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CANADA LUMBERMAN

WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

VOLUME XVII. }
NUMBER 3.

TORONTO, ONT., MARCH, 1896

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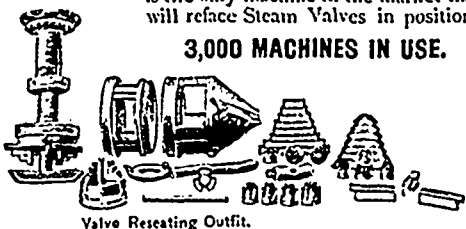
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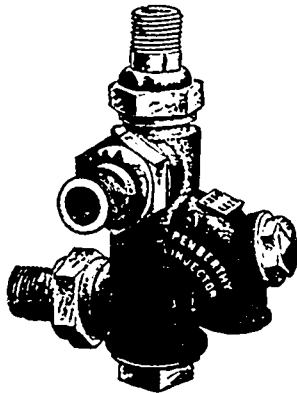
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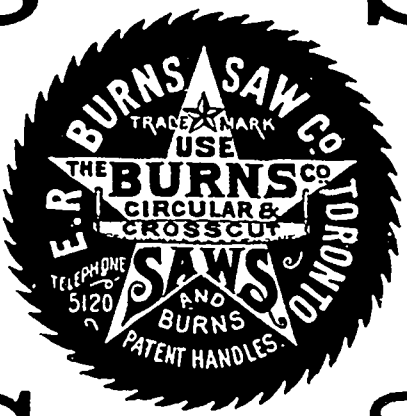
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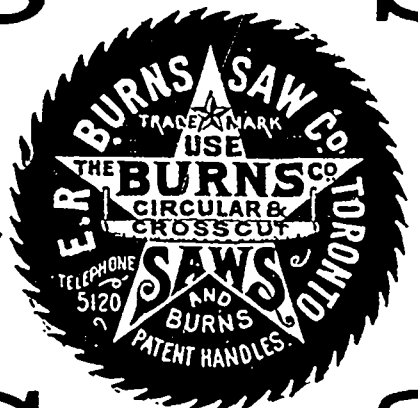


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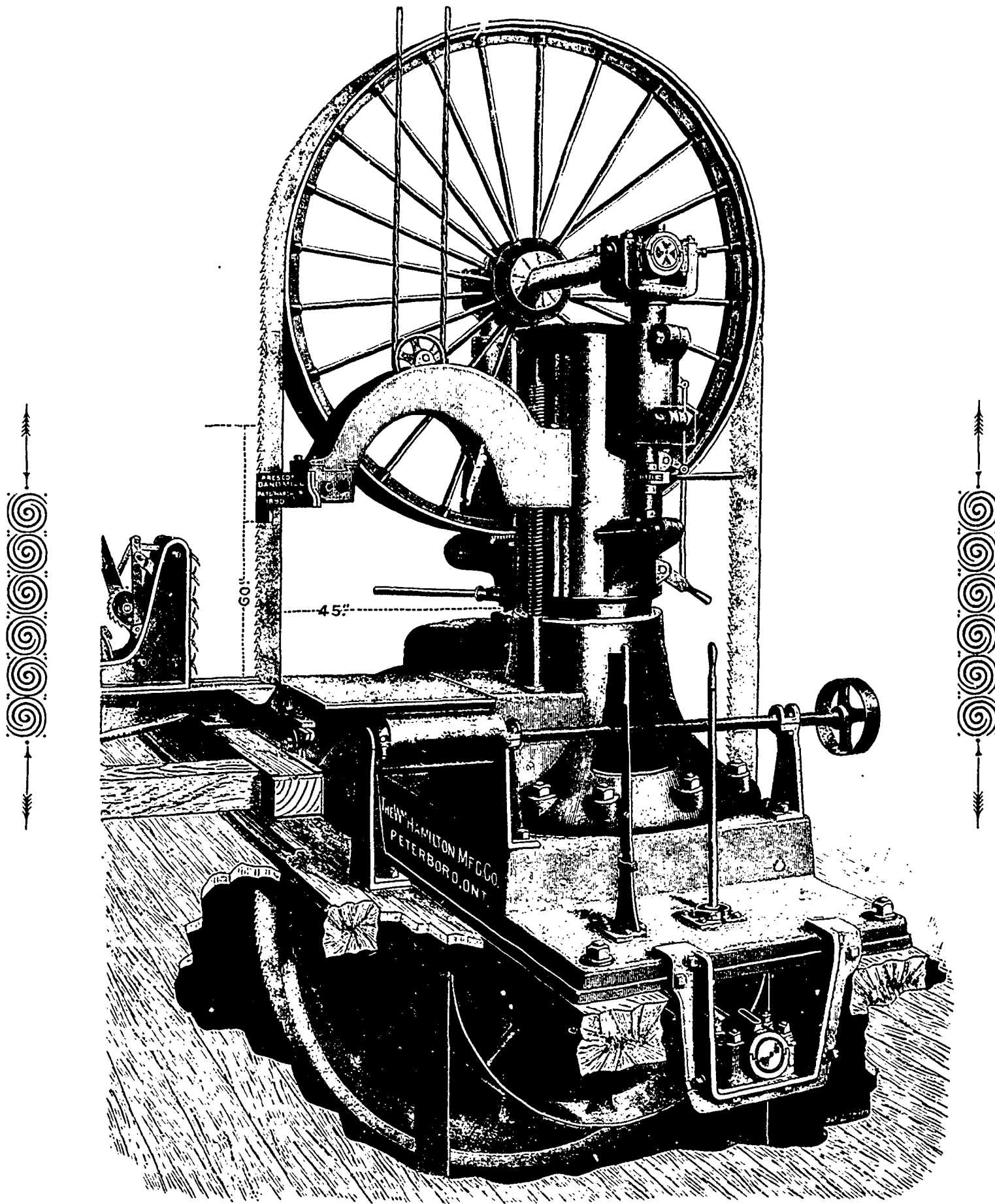
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

THE annual report of the Department of Interior was presented to the Dominion Parliament on the 11th ultimo. Owing to the early meeting of the session the report covers only the first ten months of the year 1895.

The revenue from timber, mineral, and grazing lands was shown to be \$73,620.28, as compared with \$90,584.46 for the corresponding time in 1894. This does not include sales of lands containing minerals.

The timber dues received amounted to \$58,360.94, being a decrease of \$7,357.14 as compared with the previous year. Of the revenue derived from timber, \$16,642.34 was for bonuses, ground rents, royalties, and dues on timber cut from lands in the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, being a decrease of \$3,186.68. The total revenue received from timber in Manitoba and the North-west Territories up to the 31st of October, 1895, was \$1,080,047.10, and the total revenue from timber within the railway belt in British Columbia up to the same date was \$267,541.55.

During the first ten months of 1895, 30,010,491 feet of lumber were manufactured from timber cut under license in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and within the railway belt in the province of British Columbia. In the Winnipeg agency, which comprises Manitoba and portions of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, the following quantities of lumber were sold:

	Feet.
Canadian pine from Lake of the Woods	34,900,000
Canadian pine from Fort William	6,000,000
Canadian spruce manufactured in Manitoba	12,559,033
United States pine	6,776,518
British Columbia products (approximately)	10,000,000

It will be noticed that the quantity of lumber exported from the United States into Canada was small when compared with that of Canadian manufacture, and notwithstanding the fact that the product from the United States comes in free of duty. Canadian millmen are supplying the country with lumber at a price which largely shuts out American competition.

Approximately 60,000 cords of wood were sold at Winnipeg, the price for car lots being at the rate of \$3.50 per cord for tamarac and spruce, and \$2.00 for poplar. Of the above quantity, only 2,318 cords were imported from the United States.

The crown timber agent at Winnipeg and his

staff of forest rangers, have completed the selection of lands valuable for timber at Turtle and Moose Mountains, which are to be set apart as timber reservations with the view of securing a continuous supply for the future needs of the settlers. Work is proceeding at Riding Mountain with the same object in view.

The prairie fires during last summer were more

tions and improvements made by them for the purpose of floating saw logs and other timber down the river. The question raised by the appellants was whether they came within the provisions of the R.S.O., ch. 120, which are taken from 47 Vic., ch. 17, an Act passed in consequence of the litigation in McLaren v. Caldwell, 6 A.R. 456; 9. App. Cas. 392, which established the right of the public to float timber and logs down streams during the season of freshets, even if such streams were rendered floatable only by means of improvements made by the owner of the bed of the stream, and to use such improvements without compensation. The appellants contend that their mill-dam was an improvement within the meaning of the Act, for the use of which by others they were entitled to payment of reasonable tolls. The application and appeal were opposed in the interest of other lumbermen, on two grounds, viz.: (1) that the Little Bob, not being a navigable stream, and the channel being the property of the Dominion Government, and part of the property and public works of Canada, was not within the legislative authority of the province, or subject to the provisions of the Rivers and Streams Act; and (2) that, even if it was, the improvement in question was one which, by sec. 20 of the Act, was excluded from its operation as coming within the third and fourth sections of the Act respecting mills and mill-dams. R.S.O., ch. 118. Held, that the dam in question being a mill-dam, built by the appellants for the purpose of their mill, and not intended, except as incident to that, to facilitate the floating or transmission of logs and timber, the effect of sec. 20 of



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SIR OLIVER: "A very striking state of affairs, truly! Be good enough to just drop the whole thing in here?"

[Gentlemen of the lumber trade, you'd never get it out of that bag again. Take our advice and send a man yourself!—ED. LUMBERMAN.]

numerous than in former years, but no forest fires of any consequence occurred, with the exception of one at Moose Mountain.

INTERESTING LEGAL DECISION.

RE LITTLE BOB RIVER DAM AND SLIDE.—Judgment on appeal by Messrs. Boyd and Company, from order and judgment of the judge of the County Court of Peterborough dismissing an application made by them under sec. 13 of R.S.O., ch. 120, an Act for protecting the public interest in rivers, streams, and creeks, to fix the amount which they may be at liberty to charge for tolls under the Act, for the use of construc-

the Rivers and Streams Act was to exclude them from its operation, and to leave them simply in the position and subject to the burdens of the mill-dam owner under R.S.O., ch. 118, the stream being one of the characters mentioned in the 20th section of that Act. No opinion expressed as to whether the stream or channel is, or is not, one subject to the provincial legislation. Appeal dismissed without costs.

The Voek planing mill in Mitchell, Ont., was offered for sale by public auction by the assignee of the estate, but was withdrawn, the highest bid not covering the amount of the mortgage.

THE FORESTS AND FOREST TREES OF CANADA.

On the 25th January, Dr. Robert Bell, of the Geological Survey of Canada, delivered an interesting lecture on the above subject, under the auspices of the Canadian Institute, Toronto. The lecture was well illustrated by about sixty fine lantern slides from photographs taken by Dr. Bell himself, and it was listened to by a large



BLACK SPRUCE FOREST, UPPER PART OF THE ALBANY RIVER, NORTHERN ONTARIO.

and intelligent audience. Dr. Bell said that throughout the greater part of British North America the conditions were very favourable for forest growth and hence we have one of the most extensive wooded regions on the face of the earth. In nearly every part of the world, if there be sufficient moisture and a climate not too severe, forests will be found growing on any uncultivated land. In Canada the original forest covered Ontario, Quebec, the maritime provinces, most of the Labrador peninsula, the country around the southern half of the Hudson Bay, and thence north-westerly to Alaska. British Columbia was also a wooded province. The southern parts of our North-west Territories were prairie and plain, and this condition was principally due to the dryness of the air. The northern regions were "barren lands" or destitute of timber, on account of the severity of the climate, although the soil itself was often well adapted to the growth of trees.

The great northern forest-belt of Canada, consisting mostly of conifers, stretched with a gentle southward curve from the east coast of Labrador, past Hudson Bay to Alaska, a distance of some 4,000 miles, and it had a breadth of about 700 miles. As we go south, the number of species of trees increases rapidly, but the range of each new kind we meet with becomes narrower and narrower on account of the contraction of the continent in this direction and the encroachment of the arid regions of the south-western parts of the United States and of Mexico.

In the great northern forest above referred to, the black and the white spruces are the most abundant trees. The spruce forests may be said

to begin on the northern shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, and along a line drawn from Lake Nipissing to Quebec, and from this, as a base, they extend northward to the Hudson Bay, north-eastward into the Labrador peninsula, and north-westward to Alaska. Their northern boundary is the northern verge of the forests. On the west side of Hudson Bay, this line runs north-west from near Fort Churchill to the mouth of the McKenzie river. All through the southern portions of this belt the white spruce, which is the larger tree of the two, often measures six feet and upwards in girth, and would furnish two or three good saw-logs to the tree. What the black spruce lacks in size it makes up in numbers, as these trees generally grow very closely together. Although Professor Asa Gray, the great American botanist, did not point out the specific difference between these two spruces, there is no doubt they are quite distinct species and the distinction is easily recognized by anyone accustomed to our northern trees.

In all, there are about 340 different kinds of trees in North America, which represents a wealth of species unequalled in any other part of the world. Of this large number, we have in Canada 121 species, of which nearly 100 are found east of the Rocky mountains. In striking contrast with this, it was mentioned that there are only about fourteen different species of trees native to the British Islands, and only about twenty-five to all Europe.

