, N. B., a distance of 15 miles. The project is being promoted by the lumbermen, in order to provide a means of transport for their lumber.

Ker & Harcourt, of Parry Sound, Ont., are installing an exhaust fan in their spool and bobbin factory. It was manufactured by the Sturtevant Company, of Boston, and supplied by the A. R. Williams Machinery Company, of Toronto.

The steamer Guernsey recently sailed from Vancouver, B.C., for Shanghai and Valdivia, carrying 3,000,000 lbs. of lumber supplied by the Hastings and Moodyville mills. This is the largest cargo ever taken from a British Columbia port.

The Turner Lumber Co., Limited, of Midland, Ont., has been incorporated, with capital of \$10,000. The members are: Jos. Turner, of Bay City; D. J. Turner, of Detroit; A. B. Turner, of New York, and C. A. Turner, of Midland, Ont.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., at the annual meeting held last month, re-elected its officers and directors, with the exception that J. M. Savage is replaced on the Board of Directors by M. Brown. The business of the past year was shown to be satisfactory.

Playfair & White, of Midland, Ont., have given a contract to Ioner & Gregory, of Collingwood, to cut 1,000,000 feet of lumber during the ensuing season. The latter firm has decided to make extensive improvements to their mills, including the replacing of the lath mill with modern machines.

The Canadian & British Columbia Patent Fuel Co. has been organized and will establish an industry at New Westminster, B.C., to manufacture a patent fuel, the ingredients of which are saw dust, coal dust and tar, pressed into the shape of a brick. The capital is \$100,000, subscribed by Toronto and Ottawa gentlemen.

A subscriber in Ottawa writes to the CANADA LUMBERMAN that he is meeting with difficulty in getting his supplies into keep-overs on the Upper Coulonge, the roads in some places having completely given away owing to mild weather. Unless there is considerable cold weather and snow, it will be almost impossible to get the supplies in for next year's operations.

Edmund Hall, of Detroit, has purchased the Miner Lumber Company's mill at Alpena, Mich., and is removing it to the Spanish river district, on the Georgian Bay. Northrop & McEwen, of Bay City, have bought the historical Moiles Bros. mill on John's island, Algoma district, and will put it in operation in the spring, while, as previously announced, W. & A. McArthur & Company, of Cheboygan, have taken over the red mill at Little Current. They will install in this mill two new boilers, an electric light plant and new edgers, trimmers, etc., and

