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WOODWORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

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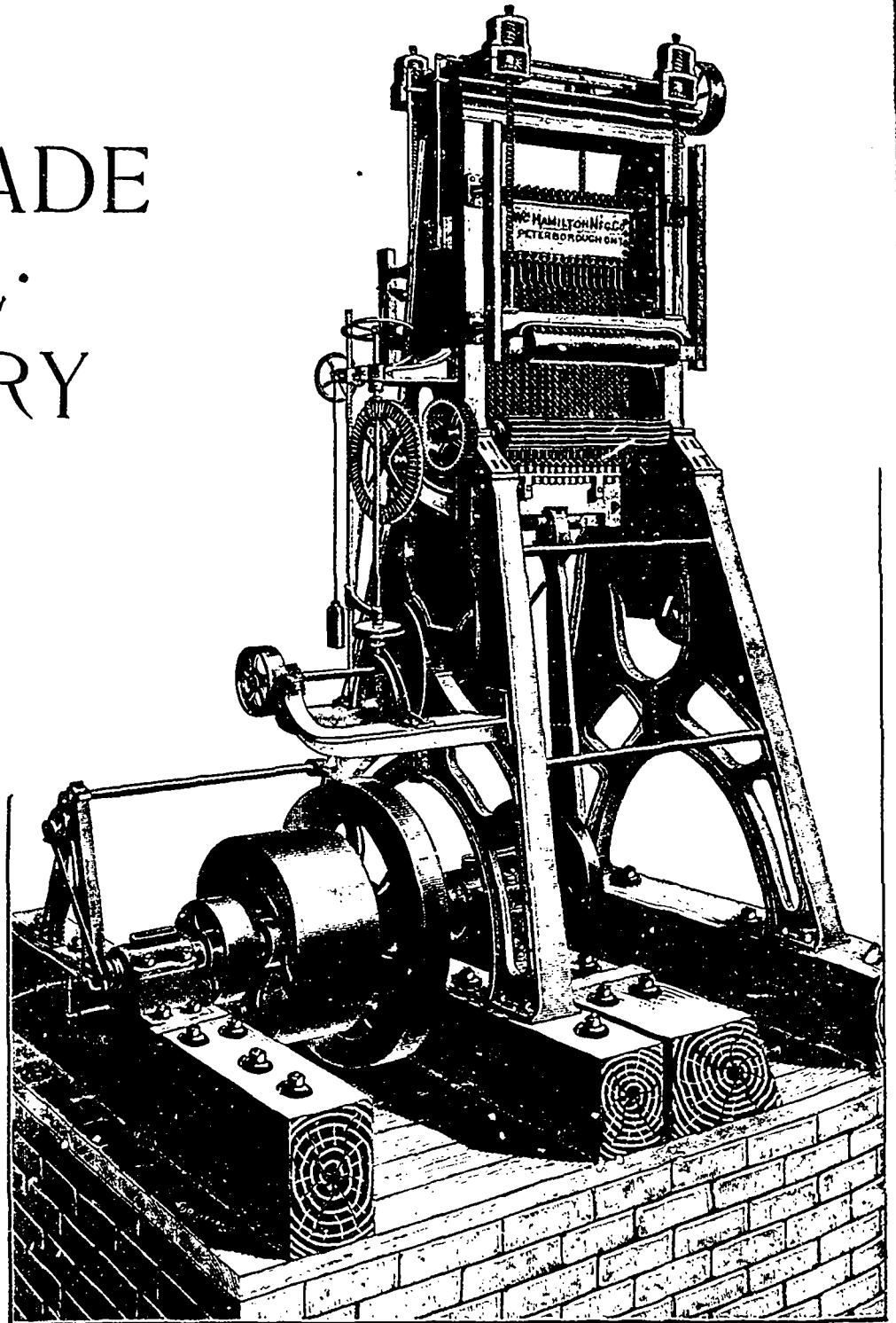
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

TORONTO, ONT., SEPTEMBER, 1897

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR
Single Copies, 10 CENTS.

MEETING OF ONTARIO LUMBERMEN

Large and Enthusiastic Gathering at the Board of Trade Building in Toronto.—
Resolution Adopted Asking the Ontario Government to Amend the
Timber Regulations.—Opposition from the Ottawa Valley.

IN response to an invitation issued at the instance of Mr. C. Beck, of Penetanguishene, a meeting of Ontario lumbermen took place in the rotunda of the Board of Trade Building, Toronto, on Thursday, August 19th. The meeting was, in point of attendance and enthusiasm, one of the most successful that has been held in the province for years.

Georgian Bay lumbermen were present in full force, and formed the chief element of the meeting. The Ottawa valley was represented by Messrs. W. C. Edwards, M. P., Levi Crannell, W. C. Hughson and W. Anderson.

The circular calling the meeting read as follows:

TORONTO, AUGUST 3rd, 1897.

I have been requested by several large mill owners to call a meeting of the Ontario lumbermen and mill owners to be held in the Board of Trade Building, Toronto, on August 19th, at eleven o'clock a. m., for the purpose of discussing the general aspect of the lumber trade, and also to take into consideration the steps that should be taken by the government in regards the export duty on logs and import duty on lumber.

You are well aware that under the present American tariff and our present law, free trade in lumber and logs is detrimental to the general lumber interests of Ontario, and I trust that in your own interest as well as that of the lumber trade generally, you will make it a point to be present at the meeting.