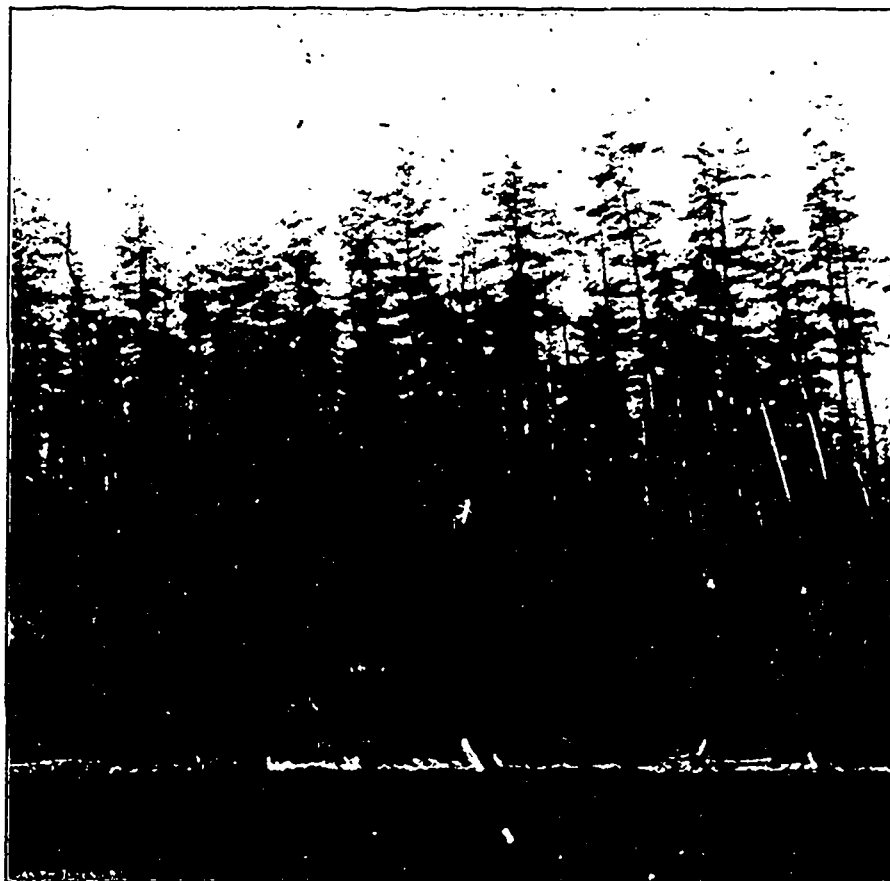
A large map of Canada was thrown upon the screen which showed the northern limit of the geographical distribution of each of the principal forest trees east of the Rocky mountains. Most of these lines ran about east and west, or rudely

parallel to one another, but there were some remarkable exceptions such as the white cedar, the Banksian pine, the yellow birch, and the rough-barked poplar. The peculiarities in the ranges of these trees might be due to such causes as extremes of temperature, to dryness or dampness, affect of cold sea air, original dispersion, or to some unknown circumstance. In approaching the prairies of the North-west, the northern limits of the tree lines do not end abruptly, as if

the prairies had been formed by the burning away of just this much of a former extension of the wooded region, but they begin to curve round and run off to the south before coming to the open country, showing that the origin of the

prairies and plains was due to climatic conditions and not to forest fires. From James bay the northern boundary of the white cedar runs west to the head waters of the Severn river and then drops south into Minnesota, passing along near the east side of the Red river. To the east of James bay, after reaching the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it drops south, crossing the other tree lines at right angles and leaving out Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, although the climatic conditions appear to be as favorable for it there as in the Gaspé peninsula where it is abundant. In the central part of the great Labrador peninsula there is a large area, from which the balsam-poplar appears to be absent, although abundant all around it, as if the proximity of the sea were favorable for it. On the other hand the Banksian pine grows only in the central and southern parts of this peninsula, as if it shunned the sea air. These were only a few examples of the peculiarities in the distribution of some of our trees.

The trees of Canada, east of the Rocky mountains, might be divided into three groups as to their geographical range: first, a northern group of very wide extent, including the tamarac, the black and the white spruce, balsam fir, Banksian pine, balsam-poplar, aspen, white or canoe birch, alder and willow; second, a middle group, including the red and white pines, hemlock, white cedar, the different species of ash, elm, maple, oak, the beech, bitter-nut, bitter hickory, yellow and black birch, ironwood, black cherry, basswood, etc.; and third, a southern group, including the red cedar, the black walnut, chestnut, shellbark hickory, button-wood, blue beech, tulip-tree, sassafras, flowering dogwood, sourgum,



WHITE PINE TREES ON A LAKE NEAR STURGEON RIVER, ONTARIO.

etc., found only or principally in the southern part of the lake peninsula of Ontario. A fourth or western group would consist of such trees as the negundo or ash-leaved maple, the cottonwood, bur oak, green ash, etc., but the number

of species was small and it might not be worth while to form them into a separate division ranking with the the other groups.

From the above facts we are not surprised to find that the trees of any district constitute a good indication of its climate. Indeed, they are a far better guide than long tables of meteorological observations. Locally, they also give us some indication of the nature of the soil, but this is of very limited application and may be misleading. For example, a fine maple and beech forest, which usually indicates good land, often grows among boulders, or on flat limestone rocks; and, on the other hand, we have the finest lands in the west where there are no maples or beeches, nor indeed trees of any kind.

The lecturer next referred to the splendid forests which formerly covered the lake peninsula of Upper Canada, where, on almost any farm lot of 100 or 200 acres, before it was cleared, one might count fifty or more species of native trees. This Canada of ours used to be contemptuously called a "wooden country," and the trees were looked upon as the enemies of the settler, but it did not require many years to change all that, and now the splendid trees of valuable timber which were so indiscriminately and recklessly destroyed, if they had been spared, would be worth more than the land itself to-day.

As yet no steps worth mentioning had been taken in Canada to replant trees or to cultivate forests. In fact, we are only beginning to try to prevent waste in lumbering, or even the needless wholesale destruction of forests by fires. There were, however, fires of a certain kind, especially in our extensive northern forests, over which we had but little control, namely, those caused by lightning, and which were described as a natural phenomenon that had existed from time immemorial, or ever since there were forests at all. Some of the trees themselves afforded proof of this. During the dry season, when a fire starts in the northern coniferous forest, it often burns with extraordinary rapidity, destroying the timber of a district more than one hundred miles in diameter in less than a day. The greater part of these northern forests had been burnt at one period or another. A year or two after such a fire has passed over, young trees begin to grow, and at the end of a century the ground is again covered by a respectable growth, and in the course of another hundred years the trees are as large as those which had been destroyed. In any large district in the northern woodlands, patches of "second growths" of different ages, as well as newly burnt tracts, may be seen—some quite young, some half grown, and others apparently of mature age. The old woods are sometimes called the original forest, but there is no certainty that any part has escaped the fire at some period. Taken as a whole, the northern forest region may perhaps consist of one-third fresh or nearly fresh *brule'* and brush-wood under ten years of age, one-third of second growths, from ten to one hundred years old, and one-third of trees over this age, or old timber. It sometimes happens that the different areas which have been burnt at various times are not very large, and in such a region, the country, if viewed from a mountain top, has a "patchy" appearance, as the various second growths look different from each other, according to their ages. By observing carefully all the stages of

growth of these new forests, we may perceive why the trunks of the conifers are tall and nearly free from branches. At first the rapidly growing deciduous trees, such as the poplars, alders, willows and birches, cover the ground and conceal the slower growing conifers. But after a time these begin to show their tops above the former in increasing numbers, and they gradually gain the ascendancy. Meantime the less favored or less vigorous of the poplars, birches, etc., die off and disappear, and by the time the remainder of this class have become old, the conifers have overshadowed them, and they mostly decay and fall down, and the forest has now got back to the condition we started with when the fire occurred. This is nature's rotation of crops of trees. Further south, forest fires are more rare, and the pines take the place of the northern conifers; and other trees, such as the oaks, the maples, beech, basswood, elm, etc., replace the northern deciduous trees, and the growth of a new forest is slower, but in the end the result is generally the same, namely, an alternation of coniferous and deciduous forests. Sometimes we have a permanent "mixed woods" and in other large tracts the ground is always occupied by deciduous trees alone, and in such regions forest fires never occur, except where the soil is poor and the vegetable mould light and dry, as on the Manitoulin islands.

The lecturer next spoke of the commercial value of our forests. Although we had already lost much by the ill-advised destruction of our choicest kinds of timber in the hasty clearing of the land in Southern Ontario, and although there had also been much waste of white and red pine in this and the other provinces, still our forest resources were immense, and they should be better looked after in the future. He was a member of a committee appointed by the Royal Society to urge this matter upon the Dominion Government. The principal difficulty was the want of the means to enforce any good laws or regulations which may be enacted. The Dominion and Provincial Governments should provide more power for carrying out the law. A few years ago our vast northern forests were not generally thought to have any value, and their destruction was not considered to be of any consequence. But now that spruce and similar wood is becoming valuable for paper-making, we perceive one of the many possible uses of these inexhaustible forests in the future. Not many years ago a vague idea was prevalent in Canada that the white and red pine extended indefinitely to the north, the west and the east. But from actual exploration we now know that these trees are comparatively southern in their habit, and that they have a very limited range compared with most of our other conifers.

The transparencies which were thrown upon the screen while Dr. Bell was delivering his lecture, illustrated the different phases of our forest growths. These photographs were from slides by the lecturer himself, and by way of contrast, views were shown of the prairies of the west and of the barren lands of the north. He also showed by means of lantern slides his photographs of typical examples of most of our trees as they grow in the forests, where they have a very different appearance from those grown in the open. It had been no easy matter for Dr. Bell to obtain these photographs, as the trees,

after having attained their growth in the thick woods, required to be exposed in such a way as to enable him to photograph them.

Our illustrations are from two of Dr. Bell's photographs. One represents the black spruce woods near the Albany river, which forms the northern boundary of Ontario, and the other white pines on a lake near Sturgeon river, in the district of Nipissing.

HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON,

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS FOR MANITOBA.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Attorney-General and Provincial Lands Commissioner for Manitoba, is a native of Ontario, having been born in London Township, Middlesex County, on the 10th of March, 1861. His parents, who are still living and reside in Winnipeg, are Hon. John W. Sifton, formerly speaker of the Manitoba Legislature, and Kate Sifton, whose maiden name was Watkins. He received his education at the London High School and at Victoria University, Cobourg, where he was awarded honors and the gold medal. After graduating from college, he

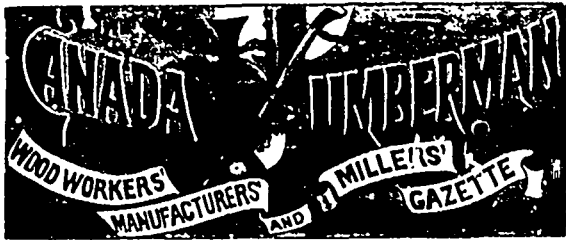


HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON.

entered the office of Mr. S. C. Biggs, barrister, of Winnipeg, to study law. On being called to the bar he removed to Brandon, where he has practised his profession continuously ever since, and has succeeded in building up an extensive connection. He has never taken part in municipal affairs, except that he was appointed City Solicitor for Brandon and of the Western Judicial Board.

In 1883 Mr. Sifton was elected to the Provincial Legislature, and was sworn a member of the Executive Council and appointed Attorney-General upon his re-election in 1891. He is considered one of the ablest speakers in the House, if not in the Dominion. His appointment as Attorney-General was received with universal satisfaction, and he has proven himself well worthy of the high honor. As Commissioner of Crown Lands his executive ability has also been of high order, although the extent of these lands in the province which he represents is not large. In religion he is a Methodist, being a trustee of the church to which he belongs. He is of retiring disposition and popular with all.

On the 13th of August, 1884, Mr. Sifton was married to Miss Burrows, of Ottawa.



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

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

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

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

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

VALUE OF CANADIAN SPRUCE FORESTS.

Dr. Bell in his very interesting lecture before the Canadian Institute recently on "The Forest and Forest Trees of Canada," a synopsis of which we are enabled to print in this number, refers to the fact that there are in Canada no less than 121 species of native trees. Until recently the general supposition was that the bulk of our forest area was covered by white pine, and to this source we must look for our forest revenues. Dr. Bell in his lecture makes clear the fact that white pine inhabits only the southern part of our northern territory, and bears but a small proportion to the illimitable forests of spruce which extend from Hudson's Bay to Labrador. Mr. Archibald Blue in a lecture still more recently delivered at the Canadian Institute, expresses the no doubt well founded opinion that there exists an extensive area of spruce lands in the unexplored northern parts of the Province of Quebec. In fact it would appear that much the greater part of the forest area existing in Canada to-day is covered with spruce timber. This timber is of the finest quality, and has been found to be particularly adapted for use in the manufacture of paper.

The present would seem to be the proper time to place a true estimate on the value of our spruce forests, in order that we may not permit their wanton destruction, as in the case of the magnificent hardwood and pine forests of which we were the possessors a generation ago. The white pine we still possess has depreciated in value to some extent on account of the growing difficulty of disposing of the low grades of lumber in competition with southern pine. On the other

hand the indications point to a rapidly increasing demand and value for spruce. The principal demand at present is from the pulp manufacturers who supply the paper mills. The extent of this demand can in some measure be gauged by the statement that an average of 100 cords of spruce per day is required in the manufacture of the paper used by the New York Daily World, and for the Christmas edition of that paper alone 230 tons of ground pulp, representing 310 cords, or 200,000 feet of spruce logs, were required. As an indication of the growth of demand in Canada the value of exports of pulp wood from Port Arthur, Ont., increased from \$80,000 in 1890 to half a million dollars in 1895.

It is not alone in the manufacture of paper however that the future demand for spruce is likely to come. In Norway the manufacture of roofing tile from pulp has been commenced. The new product is said to be meeting with favor, inasmuch as it combines lightness with extreme durability, is not subject to contraction and expansion, and is cheaper than slate or clay goods. Its use is also advocated as a substitute for stone for building purposes. Combined with coloring matter it has been successfully applied as a paint for steel ships and metallic surfaces, being found impervious to heat and dampness. At Haverhill, Mass., it is being used in the manufacture of shoe heels. It is thus evident that wood pulp is adapted for a great variety of purposes; it is therefore equally evident that a few years hence spruce wood will in all probability be largely in demand at profitable prices. Canada is therefore fortunate in being one of the few countries in which are to be found extensive forests of spruce, and our people should as far as possible preserve these forests in view of their coming value.

CUT-OFFS.

THE subject of the utilization of our forest products, now wasted, is of as great moment to us as the forests themselves. We waste altogether too much in our saw mills. It is true a great deal of defective timber is made into shingle bolts and shingles, and that in some of the large mills they cut the largest and best of their edgings into lath, but no one who has visited the mills of the country can fail to be struck with the immense waste that ought to be utilized in some manner. As it is now, it actually costs a large sum every year to destroy this material, which we think has some value. Even if it only produced the cost of the labor, necessary to collect and pile it and put it on cars, or saw it into sizes, etc., it would be much better than seeing it burnt as now is done. For instance, a builder wants to trim a house that he is building. He wants the casing for say 25 to 100 doors. The usual sizes of doors are 2'6" x 6'6", 2'8" x 6'8", 2'10" x 6'10" and 3' x 7', so he will require enough casing of the above length and widths to trim two sides of that number of doors. As it is now, he goes to the factory man, who buys from the dealers lumber, all 12, 14 and 16 feet long, and 4 ft. and up wide, which he has to cut to the width and length required by the builder for his doors. If he could buy stuff in the rough, cut 1 x 5 x 3 ft. and 4 x 7 ft., 1 x 6 ft. of same length, he would do so, and be glad to get it, as it would save him extra work in ripping to widths and waste in cutting off odd lengths; and besides, the mill man

could afford to sell such stuff cheaper than the regular sizes as it would otherwise be wasted.