John A. Bertram

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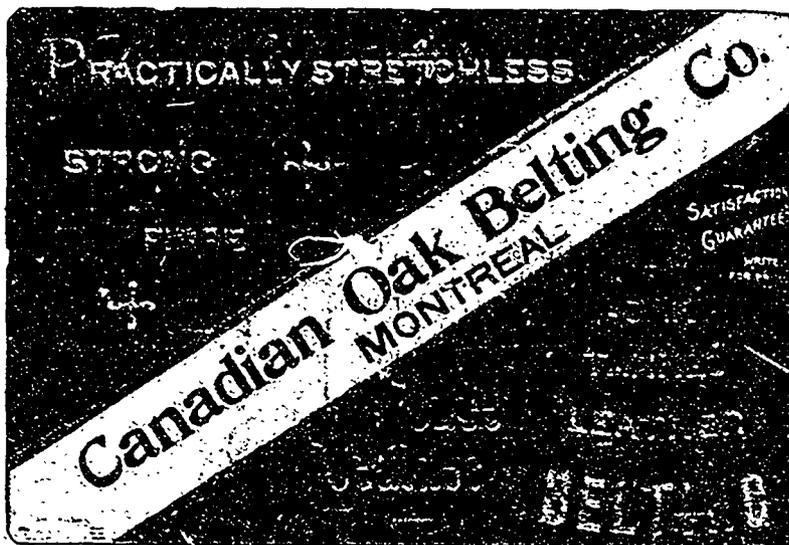
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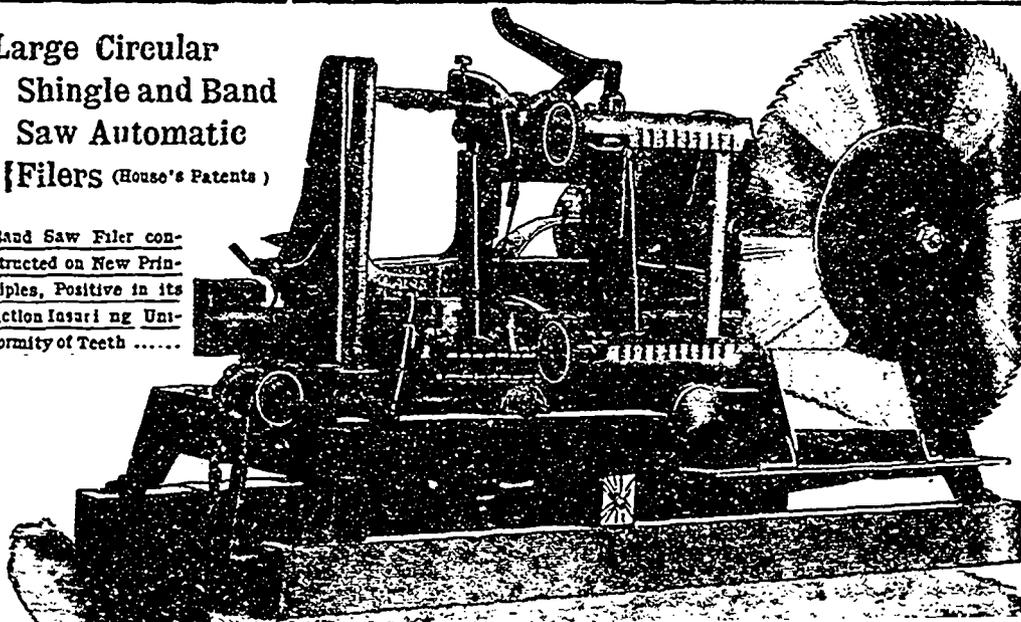
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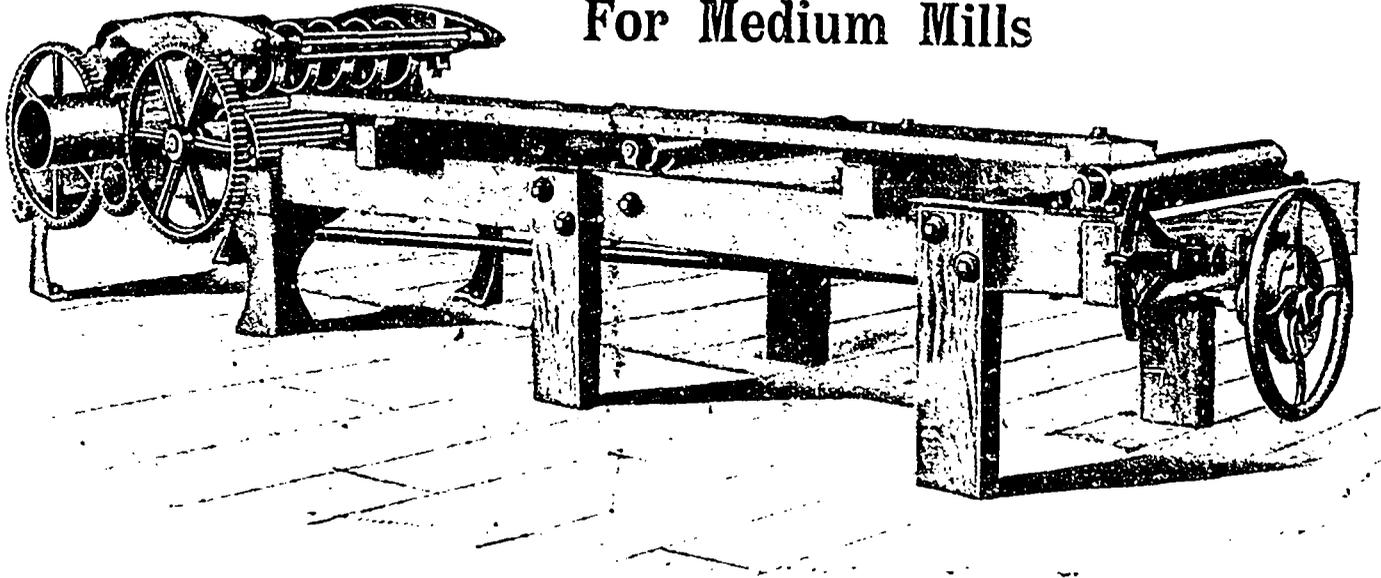
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The New Light Champion Edger