There are also uses for much smaller stuff, such as corner blocks 4½", 5, 5½ and 6" square; door stiles, 1¼", 1½", and 2" thick, by 4½ to 6" wide and 7' long; door rails 1¼ to 2" thick, by 4½" to 6" wide, 22" to 26" long also 10" wide of same length, and 8" wide of same lengths; blind and sash stiles, 1¼" thick by 2½" wide, by any lengths; door panels, any thickness (for resawing) x 8, 10, and 12 inches wide by 20 and 40 inches long. These panels can be sawn plump ⅝ inch thick, and what will not pass for panels would make good box shooks.

All this stuff can be taken from the waste now going into the burner of the ordinary mill. We have seen slabs come into Toronto that would have made a large percentage of first-class door stock, had it been properly handled.

This refers to the hardwood business as well as the pine in fact, more so, as there is a market for all grades of pine from dead culls up, as long as it is 4 inches and up wide, and 10 feet long, but in hardwood the lower grades and the heart lumber is practically unsaleable. There is a great deal of the low grades that could be cut into small and short stuff and made clear, that now goes into culls or into the burner. There are so many purposes for which small hardwood is used that there should be much more of it made to the sizes required by the factory man and furniture manufacturer. There is in Massachusetts a section about thirty-five miles square that has nearly 100 chair factories, who use an immense quantity of small oak, ash, birch, and maple, in sizes of from one inch square to 2 inches square and from ten to forty inches long, for spindles, legs, etc., and for seats 1" x 4" wide, x 12½", 16½" x 18½" long. They usually require the squares to be cut to sizes and lengths called for piled up so as to dry out bright and straight, and when dry to be tied up into bundles, and the seat stuff to be cut in sets and be shipped in that way.

This stuff is furnished largely by the mills in Virginia and Tennessee, and the Southern mill men are making a specialty of furnishing this small piece stock to manufacturers of furniture, sewing machines, etc. Why should not our mill men do the same? One reason is that they are not careful to cut their stuff exactly to sizes required, and this would be fatal to their success. If a piece is required 1" x 3" and is furnished 2½" x 2½" at one end, by 3¼" x 2¼" at the other, as is often the case here, it had better be put into the burner or cull pile. But with properly made stuff there should be a great deal saved that is now wasted, and we believe fair prices could be realized for such stuff. It only remains for some mill owner to make a start in this direction. There are doubtless numbers of factory men and furniture manufacturers here who would be glad to get stuff with a minimum of waste. It would save their money in stock, in yard room and labor, and also in the price of the material itself, and the mill man would be realizing something for material which he is now at an expense to destroy. How shall they be brought together? We would be glad to hear from any parties who will cut this stuff, and also from those wanting such, and would do our best to bring producer and consumer together for their mutual benefit and to prevent such waste as we now witness.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

OUR Pacific coast lumbermen will no doubt be interested in the announcement that after June 30th, next, rough or dressed lumber will be admitted into New South Wales, Australia, free of duty. A considerable trade has already been done with that country by the lumbermen of the west, and the removal of the duty should materially increase its volume.

THE commission appointed by the United States government to report on the project to construct a water way across the Nicaragua isthmus, have declared a more thorough investigation necessary before even the engineering possibility of the work can be decided upon. The report is at great variance with the numerous rumors and predictions which from time to time have been published concerning this project. The commission place a provisional estimate of cost at \$133,472,893, or nearly double that of the Maritime Coal Company's unconditional estimate. The report may be considered rather unfavorable to the execution of the work.

THE war cloud has reappeared on the European horizon, much to the disgust of those who have been looking forward to improved trade conditions. While warlike preparations may occasion a demand for certain kinds of materials, therefore benefitting a few individuals, their greatest influence is in the direction of unsettling conditions and retarding the progress of trade. There is little doubt that our export timber trade with Europe, the outlook for which has been brightening for some time past, would be adversely affected by a European war, in which Great Britain, Germany, and perhaps France three of our best customers would be involved. Let the dogs of war be chained up, and the battle fought out on commercial lines.

THE cedar shingles of Maine and New Brunswick are meeting competition from the Michigan mills. The shingles of Michigan are said to be of equally good quality, and not excelled by any in the market. The freight from Michigan to eastern points is about fifty cents per thousand, which is only a slight increase on the cost of freight from New Brunswick and Boston. Although enormous quantities of shingles are produced by New Brunswick and the above mentioned States, no heavy stocks are held over at the end of the year. The supply being only equal to the demand, there is no necessity for cutting prices, and an effort should be made to reach an understanding by which such cutting would be avoided.

THE advantages of organization are strikingly manifest in the case of the manufacturers of southern pine. Prior to organization the market for yellow pine was in a demoralized condition. To-day prices are being firmly maintained by means of the united action of the Manufacturers' Associations, which include 85 per cent. of the mills. Similar results are likely to be achieved by the recent organization of mill owners on the Pacific coast. It is surely not assuming too much to say that what has been done in the south and in British Columbia can also be accomplished in Eastern Canada. Is there not at least sufficient encouragement to justify an effort being made in this direction? As somebody must take

the initiative, we would suggest that the promoters of the Western Ontario Lumber Manufacturers' Association, to which reference was made in last month's issue, should endeavor to set the ball rolling.

LARGE quantities of rock elm are now being used in the manufacture of bicycle rims. This industry is rapidly increasing in Canada, and promises to provide a home market for a considerable quantity of first class elm. Two firms have recently commenced the manufacture of bicycles in the vicinity of Toronto, which will no doubt result in a considerable local demand. The requirements of the stock, however, are such that lumber dealers find little profit in filling the orders. The least indication of brashness, or of cross-grain, will at once condemn the lumber. It must be of the toughest possible kind, perfect in color, and thoroughly straight. Such stock commands a high figure, but considering the rigid inspection which is necessary, the margin of profit is small.

WHITE birch lumber is as yet a staple article, the bright outlook for that wood which was predicted a little less than two years ago, has to some extent disappeared. No one believed for a moment that it would replace oak or mahogany as a furniture wood, but it was used to imitate those woods, and met with considerable favor for the cheaper lines of furniture. Its use for this purpose has not proven satisfactory, however, owing to the fact that instead of becoming darker and more beautiful in color with age, it becomes lighter. Birch has also suffered somewhat during the past year from competition with cheap African mahogany. Nevertheless, a limited quantity will always be in demand, and unless too much is manufactured, birch should find a ready sale at fair prices.

COMPLAINTS have recently been made by settlers that forests on the American side of the boundary have been denuded of timber by Canadians, and that millions of dollars worth of lumber have been stolen during the past few years. The matter has been referred to the Secretary of the Interior. It is claimed by Canadian papers published along the border that if the timber was stolen, the American people did it, and sold it to Canadians, who considered it none of their concern whether the U. S. timber regulations had been complied with or not. If such an amount of timber was stolen, it does not speak well for the officers whose duty it was to protect the property. Another claim from the United States comes in the form of a boundary dispute, brought by the Congressional representative of Minnesota, by which claim is laid by that State to an island or islands in Rainy river, which both the American and Canadian governments have hitherto regarded as belonging to Canada. It is held that Minnesota has been the loser in territory by the erroneous location of the boundary line by the English commission of 1842. The land in those days was thought to possess little value, but is now found to be rich in timber and minerals. For fifty-four years this boundary line has been accepted as correct by both countries, and cannot surely be open to be challenged now, when such changes in physical conditions may have taken place as to render the correct boundary line somewhat uncertain.

THE LUMBER COMBINE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

[Special Correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

THE recent lumber combine, which practically embraces all the mills on the Pacific coast has been a combat for a long, patient, and persevering struggle. Although for some time it has been known that such a combination was under process of formation, it was not until a few days ago that the details were published and the real strength of the combine was known. The mills in the combination are all exporters, and, therefore, the local markets are not affected and the conditions of local supply not altered. There are somewhere between 40 and 50 mills in British Columbia, large and small, in operation. There are only four in the combine. The big McLaren-Ross mills are not in operation, and are not likely to open up until the prices and demand considerably improve. Unless a mill like the foregoing, which is equipped on a large scale, can run full capacity and full time, expenses are too heavy to make a profit, and the McLaren-Ross Co. has wisely decided to wait until conditions suit them.

As to all the details of the arrangement the public has not been taken into the confidence of the mill men. The object is to maintain prices above the ruinous competitive rates of the past four or five years, and the machinery is said to be very elaborate, far reaching and effective. It necessarily includes the retail dealers of outside markets, who, if they buy from others outside of the combine, at lower prices, will be dropped. The effect of this will be to cause the mills outside of the combine to keep up to the market price as arranged, the expectation being that they will not be strong enough to work by themselves. Of course there are many difficulties to overcome in carrying out an unbroken plan on such a large scale, and it will demand the utmost good faith on the part of all concerned. There are numerous conditions to observe, and many interests to take into consideration, and it is certainly a question for speculation if it can continue to operate successfully. Besides the mills there are 150 ships under control. The trust represents an actual capital of over \$70,000,000, and an annual output of about 600,000,000 feet. The effect has been to raise prices \$2 a thousand, and certainly there is much greater activity observable in Burrard Inlet than for some time. There are 12 or 15 ships waiting to load, with a number on the way. It is claimed that wages and the price of logs will advance, and that is a matter of the very greatest importance to us from an industrial point of view. The loggers have suffered a good deal; in fact, the depression has been very severe, and prices very low. Loggers, like mill men, have been losing money. A local paper discussing the situation says:

"The relation between the loggers and the lumbermen are extremely complicated. Some of the mills have logging facilities of their own, and hence are not wholly dependent on loggers for their supply. At the same time it is known that some of this very class of mills have done their logging work at a loss. On the other hand, few of the loggers have disengaged capital enough to think of embarking in the mill business on their own account. Even if this should be done in a few isolated cases, or jointly by a logger's association, it could not be done on such a scale as to utilize the entire supply of logs. It will be seen, therefore, that while a sharp line of distinction has been drawn between the two industries, they are more or less dependent on each other. At present neither is inclined to make war on the other, and perhaps it is not putting it too strongly to say that neither is very much disposed towards co-operating with the other, at least so far as any organic connection is concerned. The loggers are going ahead quietly, prosecuting their work of organization week by week. They expect by March 1st to have their business as a whole in more systematic shape than it has ever been. It will not be part of their plan to levy on the mill men for an advance in price, but it is in the wind that they may curtail the supply so as to avoid glutting the market, and thus indirectly prevent the loss at which so many logs have been cut."

The above applies to the situation as a whole on the coast. In order to protect the interests of the loggers, about which there was much complaint during the dull times, the Government has appointed official log scalers, whose duty it is to scale logs offered for sale to the mills. Apart from the combine altogether the trade in lumber is improving, and in all probability would continue to improve, but no doubt the situation has been greatly strengthened as a result. It is to be hoped that a new era for the lumbering industry in British Columbia has set in. It has been a long and hard struggle for all concerned. In the past four or five years export mills, if not working at an actual loss, have made no profit. Local trade up to within the past three years was good, but subsequently demand has been limited and competition extremely keen. The North-west trade, too, was very unsatisfactory. It now gives prospect of considerable improvement.

WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association was held in Winnipeg on Wednesday, February 12th. There was a good attendance and much interest exercised in discussing matters brought before the meeting. In the absence of the President, the chair was taken by the Vice-President, Mr. Alexander Black. The meeting being called to order, the proceedings and minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The chairman read the following address from the retiring President, Mr. J. L. Campbell, of Melita.

To the Members of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association.

Gentlemen:—It is a matter of pleasurable satisfaction to all that our Association meets this year under conditions more favorable than have existed for one or two years past. The abundant harvest with which our farmers have been blessed has brought prosperity not only to this, the most important class of our population, but also to the general public. In this renewed prosperity the members of our Association, both honorary and active, I am pleased to say, have participated in a satisfactory degree.

Our Association has made substantial progress in the way of solidification. It is true that during the past year we have had some disturbing conditions, but notwithstanding these, I am convinced that we stand stronger than ever. The immense advantages accruing to the members, both honorary and active, is becoming to be more and more appreciated. The general public, too, are recognizing more clearly the laudable objects of our Association, and are recognizing as well, that while we wish to guard our own interests, we are not unmindful of their welfare, as instance the liberal reduction in the price of lumber the past year. This wider knowledge has considerably dissipated their prejudices and they are coming to believe that, if we have faults, "they lean to virtues' side."

You will notice from the financial statement submitted to you that our balance is respectable and on the proper side. I would recommend, however, that the fees be restored, if not to their old figure, as nearly so as possible. With a commendable object in view, the dues last year were reduced 50%. We find now, that while the strictest economy has been observed, our expenditures have exceeded the accruing dues for the year by a few hundred dollars. It is exceedingly unwise for this depletion of our funds to continue. A strong treasury is an element of general strength, and, as no one can tell when our strength can be tested, I trust you will give this your very serious consideration.

During the past year a number of questions for adjustment have come before your directors. In every instance they have endeavored to obtain the fullest possible information bearing upon the various questions, and in every instance their conclusions have been based upon a conscientious desire to deal even justice to all parties. If they have fallen short in any respect, I am sure your generous nature will forgive what your good sense may have seen wrong in their judgment.

It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the indefatigable attention our Secretary has given to the affairs of our Association. I do not presume he needs any apology at my hands, but if there be any who have misunderstood his intention, I should simply ask to quote the words of President Tuthill, of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association:

"There seems to be in some quarters a disposition to think our Secretary is a little too persistent and pushing in the presentation and collection of claims sent to him for adjustment, but you must remember that behind every one of these claims there is a red-hot retailer with every hair turned the wrong way, impatient for his ten per cent. regardless of any explanation. It has been a wonder to me, as well as others of the directory, that he gets along with so little friction. When he gets a claim from any of our members he must ask the accused of making the shipment for an explanation of it in writing, so a complete record may be kept of all cases. We have not found our

Secretary guilty of unbusiness-like or ungentlemanly conduct in his way of doing this business, still, if he fails to collect the claim promptly he is liable to be accused of being in league with the wholesalers, or on the other hand criticised by the wholesale for over-activity in his efforts to get replies to his communications which are not unlikely to receive as tardy attention as any which comes to the wholesaler's desk."

But as I have said, I am not aware our Secretary requires any justification at my hands. The results of his labor are a sufficient commendation.

I cannot omit to make mention of the loyalty of our honorary members to the Association. The closer arrangement entered into last year, I believe, has been faithfully observed on their part. Perhaps as much cannot be said of all the active members, but I believe any breach of arrangement has been surrounded by extenuating circumstances. Taking it all in all, perhaps the new conditions of mutual fidelity between honorary and active members have been as well observed as could reasonably be expected under a change so complete and so sudden.

Several matters will come up for your consideration. As good always comes of discussion, I trust your deliberations will be full and cordial, exemplifying the good sense and harmony that have always characterized our meetings in the past.

The address having been read, the chairman called upon the secretary to make his financial statement. Upon proceeding to read the statement he prefaced his remarks by stating that it afforded him much pleasure to meet so many members present on this occasion. He was glad to be able to report the goodly sum of \$811.53 as the balance on hand. There are 147 names on the membership list. Much harmony prevailed among the dealers during the year just closed, there being only two cases of complaints brought before the directorate to be dealt with during the year. He then enlarged on reciprocity as between active and honorary members, and was glad that the fairness of it was so generally recognized on the part of active members. The amendment to the by-laws requiring active members to buy from honorary members only was fairly well adhered to. He also reminded honorary members to keep before them, in shipping, the membership list, and interim notices of changes in the membership.

In referring to some grievances that were reported to him showing an evasion of the association rules in shipping through intermediate points in the mountains, the secretary urged that the utmost honor in dealing one with the other should have due regard, in order to keep good faith and fidelity in association matters in cases where the clauses of the by-laws did not reach them, and at all times as well. In conclusion, he congratulated the members upon the improved condition of the lumber business during the last year, both in increased volume of business done, and in the collection of accounts carried by them during the last four years. He thanked the directors for their good attention to the affairs of the Association and the benefit he had derived from them in their good counsels.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: D. M. McMillan, Morden, president; T. A. Cuddy, Minnedosa, vice-president. Directors: A. Black and J. Arbuthnot, Winnipeg; C. E. Pieper, Gretna; J. M. Taylor, Portage la Prairie, J. M. Neilson, Carberry; J. B. Mathers, Glenboro.

The convention then adjourned.

Jarrah wood piles, 2 feet 2 inches square, driven 33 years ago at the Largs Bay pier, were found on examination to be as sound as when put in.

"THE NEW ONTARIO."

A LARGE and interested audience were present at the Canadian Institute in this city on the evening of the 15th ultimo, the attraction being a lecture by Mr. Blue, of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, entitled "The New Ontario." Mr. Blue described the title as including all that part of the province lying beyond the Mattawa and French rivers and the Nipissing, Huron, and Superior Lakes, and bounded on the north and west by lines established by Imperial Statute in 1889.

This territory was in dispute between the Ontario and Dominion governments in 1872, but was finally ceded to Ontario. Of this country little was known, but it was believed to be rich in natural resources. The immense size of this unexplored district was a revelation to many in the audience, its size being given as 100,000 square miles greater than the settled portion. "The discovery," said Mr. Blue, "of what appears to be a valuable tract of country was made only within the past year by Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, of the Crown Lands Department, Quebec, and Dr. Bell, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa. They ascertained that in the basin of the Nottaway river and its tributaries, the Waswanipi and the Mekiskan, there is a tract of rich and finely timbered land, as large in extent as the whole of England, of which nothing was known two years ago. This inspires us with the hope that regions of perhaps equal extent are yet to be found.

The Hudson Bay Company, whose only interest is the fur trade, have always discouraged explorations which might result in bringing settlers into the country. A gentleman who had been a missionary among the Ottawa and Hudson Bay slope for nearly thirty years, stated to Mr. O'Sullivan that he had seen some good land and large timber in the neighborhood of Lake Waswanipi and advised him to explore, but he was further told by the guardian for the Georgian Bay Co. at Grand Lake, Victoria, that the Indians who visited the post could not get sufficient wood to make an axe handle there. This, of course, was in keeping with the traditional policy of the Hudson Bay Company.

Of all the natural resources of the New Ontario the forest is of the most obvious value, as there is nothing to hide or obscure it. There are no doubt yet to be found large tracts of valuable timber land, although many square miles have been cut by lumbermen and many more swept by fire. The forests west of Port Arthur were swept within the memory of many now living. In one day fire is said to have ravaged a tract of forest land seventy miles long and thirty miles wide, or containing upwards of 2,000 square miles."

Concluding his remarks on the forest, Mr. Blue said he "scarcely dared to forecast what our needs would be a quarter of a century hence, for the wit of man was seeking out many new inventions. But in all probability there never would be found a substitute for wood, and he therefore urged that a conservative policy be pursued in regard to our forests, and that the Government set them apart as Crown lands."

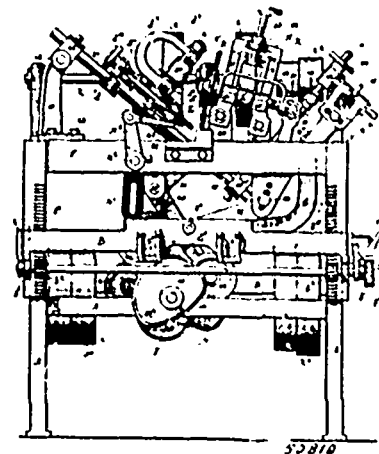
E. Leonard & Sons, of St. John, have sold one of their latest improved Clipper portable saw-mills to Mr. R. Hoey, of Hardingtonville, St. John Co.

WOOD-WORKING DEPARTMENT



NEW WOODWORKING PATENTS.

The following patents have recently been granted for Canada :



52810
ROTARY CYLINDER PLANER.

Patentee: Myron R. Hubbell and Wm. W. Cate, both of Wolcott, Vermont, U. S. A., patented 11th December, 1895; 6 years.

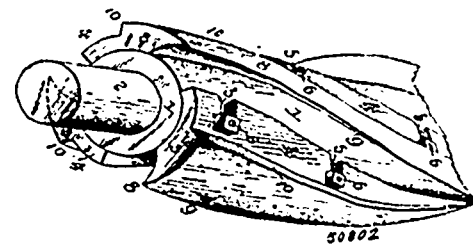
Claim. The combination of the cylindrical body forming a true cylinder, and the spiral knives of sufficient thickness and so underground at their front edges as to provide clearance for the chips, having their inner faces curved to fit the surface of said cylinder, and removably secured thereon, and decreasing in thickness from their front to their rear edges. In a rotary cylinder planer, a blade formed with the inner face extending in an unbroken line to the front cutting edge of the blade, the curved outer face, and the outer edge running at an angle from the main outer face to the front cutting edge, substantially as set forth.

SAW SHARPENING MACHINE.

Patentee: S. H. Hawley and S. V. Rawlings, both of Marquette, Mich., U.S.A., patented 11th December, 1895; 6 years.

Claim. - In a saw grinding machine, the combination with suitable mechanism for advancing and holding the saw to the ground, of a throat grinding wheel and an independent wheel for grinding the backs of the saw teeth, and mechanism for operating the same and for sustaining said wheels

in close proximity, and means whereby said wheels are caused to conjointly act upon the same tooth between the movements of the saw necessary to bring successive teeth in



50802
SAW SHARPENING MACHINE.

position to be ground. In a saw grinding machine, with mechanism for shifting grinding-wheel back and forth, comprising a pivoted and adjustable lever, and a cam for operating said lever, and with a vertical or adjustable frame or gate for sustaining said wheel.

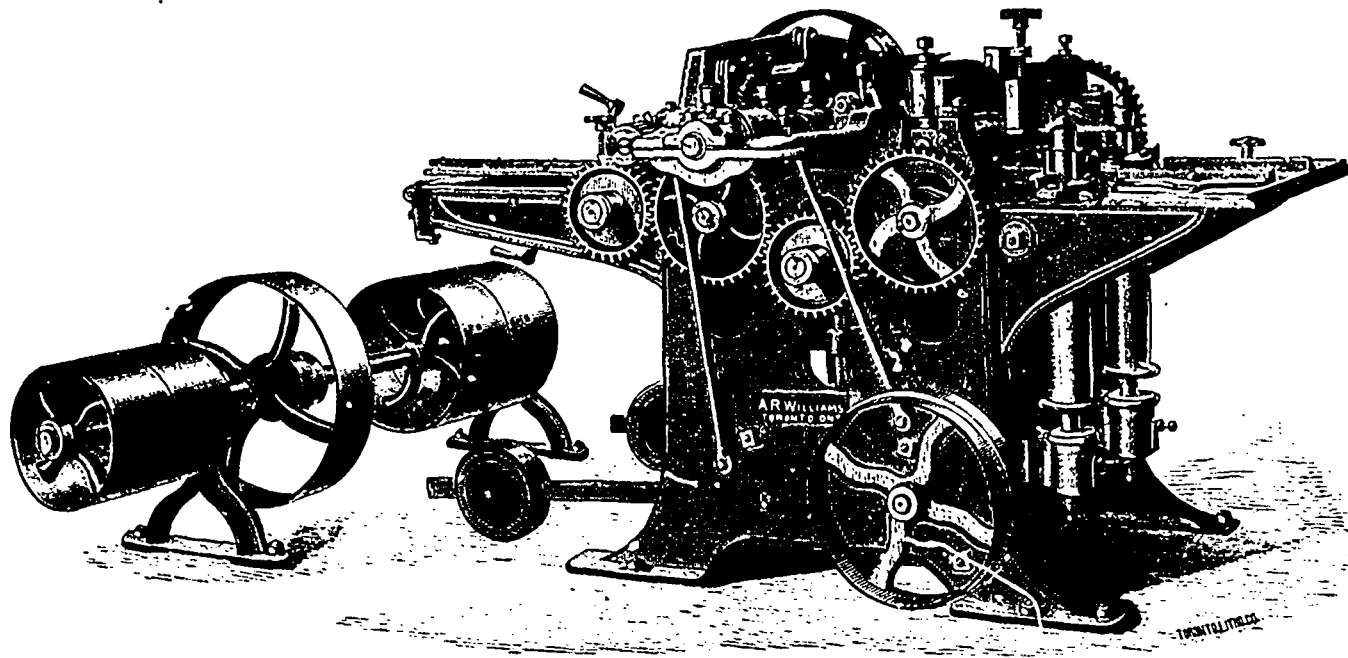
ECLIPSE PLANER, MATCHER AND MOULDER COMBINED.

The accompanying cut represents a somewhat new machine for general planing, matching and moulding, and embodies a number of new features which by long practical experience have been found desirable in preparing inside woodwork for practical use.

It is a well known fact that in most planing machines the running of the belt over the pulley causes a jar upon the cylinder at every joint of the belt, making a perceptible mark across the lumber. The "Ross" attachment used in connection with this machine completely obviates this difficulty, as the cylinder is cut off from that portion of the shaft carrying the driving pulley by a coupling, with sufficient flexibility in said coupling to arrest the jar caused by any unevenness in the belt, leaving the cylinder to revolve

Machine Works, Toronto, samples of the work done on this machine, and forwarded to them by Messrs. Knight Bros., of Burks Falls, Ont. These samples consist of birch and other woods dressed for ceiling, wainscoting, siding, flooring, etc. The work is shown just as it came from the machine, and is certainly of a most excellent description. Messrs. Knight Bros., we understand, have built up a very large trade in this line of builders' supplies, and have adopted the name of the machine in describing their large output, designating it the "Eclipse" wainscoting, siding, etc.

We may mention in connection with the attachment for smooth planing, that it is the invention of Josiah Ross, of Buffalo, who has patents in the United States and Canada upon this device, and who receives from the manufacturers for Canada, The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd, a royalty on every machine to which it is applied. We are assured by the Canadian man-



"ECLIPSE" PLANER, MATCHER AND MOULDER COMBINED.

without the slightest vibration, thus ensuring the desired result of perfectly smooth planing.

The cylinder of this machine is also slotted to permit the use of beading, moulding and shaping bits of various patterns, and in the same connection, both front and rear pressure bars are adjustable to and from the cylinder to allow the projecting knives to revolve.

The rollers, both top and bottom, are power driven, thus ensuring a powerful feed. At the same time, the bed is the solid bed which is found necessary to secure perfect planing. The pressure bars and rollers are so arranged that very short material can be passed through and planed perfectly without in any way gouging at the ends of the stick.

The writer was shown at the office of The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd, at the Soho

manufacturers of this machine that this device has been pronounced a decided improvement upon planing machines by all who have tested it practically.

We understand the manufacturers are meeting with very large sales of this machine, and when we consider the variety of work the machine is capable of performing, we do not wonder at their success.

The A. R. Williams Machinery Co. have completely outgrown their present quarters, and are erecting a warehouse that will not only provide suitable accommodation for their growing business, but will be an ornament to that portion of the city in which it is located, being directly opposite the west wing of the Queen's Hotel on Front street, and consisting of a building with 70 feet frontage and 150 feet depth, five stories high. This building is nearing completion and will shortly be ready for occupation, when the offices of the company will be transferred to the Front Street premises.



THE quantity of pine in the Georgian Bay district north of the Spanish river would seem to be somewhat limited. On this question Mr. Hale, of the firm of Hale & Booth, remarked to me that he had recently gone over that country and had seen but little pine. He said: "It is a big territory, but no such a pinery as the Ottawa valley. Indeed, I do not know where we are going for pine before long. Of the countries I have travelled through recently I have found none to talk about, and in my opinion, no time should be lost in taking some steps towards the better preservation of the forests."

* * *

SPEAKING of the probable imposition of a duty on lumber entering the United States, Mr. Whitney, president of the St. Anthony Lumber Co., of Whitney, Ont., said: "It is my opinion that it will never be imposed. Cleveland is a free trade man, and not in sympathy with a duty of that kind. The Michigan men are already making a big noise over it, believing that, if imposed it would lead the Canadian government to put an export duty on logs, and consequently hurt their trade materially. At any rate, I think that if the United States imposes a duty it will be a very small one, and would not be felt by Canadian manufacturers during brisk business; but in a dull spell it certainly would be."

* * *

As a proof that Canadian lumber manufacturers have not exhausted their bank accounts, I may quote the statement of a machinery manufacturer that during a recent tour through Ontario, he captured orders to the amount of \$40,000. This not only shows that the lumber manufacturers are yet in funds, but also that they have sufficient confidence in the future of the business to be willing to spend their hard dollars on new equipment. This is an encouraging condition of affairs. It is the opinion of shrewd observers in the business that we are on the eve of more stirring times. If this be so, then it is good policy on the part of the manufacturer to look into the condition of his manufacturing plant, and to put his mill in order to produce in the most economical and satisfactory manner what the market demands.

* * *

To Professor Roentgen, the discoverer of the "new photography," this generation is greatly indebted. Its advantages are multifarious. By its application it is possible to photograph through wood or metal. Although the experiments are as yet in their primary stage, the results so far secured leave little room to doubt the ultimate success of the discovery. It has occurred to me that even those engaged in the lumbering and woodworking industries will await developments with some eagerness. When perfected, the lumberman will be enabled to tell just what standing trees are free from interior defects, which way to saw to secure the finest markings,

and how to cut knots and burls to get the best effects. The saw-miller will also be enabled to locate spikes in his logs, which so often destroy the saw. In fact, there seems to be no end to the commercial applications of this new kink in photography.