has 2 7/16 Steel Mandrel supported on two long bearings.
No. 1 Light Champion HAS TWO SAWS, one moveable, range between SAWS from 1 3/4 to 24 inches.
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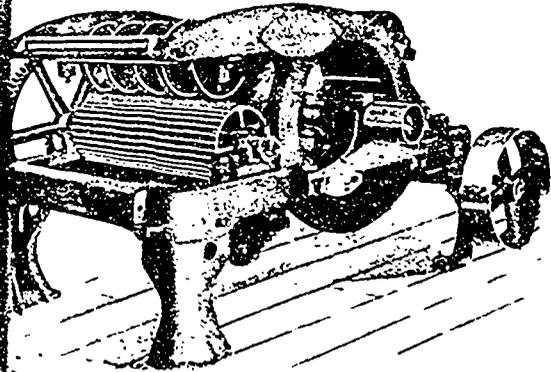
All our Edgers are provided with front tables, when so ordered, with 4 1/2 iron rolls and guide, moveable with lever up to 4 inches outside of stationary saw.

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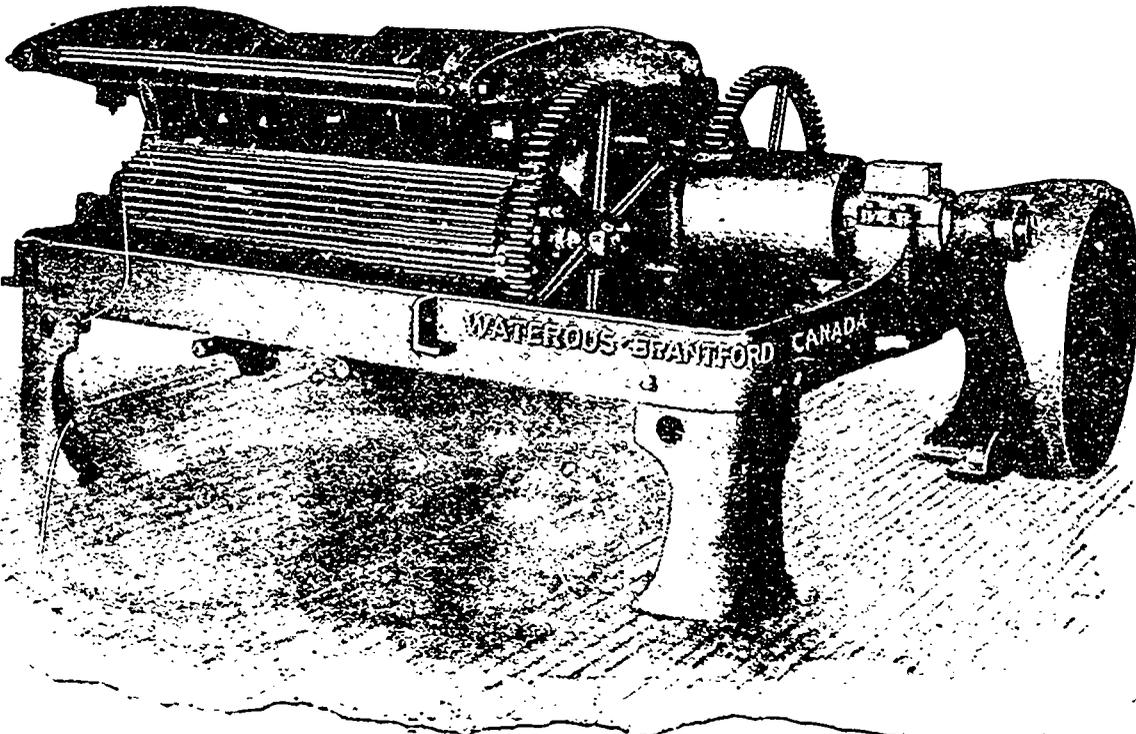
has 2 3/8 Steel Mandrel with three long bearings.
No. 3 Heavy Champion HAS THREE SAWS, two moveable, range between stationary and moveable saws, 1 3/4 to 24 3/4, and third saw 4" from second.
No. 4 Champion range is 1 3/4" to 28 3/4", and third saw 4" from second.
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A fourth saw can be added, reducing extreme opening 4 inches.