* * *

Mr. David Halden, a prominent lumberman of Saginaw, Mich., is credited with the following statement: "Americans now either own all the saw mills in Ontario or control their output. So there is practically no need for the law that Mr. George Macdonald, of Algoma, proposes introducing in the Dominion House providing for restrictions being placed on the towing of logs across the upper lakes. Last year 142,000,000 feet of logs were towed to Bay City from Canada, but henceforth very little lumber will go there in that shape it will go in board form. Nearly all the mills on the north shore of Lake Huron will be running night and day to fill contracts for the American markets." It might be pertinent to enquire what Mr. Halden has been drinking of late. If Americans either own or control all the saw mills of Ontario, I have been kept in blissful ignorance of the fact. Certainly a large portion of the output of Ontario mills finds a market in the United States, but I draw the line at the statement that the ownership of most of the saw mills of Ontario has passed into the hands of Americans. As to the quantity of logs which will be rafted across to Michigan this year, I have heard various estimates, ranging from two hundred to five hundred million feet. It must be admitted, however, that the Americans are getting tired of towing logs, and more manufacturing is likely to be done this year on the Canadian side, provided an import duty is not imposed by the United States government.

BY THE WAY.

THE lack of snow in the state of Maine this winter is said to have driven one man insane. He was a prosperous lumber merchant of Sangerville. Last autumn he took large contracts for the cutting and delivery of timber. He had the logs cut, but from dearth of snow, an unexpected and unusual contingency, could not get them out of the woods. Having expended large sums of money, he became financially embarrassed from inability to make collections, with the result that he became mentally deranged.

* * *

As a result of the approach of the rafting season, many river improvement companies are seeking renewals and extensions for their charters. During the past two weeks the Ontario Crown Lands Department received four applications. The Pickerel River Improvement Co. applied for a limitation of their charter to fifteen years, in order that the company might establish a sinking fund under the statute. Their request was granted. The Muskoka Rivers Improvement Company recently purchased the assets of the Muskoka Slide, Dam, and Boom Co., whose charter had expired. Consequently, the former made application for a renewal of the charter for fifteen years, which was also granted. Application for incorporation was made by the Blind River Improvement Co. to construct slides, dams, etc., on the Blind River. This was opposed by Messrs. Cook Bros. and others, on the ground that the improvements were unnecessary

and that a large portion of the work for which they proposed to collect tolls had been built by the Blind River Lumber Co. in connection with their own mill. In this case inspection was ordered, and the matter is not yet settled. The fourth application for a charter was from the Big East River Improvement Co., which was opposed by the Whaley Lumber Co., of Huntsville, and the Brennan Lumber Co., of Hamilton, who argued that the proposed tolls were excessive. This is also under investigation.

* * *

The firm of Messrs. Davidson, Hay & Co., of Toronto, have announced their intention of retiring from the lumber business. This action has been brought about by the steady increase of their already extensive wholesale grocery business and the unprofitable conditions which have surrounded the lumber business during the past few years. This firm have been heavy operators in lumber for a number of years, employing between three and four hundred men in winter and one hundred and fifty in summer. Their market has been principally in the United States, and they report having found no difficulty in disposing of their output, which is principally white pine. Of late years they have manufactured some red pine deals for the English market. They own extensive limits situated on Lake Nipissing and French River, consisting of 68 square miles, which they purchased some time ago at a figure reaching well up to \$750,000. These limits, together with their steam saw mill, electric light plant, steamers and all equipments, will be offered for sale on the 23rd inst.

* * *

A DEPUTATION, including representatives of the leading pulp manufacturers, waited upon the Dominion government a few days since, urging the imposition of a duty of \$3 a ton upon pulp wood. Among the deputation were Messrs. John Foreman, of the Laurentide Pulp Co.; F. H. Clergue, of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp Mills; W. H. Masterman, of Chatham, N.B.; Mr. Barber, of the Cornwall Pulp Factory; W. H. Rowley, of the E. B. Eddy Co.; C. Riordon, of the Riordon Pulp Mills; J. Davie, of the Niagara Pulp Mills, and others. Among other reasons for the imposition of the duty the following were given: At the present time there is very little pulp wood in the United States, with the exception of a quantity in the State of Maine, which, however, is rapidly becoming exhausted. Enormous quantities are therefore being imported into the United States from this country for the use of almost all the paper mills there, but when the product of the Canadian mills enters the United States, it is met with a customs duty, which handicaps the Canadian manufacturers, and constitutes a serious interference with the business. While about 100,000 cords are manufactured into pulp in this country, about 600,000 cords are exported. An export duty, it is claimed, would lead to the manufacture of pulp wood for the United States market in this country, and result in the investment here of many millions of dollars, and the employment of from 15,000 to 18,000 men.

The Beck Lumber Company, of Penetanguishene, Ont., are considering the erection of a new mill on the shore of Trading Lake.

OTTAWA LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

Mr. Alexander Fraser, the well known lumberman of Westmeath, who recently took up his residence in Ottawa, has commenced to invest capital in enterprises that will tend, no doubt, to build up the city. He is the leading figure in the erection of a \$20,000 vault in the central portion of the city for the storing by the public of valuable documents and articles.

Mr. J. R. Booth has decided to begin the sawing of dimension timber at his Chaudiere mill. Machinery suitable for this work is being put in. The timber will be cut in the new addition to the mill built on the west end of the site of the old mill.

The completion of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway will prove of considerable benefit to Ottawa Valley lumbermen, passing, as it will, through a well timbered section of the country. Upwards of one million dollars will be spent during this year on its construction.

Mr. H. K. Egan returned recently from a trip to his limits on the Pittawawa, where a steam log roller is about to be operated. When Mr. Egan left, the roller was only being taken from the railway station to the woods. The result of its operations is regarded as a matter of importance by the lumbermen here, and will be eagerly sought.

After returning from a trip through the Ottawa lumbering district, Mr. R. Hurdman stated that the winter was very favorable for work in the woods. There were not so many men engaged in that district as last winter, and as a result the output would not be so large. He calculated that the output would be about half a million logs less than last year. This would not curtail the manufacture of lumber, however, as the leading mill-owners had large quantities of reserve logs in the rivers.

It is understood that the deputation of pulp manufacturers which waited upon the Government with the view to having an export duty imposed on pulp-wood, received every assurance from the Government that the matter would receive their earnest consideration. A number of gentlemen composing the deputation expressed themselves highly pleased with the favorable manner with which the ministers received the representatives. Mr. F. H. Clergue, of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp Mills, submitted a strong argument why the Government should impose the export duty. He pointed out the great natural resources Canada had in spruce, and the big advantage Americans were taking by its free entry into their country. About 15,000 men were employed in the United States in manufacturing into pulp the wood taken from Canada, and there was no reason why nearly all this employment should not be given to men in this country, and with an export duty this would be gradually accomplished.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 24, 1896.

NEW BRUNSWICK LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

LOG DRIVING CONTRACT.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the log owners along the St. John river was held at Fredericton, on the 29th of January, to consider the contract with Messrs. Moore for log driving from Grand Falls to Fredericton. Among those present were: W. H. Murray, C. F. Woodman, Henry Hilyard, H. R. McLellan, James Holly, J. Fraser Gregory, C. P. Baker, Geo. B. Dunn, Geo. Cushing, A. P. Barnhill, W. C. Purvis, Horace King, St. John; John A. Morrison, Donald Fraser, jr., R. A. Estey, Allen Randolph, Fredericton; Fred H. Hale, Woodstock; G. R. Burt, D. H. Nixon, David Keswick, J. E. McCallum, Hartland; John McSweeney, B. W. Mallett, W. H. Cunniffe, Fort Kent; L. W. Pond, Edmunston; A. J. Beveridge, Andover. Henry Hilyard was appointed chairman, and J. Fraser Gregory secretary.

The meeting was a lively one, and much discussion took place, some of the up-river lumbermen complaining of the manner in which their lumber had been treated the past season, and expressing the opinion that the up-river districts were not sufficiently represented on the board. It was pointed out by the St. John directors that they were doing the work without remuneration of any kind, and having their private business to look after, they could not be expected to give the matter as much attention as its importance desired.

After considerable discussion the following resolution, moved by B. W. Hallett and seconded by J. A. Morrison,

was unanimously adopted: "It is the opinion of this meeting that the log owners regret that Messrs. Moore did not satisfactorily perform their driving contract during the season of 1895, and would therefore be glad to relieve the Messrs. Moore of further performance by cancellation of the contract."

Another resolution, moved by A. H. F. Randolph and seconded by F. H. Hale, was adopted. "Inasmuch as it is the opinion of this meeting that the Messrs. Moore did not satisfactorily perform their driving contract for 1895; therefore, resolved, that the directors of the Log Driving Co. be authorized to negotiate with them for the surrender of their contract."

The contract held by Messrs. Moore is for a period of three years, and cannot be withdrawn without their consent. Several claims for damages have been made, which will be considered at the annual meeting of the St. John Log Driving Company, who hold bonds from the contractors for \$10,000 for the faithful performance of the work.

THE MASTERMAN PULP MILL.

The extensive pulp mill recently erected on the Miramichi, at Mill Cove, N. B., by Mr. William Masterman, cost upwards of \$100,000. It consists of seven buildings, and is one of the most complete establishments in the province. The walls of the digesting building, which is 84 by 32 feet, are built of free stone to a height of 30 feet, while the structure, 60 feet above, is of wood. The store-room is 100 by 50 feet, and the paper mill rooms adjoining 150 by 50 feet, while to the rear of these is the engine and boiler buildings, 100 by 40 feet in extent. There are two other buildings, measuring 20 by 100 and 50 by 40 feet. The large digester building has a tank house of one storey, adjoining, measuring 84 by 30 feet. This last is connected with the waters of the Miramichi by a slip 240 feet in length. The new mill will be as large as any similar establishment on the continent. The largest in the United States will turn out 50 tons of wet pulp per day, while this one will make 30 tons of dry pulp in the same time, wet pulp being 30 and 40 per cent. moisture. Some two million feet of logs have already been contracted for, in connection with the mill.

BITS OF LUMBER.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie has submitted to the Provincial Parliament his annual report on Crown Lands.

Mr. Benson, the representative for the Waterous Company in this province, is meeting with good success in the sale of band mills.

Mr. Cushing's new mill at Pleasant Point will commence operations about the last of March. The band saws and shafting are now being placed in position.

The machinery is now being placed in W. C. Purves new mill at Carleton. He is putting in a single gang, and expects to have the mill running early in the spring.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Feb. 24, 1896.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

DURING the past month the lumbermen of this province have experienced a revival of trade, which, for the season of the year, is most encouraging. There has been considerable local demand, but the export trade has furnished the basis for congratulation. At the time of writing, thirteen vessels are loading lumber at the various ports for foreign countries, four being destined for Australia, three for the United Kingdom, one for South Africa, one for South America, three for China and one for Chili. The local lumbermen anticipate that quite an extensive foreign trade will be done during the present year, and present conditions would seem to justify their anticipations.

A number of our mill men have become members of the recently-organized Central Lumber Company, which proposes to take such steps as will place the lumber business of the coast on a more satisfactory basis as regards prices. It is probable that, at an early date, an advance in prices will take place. It is held that employers will pay higher wages as a result thereof, and that the timber men will get better prices for their logs.

The Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co. held their annual meeting in Victoria a fortnight ago. Directors were elected as follows: J. A. Humbird, E. J. Palmer, W. J. Macaulay, John E. Glover and W. H. Phipps. The new officers are: President, J. A. Humbird; vice-president, W. J. Macaulay; secretary, W. H. Phipps; assistant secretary and general manager, E. J. Palmer;

treasurer, D. C. Fulton. It is said that the company, in view of a good foreign trade, have decided to reopen the Chemainus saw mill, which has been closed for three years.

COAST CHIPS.

Messrs. Tingley and Wilband recently purchased the Silverdale saw mill.

The Buckeye Lumber Company, of Spokane, is said to be backing E. H. Ragland in building a saw mill at Rossland.

The Royal City Mills, of New Westminster, recently shipped to Nova Scotia the second lot of big fir spars, for which this company has long been famous. This lot are 75 feet in length, and square 19 inches at the butt.

The Pacific Coast Lumber Co., of New Westminster, recently put in new wood-working machinery, which is said to be giving first-class satisfaction. By its use cedar lumber is being manufactured into various shapes.

A number of improvements have recently been made to the Royal City Planing Mills, of Vancouver, including a new iron dry kiln and a new boiler. The mill will now cut 100,000 feet per day. Upwards of 200 men are employed at the mill.

The Brunette saw mills, which were burned last year, have been rebuilt, and recently commenced cutting. Mr. John Wilson, president of the company, says that he intends engaging once more in the foreign export trade, and, if shut out of the United States markets by tariff changes, will find a market for the surplus output of the mill in other foreign countries.

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

MICHIGAN LETTER.

[Regular correspondence CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

Mr. E. D. Cowles, an acknowledged authority on lumber matters, has completed figures showing the output of the Saginaw river mills during 1895. The cut for the season aggregated 433,683,083 feet, the smallest since 1868. In 1864 it was 481,000,000 feet. At the close of last year manufacturers alone had on hand 271,531,851 feet of lumber, of which only 30,090,400 feet were reported sold for future delivery. Adding the amount estimated to be carried by retail yards, the total stocks would reach about 550,000,000 feet. Because of the dullness of the market, many saw mills were permitted to remain idle. Shingle manufacturers experienced much the same conditions during last year, prices ranging about \$1 per thousand lower than usual during the entire season. The total amount manufactured during the season was 52,845,000, the amount on hand at the close of the season being 26,211,250.

The organization of the Michigan Maple Lumber Company was effected on the 5th ultimo. Over fifty hardwood firms are represented, and nearly every operator in northern Michigan has consented to join the Association. The membership represents an annual output of 125,000,000 feet of hardwood. The Association will have permanent offices in Traverse City, and members will make sales through the main office, which will be in charge of the secretary and president, under control of the board of directors. The board will appoint a chief inspector, who will appoint local inspectors. Every member must make monthly reports of stock on hand, sales and cut, and when sales are made 2½ per cent. goes to the general fund.

INDIFFERENT LENGTHS.

Three train loads of logs per day are being hauled from Montmorency county to Alpena.

Arrangements are progressing favorably for the third annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, to be held at Saginaw on the 4th and 5th inst.

Messrs. Alger, Smith & Co., of Saginaw, are winding up the business of rafting long timber from Black river. The firm began rafting in 1882, the annual output ranging from 70,000,000 to 90,000,000 feet annually until last year, when it dropped to 47,000,000 feet. They have large holdings in the Georgian Bay district.

Mr. F. W. Gilchrist, of Alpena, will engage extensively in the manufacture of hardwood lumber. He is making large purchases along the line of the Detroit and Mackinaw railroad, principally of maple, birch, elm and basswood. This timber will be cut at Alpena and shipped to Gilchrist & Co.'s planing mills at Cleveland, Ohio, where it will be worked into flooring, inside finish, etc.

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 24, 1896.

MR. ALEXANDER GIBSON.

In the issue of the CANADA LUMBERMAN of September, 1894, we gave a biographical sketch of the renowned lumber king of New Brunswick, Mr. Alex. Gibson, accompanied by a bird's eye view of the village of Marysville, the home of Mr. Gibson. By the accompanying portrait our readers may observe the countenance of Mr. Gibson, who enjoys the distinction of being prob-



MR. ALEXANDER GIBSON.

ably the best known man in the Maritime provinces.

Mr. Gibson is the owner of thousands of acres of timber lands, five saw mills, a large cotton mill and the Canada Eastern railway. He is the shipper annually of upwards of one hundred million feet of lumber to different markets, chiefly to Great Britain. Over a thousand persons are directly in his employ in summer, and upwards of two thousand in winter, in connection with his lumbering operations. About six hundred men are employed steam driving in the spring, and about the same number in the cotton mill constantly.

At Marysville he owns three saw mills, one cutting long lumber, another shingles and another lath. This winter 35,000,000 feet of logs will be cut to be sawn at the mills. The spruce is cut into deals for the English market, being towed down the St. John river to the harbor of St. John for loading on steamers. The cedar logs are cut into shingles, the clears and extras for the United States market, and the other grades for the provincial market. The laths and hemlock also go to the United States market.

He has two mills at Blackville, one cutting hemlock and the other spruce. Last year the cut was 5,000,000 feet each of spruce and hemlock, and about 3,000,000 feet of cedar.

Besides the cut of his own mill Mr. Gibson buys large quantities of lumber for shipment to the British market. His cut averages about 40,000,000 feet annually, while the amount of his shipments to the British market alone exceed 80,000,000 feet per year. Since he began operations on the Nashwaak he is said to have marketed fully a thousand million feet of lumber from his own mills there and at Blackville.

In the management of his extensive business, Mr. Gibson is ably assisted by his two sons, Mr. Alex. Gibson, junior, and Mr. James Gibson.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

NEW MARKETS FOR CANADIAN HARDWOODS.

TORONTO, Jan. 25th, 1896.

To the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR, I notice with pleasure that Mr. J. T. Schell, Alexandria, sets the ball rolling re. our export trade of hardwood lumber to Great Britain. He is quite right in his contention that the most of our hardwood goes as American, and is sold as such in the English market. Canada is not enough known in Europe, and the resources it has are known still less, and I think it the duty of either the Dominion or the Provincial governments to see that the buyers in that market are informed of the resources of Canada, and what can be got in this country.

If the government would appoint some practical man for a couple of years, and send him over there to point out to the consumers and buyers in the motherland what can be got here, and if necessary let him look after the interest of the shippers from here for the time being, you will find that it will make a marked difference in our export trade to England.

The Canadians have a very good reputation as to their straightforward and honest business methods, and the Americans are always looked upon as being too sharp. The preference will therefore be given to Canadians in nine cases out of ten.

I cannot see why we should allow the Americans to make a profit by exporting our lumber; surely we can attend to that ourselves, and keep the money in the country. I say Canada first in every instance.

Should any of our friends think of sending lumber over direct, let them beware of "sharks;" there are lots of them, especially in London. They will promise lots of things, but as a rule will end with the promise. I have proof of one instance where a lumberman sent over a carload of maple; the price realized was a good one, but the bill for expenses was still better. The amount received was \$593.61, the expenses \$578.95, which left the magnificent sum of \$14.66 for the shipper. Anyone desiring to get information about the items of this bill of expense can have them by applying to the editor.

If there was a representative of the government to look after the interests of our lumbermen, such glaring frauds could not occur.

Respectfully yours,
KAROLUS.

It is stated that in Cuba, on an area of some 50 square miles, there are in round numbers 2½ million banana trees. No less than \$3,500 persons and 26 steamers are engaged on the crop, which is said to pay better than cane.

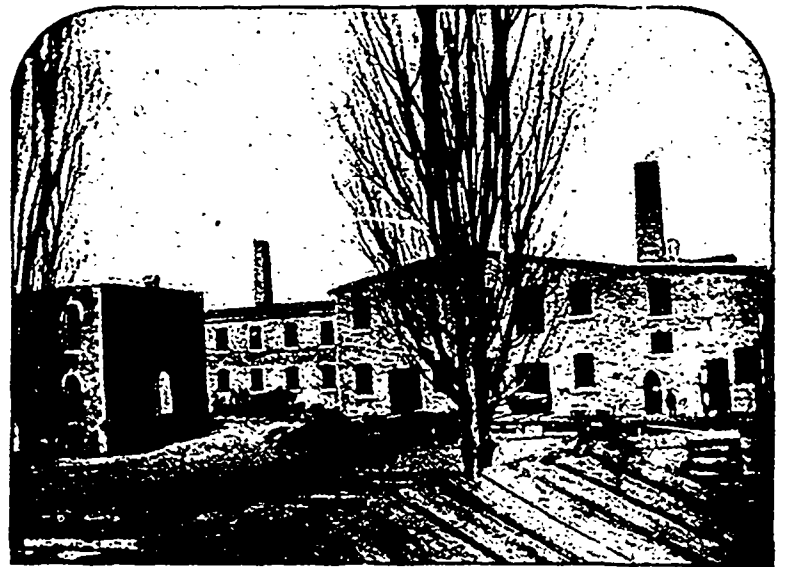
OWEN SOUND STEAM SAW AND PLANING MILLS.

ONE of the most enterprising men of Owen Sound is Mr. John Harrison, the proprietor of the Owen Sound Steam Saw and Planing Mills, a view of which is presented on this page. There are manufactured at his mills all kinds of dressed and undressed lumber, sash, doors, frames, blinds, laths, mouldings, shingles, pickets and hollow battens, besides other special manufactures.

The premises comprise three buildings, one being a two-story brick, 83 x 53 ft., with engine room and drying kiln attached; one two-story brick store room, 60 x 33 ft.; one frame building 80 x 20 ft., and a frame saw mill 108 x 40 ft. The yard covers about fifteen acres, but the whole premises cover an area of thirty acres. The business has been in existence for forty-five years, and gives employment to thirty hands. The trade extends all over Canada, and considerable exporting is done as well. Mr. Harrison cuts about two million feet of lumber annually, but handles, all told, something like four times this amount. He has recently overhauled his dry kiln, and claims to have one of the best kilns in the country. Recently he took out twenty thousand feet of three inch pine that had been put in the kiln eight days previous, grim from the saw and partially covered with ice, and the plank was found to be dry and checked very little.

During this winter an addition to the mill has been erected, in which has been placed patented machinery for the manufacture of butchers' skewers, for which a ready market is being found. These skewers are made of hard maple, the machine being capable of turning out 20,000 per hour and of making six different sizes.

Mr. Harrison is an Englishman by birth, but has resided in Owen Sound for over forty-five years. He served in the council for several years,



OWEN SOUND STEAM SAW AND PLANING MILLS.

but of late has withdrawn from public life, devoting his spare time to his several large stock farms. He has done much towards the building up of Owen Sound, and is honored by all its inhabitants.

British Columbia logs go to New Whatcom, a tow of 300 miles, while logs cut there are hauled to Tacoma, 150 miles away. Strange condition of affairs!

THE NEWS.

CANADA.

Jas. Richardson has erected a saw mill at Kerwood, Ont.

Gibson's shingle mill at Andover, N. B., has resumed operations.

R. Pallister is running D. F. Brown's saw mill at Moe's River, Que.

M. M. Boyd & Co.'s saw mill at Bobeaygeon, Ont., closed down for the season a fortnight ago.

John and R. E. Butler have leased Peacock's saw mill and yard at Woodstock, Ont., for five years.

Sumner & Co., of Moncton, N. B., have purchased a heavy saw mill engine of 250 h. p. for their new mill at Bathurst.

Canada shipped some 18,000,000 feet more spruce to South America points during 1895 than during the previous year.

The new planing mill of McIntyre, Reinke & Boland, at Eganville, Ont., has started operations. The motive power is electricity.

The village of Goderich, Ont., recently voted the sum of \$100,000 for new industries, a saw mill, bicycle factory, knitting mill and furniture factory.

David Ransom, formerly a resident of North Burgess, Ont., is reported to have made a rich deal in pine lands in Michigan, clearing thereby upwards of \$50,000.

During the year 1895 the losses by fire in Canada were as follows: Saw mills, \$390,000; woodworking factories, \$113,000; paper and pulp mills, \$10,000.

The improvements to Mr. Peter's mill at Parry Sound, Ont., have been completed. Mr. Peters has now one of the best equipped mills in the Georgian Bay district.

H. Maxwell, a chopper with T. E. Titus, in King's County, N.B., recently felled sixty trees and topped them off in nine hours, making a total of 9,000 superficial feet.

Messrs. William Grier, Wm. Embury, and M. S. Madole, have formed a joint stock company for the purpose of starting a new sash and blind factory at Napanee, Ont.

Albert Phillips has started his shingle mill at Cobocook, Ont., and intends running day and night. J. R. Phillips will look after the buying of the shingles, bolts, logs, etc.

Of three pine logs recently cut on the D'ngarven river, N. B., the shortest was one hundred and thirty feet, and the longest 145 feet, making in all twenty-six pieces and sealing over 3,000 superficial feet.

It is reported that Beckler & Co., of Sarnia, Ont., are preparing to build a large saw-mill on the bay shore. They are now running in temporary sheds and cutting lumber to suit the demands of the market.

Twelve grinders, fourteen screens, fourteen wet machines and four barkers are at work in the new pulp mill at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Farmers are drawing large quantities of pulp wood to the mill.

Mr. Tessier, of Penetanguishene, Ont., has made alterations and improvements to his sash and door factory. He reports sufficient orders on hand to keep the mill running for the next three months.

It is reported that a pulp mill will be erected in the spring on the Sissiboo river, Digby County, N. S. There is said to be ample water power to run the mills, and large quantities of pulp wood near at hand.

Bonuses are being asked from the Ontario and Dominion Governments for the Lindsay, Haliburton, and Mattawa Railway. The road, if constructed, will open up a territory rich in pine and hardwood timber.

Isaac Abbott, of Mosa, Ont., drew a soft elm tree to Oldrieve's mill, Glencoe, which scaled 4,644 feet of lumber. The tree made three 14-ft. logs and three 12-ft. logs, the smallest log being 31 inches in diameter.

George St. Pierre & Co., of Frazerville, Que., have recently started their shingle mill at St. Honore, where they own a large tract of timber land. The mill runs night and day, is lighted by electricity, and contains a rotary saw, two shingle mills, planer and matcher, lath machine and gang saw.

One of the peculiar industries of Kingston, Ont., is the making of shavings, for use in the vinegar factories in vats. Lumber of a peculiar class is bought in quantity

and reduced to shavings by simple machinery. Recently an order for 2,500 bushels was received by the Carnovsky Company from Montreal.

Alex. Crawford, lumber operator on the Tobique River, N. B., vouches for the truth of the following: On the 13th ultimo, Benjamin Finamore started at daybreak to beat the chopping record; by dark he had felled and topped off fifty-seven spruce trees, which scaled 7,000 superficial feet. This, he claims, beats the record, and wants to hear from others.

Kennedy, Davis & Co., of Lindsay and Bobeaygeon, contemplate making extensive repairs to their mill on Pigeon Lake. This firm do a large retail trade in Lindsay, besides shipping largely. Mr. Kennedy has charge of the Lindsay branch, while Mr. Davis looks after the cutting of the logs in the winter and their manufacture during the summer months.

UNITED STATES.

Wheeler, Osgoode & Co., of Tacoma, Wash., report the sale of a car load of doors to an English firm. The same company have received inquiries respecting their doors from northern China.

An official statement places the total receipts of lumber at Chicago for last year at 1,637,389,000 feet, and shipments out of the city at 771,994,000 feet. This is to be compared with 1,566,150,000 feet and 639,199,000 respectively in 1894.

A carload of redwood for use in making lead pencils was shipped the other day from California to Nuremberg, Germany. The forests in Europe, from which the supply of wood for leadpencils has hitherto been obtained, have become exhausted.

The largest walnut tree ever hewn in Pike County, Pa., was cut down recently near Milford, by Willith Angle, of Washington, N. J., for gun stocks for the United States government. The first sixteen feet will make about 2,000 feet of lumber and will furnish enough gun stocks to supply a regiment.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., states that E. Smith, of Richmond, Ky., representing New York parties, is placing a contract for 40,000,000 feet of oak timber from the head of Kentucky creek a tributary of the Kentucky river. The company will build saw mills on the Kentucky, and prepare the timber there. About ten years will be taken to work up all the timber.

A large deputation of representatives of the shipping interests on the great lakes recently appeared before the House Committee on rivers and harbors at Washington, in the interests of legislation, to restrict the size of raft tows in the rivers tributary to and connecting the lakes. Complaint was made that the large rafts often completely filled the channel of the rivers and made navigation dangerous.

CASUALTIES.

Colin McEachren, of Parry Sound, Ont., had his leg broken by a tree falling on him.

Raymond Melanson had his leg broken while loading logs in the woods at Port Elgin, N. B.

By the falling of a tree in the woods, Alex. McPherson, of Clyde, Ont., had his leg broken above the knee.

While sawing in the woods near Ailsa Craig, Ont., James Smith was struck on the head by a tree, making a cut about six inches long. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Samuel Cooper, of Toronto, who was working for J. W. Howry & Sons, lumbermen, is in the hospital at Fenelon Falls, suffering from the effects of falling from a skidway in the woods.

Jerome Dalaire was killed recently while lumbering at the shanties of Mr. Euchariste Mont, Riviere aux Rats, Que., by the fall of a branch of a tree, which broke his neck. He was 47 years old, and a native of Tadoussac.

While loading logs in Long's camp of J. W. Howry & Sons, of Fenelon Falls, Ont., Oscar Winters, of Saginaw, Mich., received a compound fracture of the left leg, both bones being broken. The accident happened about 30 miles from Haliburton.

A man named Martin McNulty, of Douglas, Ont., working for Munroe & Gordon, at Pogamasing, was killed on the 19th ultimo. While carrying a skid down hill he slipped and fell, the skid striking him on the head and breaking his skull.