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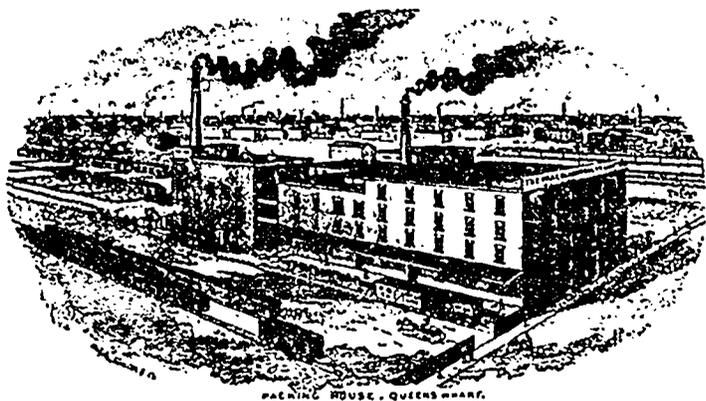
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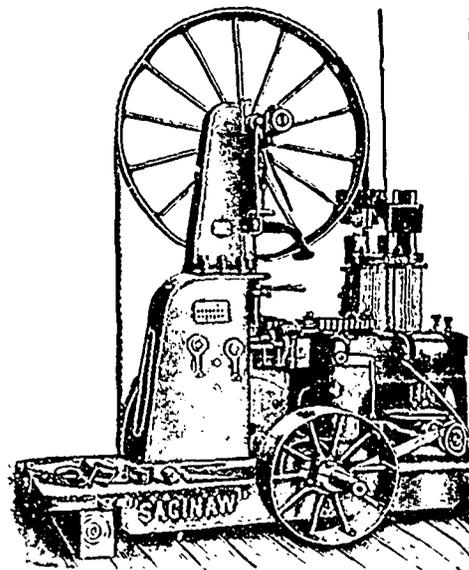
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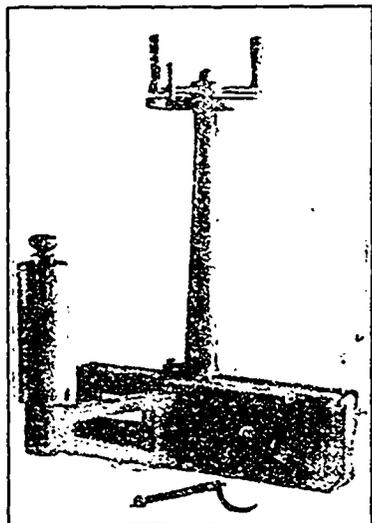
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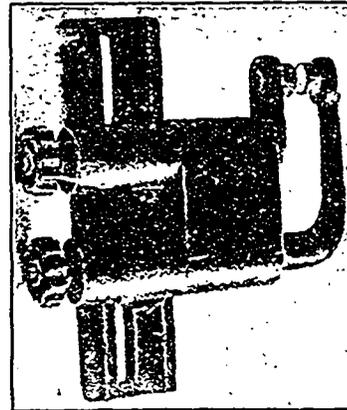
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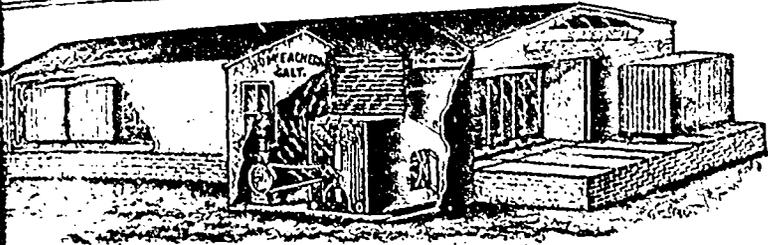
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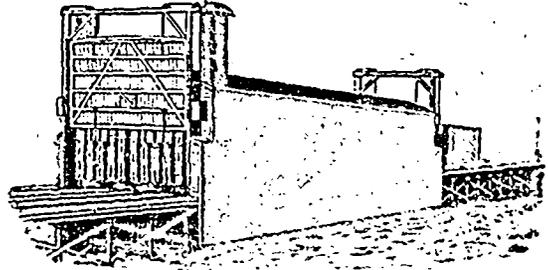
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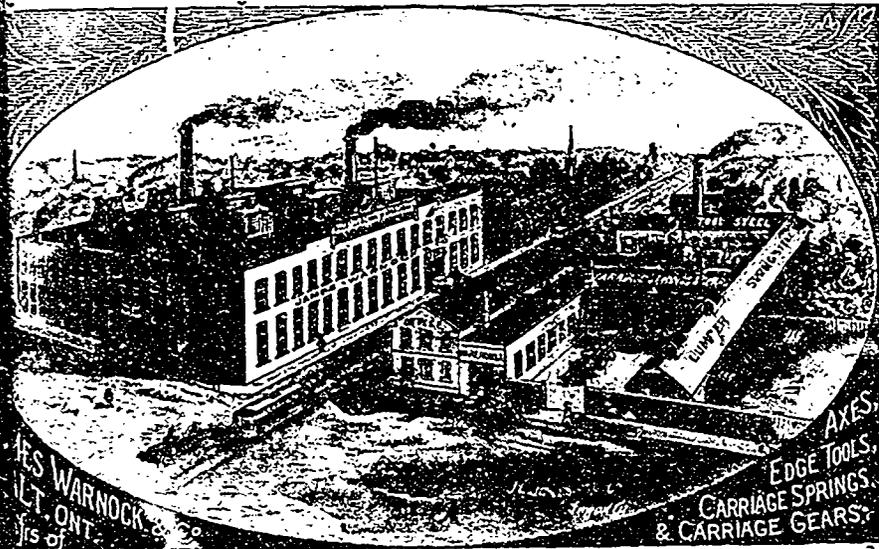
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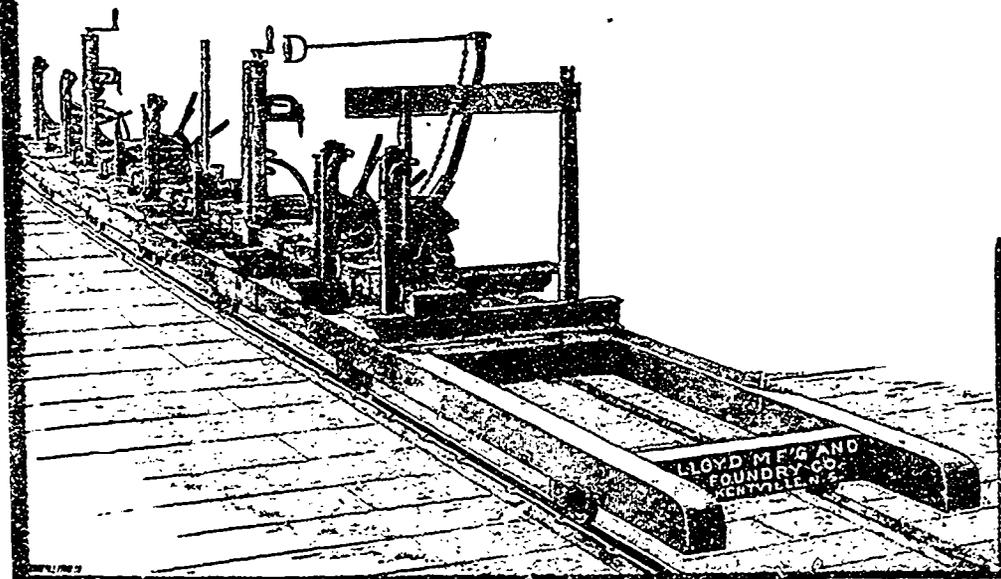