Moore & Wallace's sash and door factory at Chesley, Ont., was recently wrecked by a boiler explosion. The

building was torn into atoms, parts of the boiler being found 100 yards distant. Fortunately the employees had left the building a few minutes previous.

Joseph Dechatlets, aged 26, in the employ of the W. C. Edwards Lumber Co., was murdered by a fellow-workman in the woods in Ripon township, north of Nation Mills. The two men had been on unfriendly terms, which resulted in the stabbing which caused death.

A sad accident is reported from Aroostook county, Maine. Neil Campbell, a native of Bass River, N.B., was going to his work with his axe on his shoulder, when his foot slipped on the ice and he fell backwards. His axe in some manner turned edge up and the young man fell on it, cutting his head open and killing him almost instantly.

PERSONAL.

Mr. F. W. Gilchrist, lumberman, of Alpena, Mich., recently paid a visit to Toronto.

Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere has been elected vice-president of the American Forestry Association.

Mr. Thos. Kelly, lumber merchant, has been elected mayor of Somerset, Que., for the eighth term.

A recent cable despatch announced the arrival at Liverpool, Eng., of Hon. J. B. Snowball, of Chatham, N.B.

Mr. Wm. Gillies, of the well-known lumbering firm of Gillies Bros., Blacksde, Ont., has gone on a visit to the Southern States.

Mr. W. H. Pratt, President of the Conger Lumber Co., Parry Sound, Ont., is a Liberal candidate for the House of Commons.

Mr. Wm. Margach has received his official appointment by the Ontario Government as Crown Lands Timber Agent at Rat Portage.

Mr. Beck, lumber merchant, of Penetanguishene, Ont., is spoken of as a probable candidate to carry the Reform banner at the Dominion elections.

The employees of Buell, Hurdman & Co., of Hull, Que., presented their foreman, Mr. James Rochester, with a gold chain and locket in honor of his recent marriage.

Joel Leduc, one of the wealthiest lumbermen in the province, died at Montreal on the 31st of January, at the age of 72 years. He left an estate valued at \$500,000.

Mr. David McLaren, the Ottawa lumberman, has gone to England with a view of getting the British government to secure the release of Mr. Lingham, at present serving a long term of imprisonment in South Africa.

Rufus Deering, one of the largest lumber dealers of the state of Maine, U. S., died at Portland on the 4th of February, at the age of 75 years. He had been in business for over 50 years, and was several times a candidate for governor of the state.

Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands for Nova Scotia, has accepted the Liberal nomination for Annapolis county for the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Longley has ably represented the county in the Provincial Legislature for a number of years.

One of Toronto's veterans has passed away in the person of Mr. Thos. McCracken, whose death occurred early in February. Mr. McCracken was born 61 years ago in Eastern Canada, and came to Toronto in 1870. He engaged in the lumber business with Mr. John Oliver, and afterwards as senior partner in the firm of McCracken, Gall & Co. Subsequently he became manager of the Royal Canadian Bank, and was a well-known figure in financial circles.

A very novel method of getting rid of scale in a boiler is credited by a Boston paper to an engineer in that city. The scale came from the use of well water. The feed pipe enters the front of the boiler just above the water line, and has slots cut in it about an eighth of an inch wide, instead of the ordinary spraying method of distributing the water, and surrounding the feed pipes in the larger pipe, about six inches in diameter and cut away at the top; the feed water enters the boiler and discharges through the slot in the feed, discharging all the foreign matter in the water into this catch-pipe instead of into the boiler—the success of the plan depending upon having a high temperature of feed at about the boiling point, when the solids held in suspension or solution in water will be deposited.

PUBLICATIONS.

The twenty-first annual special issue of the Timber Trades Journal, of London, Eng., just issued, bears evidence of much attention and no lack of expenditure in its preparation. With a liberal advertising patronage the publishers have been enabled to produce an unusually interesting number. Although consisting of over three hundred pages, it is sold in London for one shilling. The above remarks apply also to the special new year number of "Timber."

"Timber" is the title of Bulletin No. 10 of the Division of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture, issued by Professor Fernow, chief of that division. It is a brief but comprehensive discussion of the characteristics and properties of wood in general, and should prove of great service to engineers, architects, lumbermen and woodworkers. The information contained therein is based on actual experiment and scientific observations, and will no doubt remove erroneous notions and lead to a more rational use of our forest resources.

TRADE NOTES.

We have received from the Pacific Coast Lumber Co., of New Westminster, B. C., several samples of their excellent red cedar siding, which may be seen at this office by anyone interested.

P. Payette & Co., of Penetanguishene, Ont., have closed a large contract with Wm. Peter, of Parry Harbor, for mill machinery. They have also completed a circular rig and carriage for H. Delts, Powassan.

The annual meeting of the Lawton Saw Company was held at St. John, N.B., a couple of weeks ago. Mr. W. H. Thorne was elected president, and Mr. E. B. Ketchum secretary-treasurer. The directors for the ensuing year are Messrs. W. H. Thorne, T. C. Lee and E. B. Ketchum.

The Beaver Saw Works, of Hamilton, have been sold to the W. R. Gardner Tool Company, of Brockville. The plant and machinery have been moved to Sherbrooke, Que., where the business will be conducted under the old name of the Beaver Saw Works.

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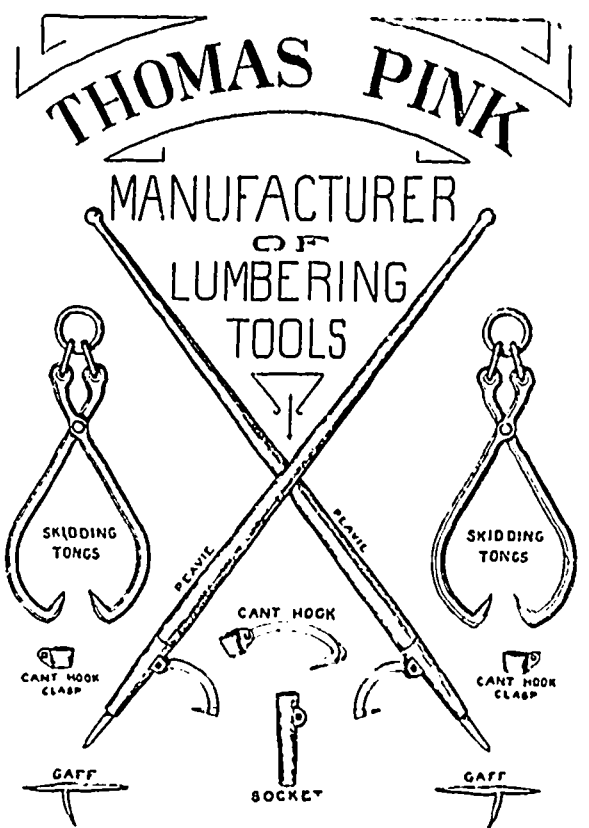
The above have been used in lumber dry kilns, but are also applicable to heating buildings, etc.

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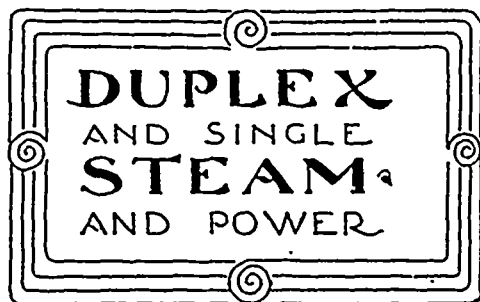
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ATTACK ON THE MAGNOLIA METAL COMPANY.

The Magnolia Metal Company, at No. 71 Cortlandt street, has had to defend itself against several peculiar attacks by rival corporations, which have wanted to get control of its patents, and the latest attack is in the form of an attachment, which has been served in advance of the trial of a suit for \$35,000. Charles B. and Edward C. Miller organized the company eight years ago, and the corporation is incorporated under the laws of West Virginia. As the company manufactures the finest grades of metal used in journal bearings, its patents are of great value and several capitalists have vainly tried to get control of them.

Recently a discharged employe in Chicago made a claim against the company for \$7,000, and the claim was assigned to James Shanks of this city, who brought a suit. The company settled the claim for \$1 and caused the arrest of Shanks for alleged perjury in the proceedings. Now an attachment has been issued against the company in a suit brought by a man named Lawlor, as the assignee of a claim of \$35,000 made by an English construction company. As Lawlor is a New-Yorker and brings the suit against a foreign company having an office in this city he has been able to get the attachment before the trial of the suit. Although the suit is for \$35,000 he has been obliged to give a bond for only \$1,000, and ex-Dock Commissioner Phelan is on the bond.

Charles B. and Edward C. Miller said last evening that the English construction company, which had made the claim for \$35,000, really owed them about

\$30,000, and they would be able to show that by the contract if the suit of the assignee could ever be brought to trial. The suit was an American suit, they declared, and had been brought in order to secure the attachment as a club to compel them to sell their patents cheaply. They declared that they would dispose of the suit in short order and show the animus of it when the case could be brought to trial. Instead of being liable to a judgment, they said, they had made about a million of dollars in the manufacture of magnolia metal and only lately passed \$150,000 of the company's surplus to the capital account. — New York Tribune.

The Magnolia Metal Co., of New York, has given bond for \$36,000 in this matter, and has brought suit for \$100,000 against the parties who instigated these attachment proceedings for money actually due from them to the Magnolia Metal Company and for attempted damage by the attachment proceedings.

A beautiful prospectus is being sent around to friends of the Magnolia Metal Co. offering stock in this company with a 10% guaranteed dividend payable semi-annually.

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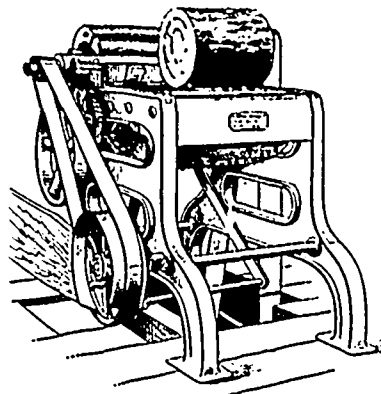
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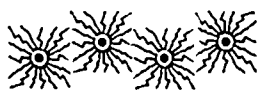
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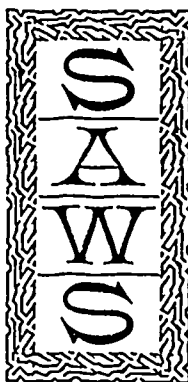


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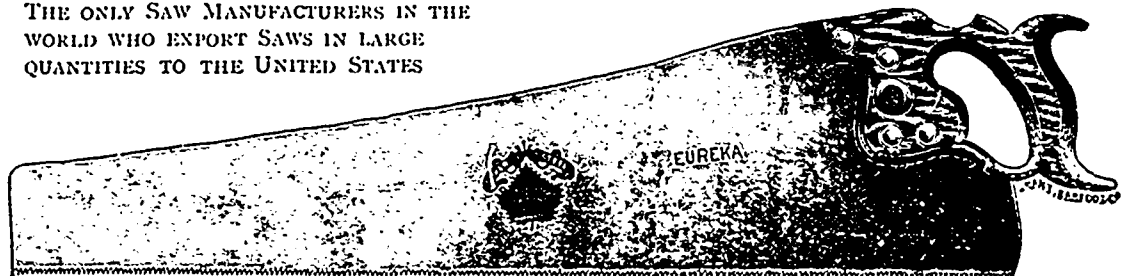


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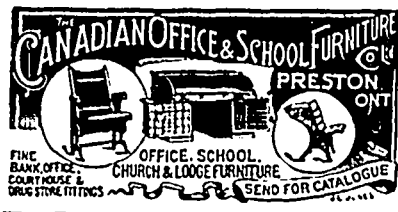
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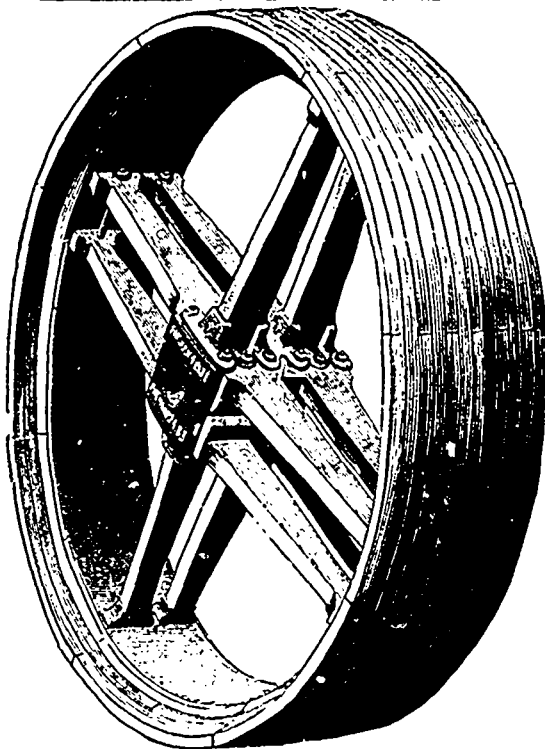


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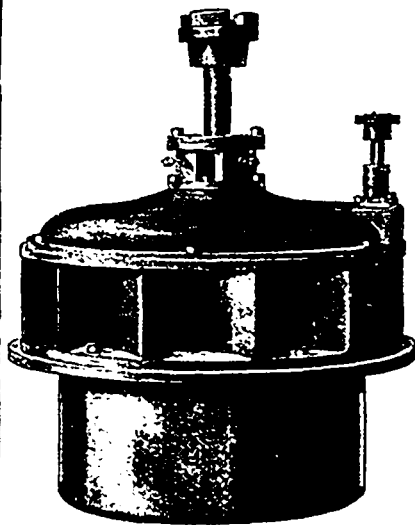
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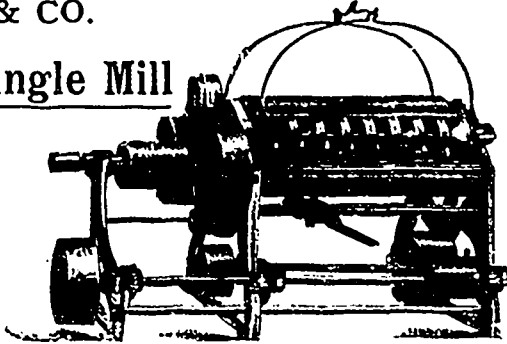
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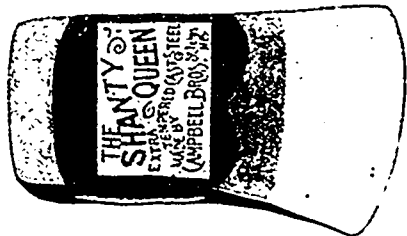
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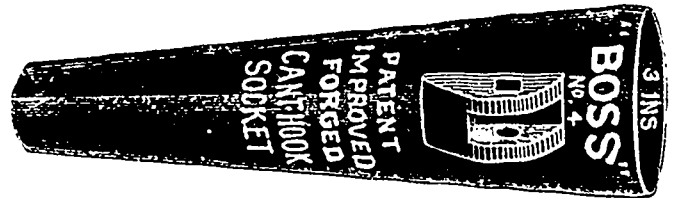
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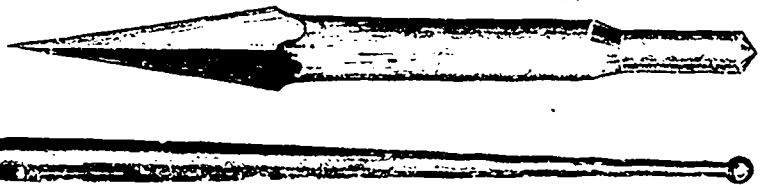
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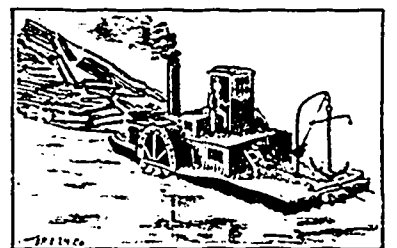
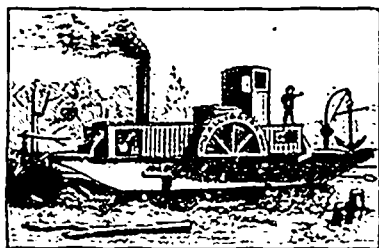
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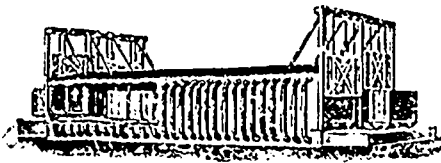
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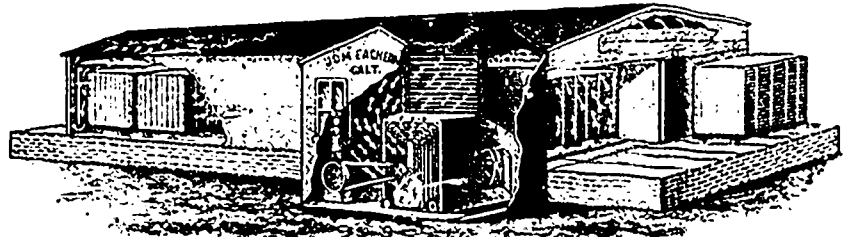
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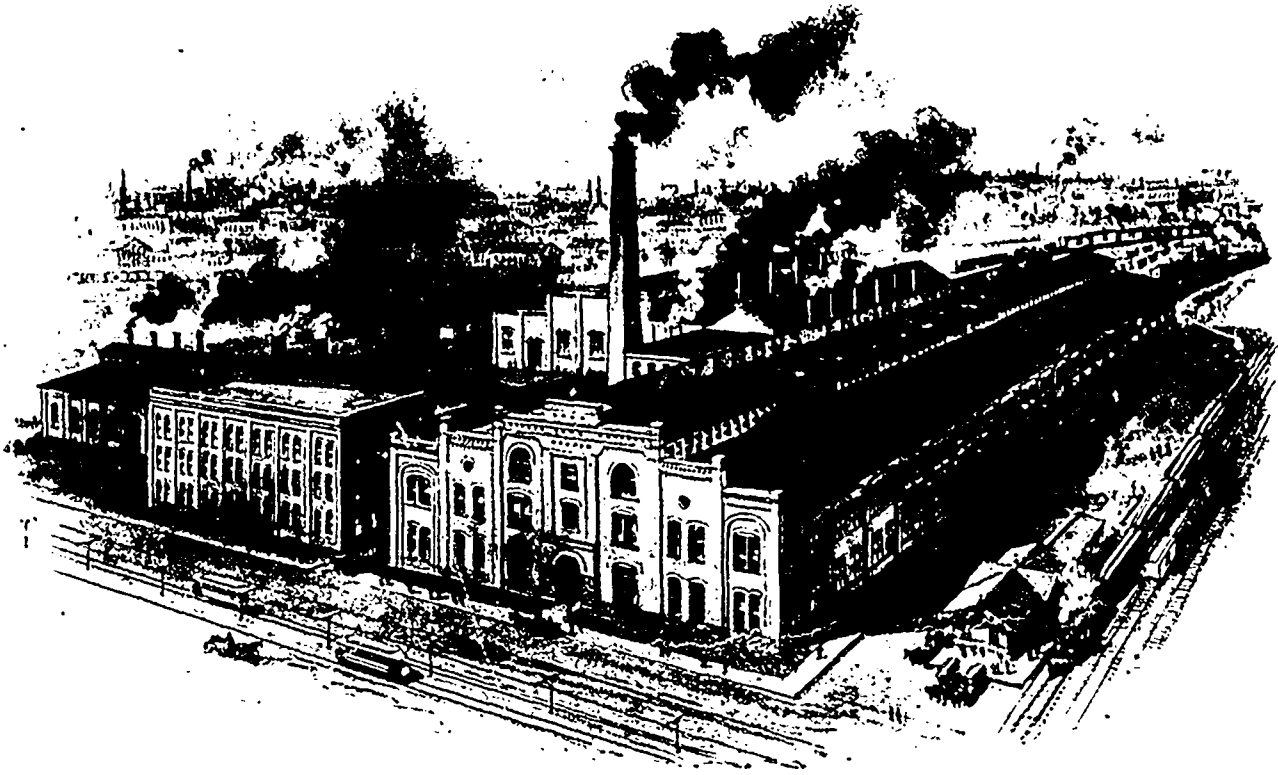
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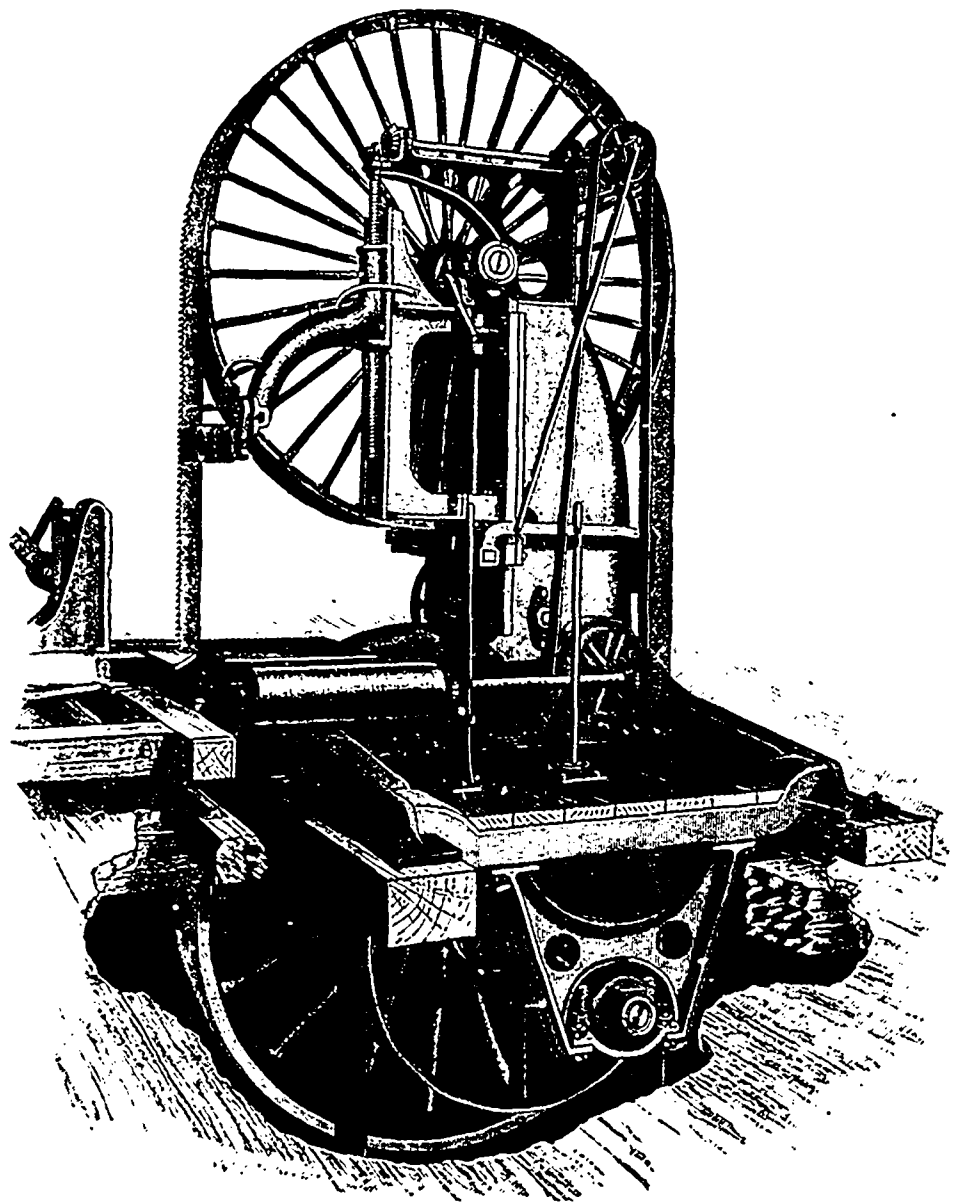
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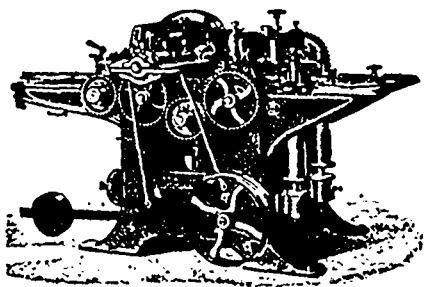
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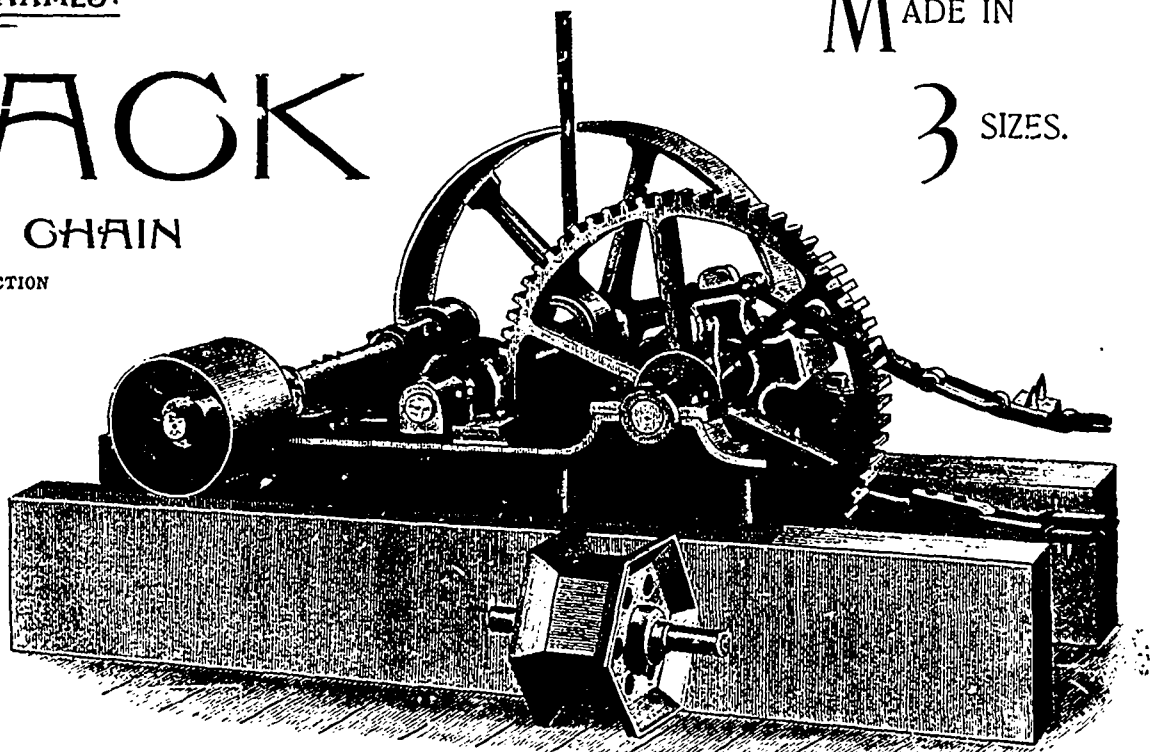
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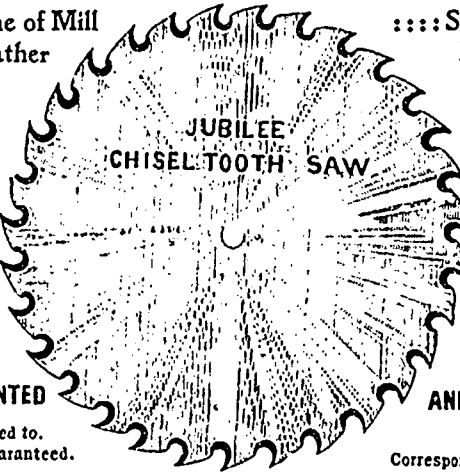
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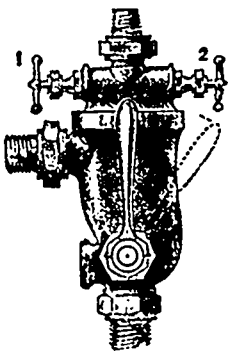
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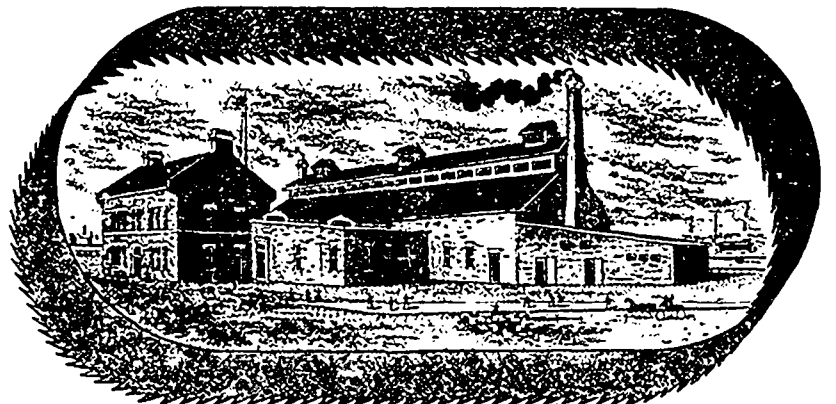


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