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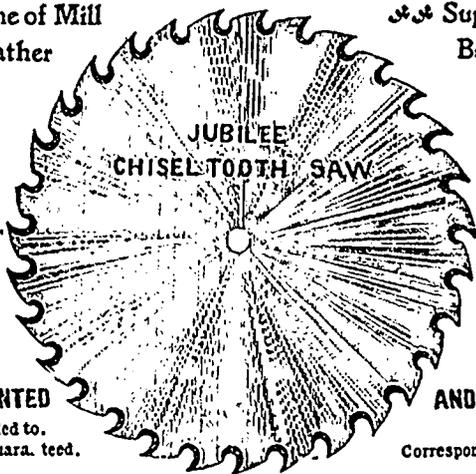
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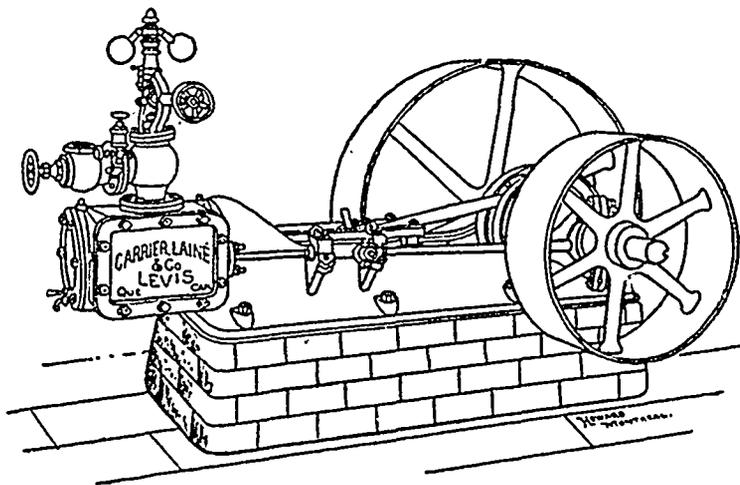
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