There will also be a proposition made to form a lumber association to further the interests of the lumber industry. All lumbermen are cordially invited to attend whether members of the Board of Trade or not.

EDGAR A. WILLS,
Sec. Board of Trade.

The questions to be discussed were of the utmost importance to the trade, and it was evident from the eloquence of the speakers that they had come prepared to give a full expression of their views. When the meeting was called to order the following persons were in attendance:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| W. C. Edwards, W. C. Edwards & Co., | Ottawa. |
| Levi Crannell, Bronsons & Weston Co., | " |
| W. C. Hughson, Gilmour & Hughson | " |
| W. Anderson, J. R. Booth, | " |
| Jas. Scott, Georgian Bay Lumber Co., | Toronto. |
| John Bertram, Collins Inlet Lumber Co., | " |
| George Bertram, " " | " |
| John Walde, Victoria Harbor Lum. Co., | " |
| A. H. Campbell, jr., Muskoka Lum. Co., | " |
| W. H. Pratt, Conger Lumber Co., | " |
| Col. Davidson, Davidson & Hay, | " |
| Robert Laflaw, R. Laidlaw & Co., | " |
| A. L. N. Weller, Ontario Lumber Co., | " |
| J. B. Miller, Parry Sound Lumber Co., | " |
| W. B. Tindall, " " | " |
| Chas. D. Warren, Imperial Lumber Co., | " |
| J. S. Playfair, Musk. & Geor. Bay Nav. Co. | " |
| F. N. Walde, Victoria Harbor Lum. Co., | " |
| A. A. Scott, " " | " |
| Wm. Leek, " " | " |
| J. G. Cane, I. G. Cane & Co., | " |
| Geo. A. Anderson, J. G. Cane & Co., | " |
| Geo. Gall, Gall Lumber Co., | " |
| Thomas Southworth, | " |
| J. H. Eyer, " " | " |
| B. Ryan, " " | " |
| C. H. Clark, " " | " |

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|---|------------------|
| John J. Hall, | Toronto. |
| Cook Bros., | " |
| James Tennant, | " |
| A. Oakley, Davidson & Hay, | " |
| Robert Smith, J. B. Smith & Sons, | " |
| W. J. Smith, | " |
| R. Fleming, | " |
| A. W. Belding, | " |
| S. Crangle, | " |
| E. S. Rowe, | " |
| L. R. Arnett, | " |
| E. W. Rathbun, | Deseronto. |
| C. Beck, | Penetanguishene. |
| Dr. Spohn, | " |
| O. G. Anderson, Anderson Furniture Co., | Woodstock. |



COLONEL DAVIDSON, Chairman.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| John Charlton, | Lynedoch. |
| W. A. Charlton, | " |
| W. Stoddart, | Owen Sound. |
| E. J. Harrison, John Harrison & Sons, | " |
| Robt. Watt, | Warton. |
| John P. Newman, | " |
| John Collins, | Sault Ste. Marie. |
| Robert Connolly, | Eau Claire. |
| R. Cook, South River Lumber Co., | South River. |
| W. J. Arde, | " |
| Wm. Irwin, Wm. Irwin & Co., | Peterboro. |
| G. W. Ramsay, | " |
| W. J. Sheppard, Georgian Bay Lum. Co., | Waubushene. |
| J. E. Murphy, | Hepworth. |
| J. J. McNeil, | Gravenhurst. |
| N. Dymont, | Barrie. |
| James L. Burton, | " |
| A. E. Dymont, | Thessalon. |
| H. R. McDonald, | " |
| C. E. C. Newton, Newton & Son | Victoria Harbor. |
| C. W. Newton, | " |
| F. R. Wallace, | " |
| A. McLeod, | Bracebridge. |
| F. Potter, | " |
| W. C. Mahaffy, | " |
| Thomas Hale, Hale & Booth | Pembroke. |
| T. H. Sheppard, | Orillia. |
| Robert Jackson, | " |
| H. L. Lovering, Georgian Bay Lum. Co., | Col. water. |
| C. McCool, | Geneva Lake. |
| Wm. Milne, | Trout Creek. |
| P. McSherry, | Stayner. |
| J. Jolliffe, | Parry Sound. |
| W. R. Beatty, M.P.P., | " |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Robt. J. Clarkson, | Parry Sound. |
| Capt. Morden, str. United Lumberman, | Oakville. |
| Jas. Playfair, | Midland. |
| D. L. White, jr., | " |
| Frank R. Weston, | " |
| Mr. Foley, Arthur Hill Co., | " |
| J. W. Chew, Chew Bros., | " |
| W. Savidge, Cutler & Savidge Co., | Spring Lake, Mich. |
| E. S. Brennan | Sturgeon Falls. |
| Geo. Cormack, | Whitby. |
| J. Conlan, J. & T. Conlan, | Little Current. |
| T. Conlan, " " " | Thorold. |
| R. T. Steele | Hamilton. |
| Robert Thomson, R. Thomson & Co., | " |
| H. S. Brennan, M. Brennan & Sons, | " |
| G. F. Webster, | Creemore. |
| A. McCall, McCall & McBurney, | Simcoe. |
| W. E. Bigwood, | Wahnaipitac. |
| W. W. Carter, | Fesserton. |
| D. Hadden, | Foxmead. |
| R. Bunyan | North Bay. |

On motion of Ald. Scott, seconded by Dr. Spohn, Lieut.-Col. John I. Davidson was elected to the chair and Mr. E. A. Wills appointed secretary. The chairman then read the circular calling the meeting, and stated that the voice of such a representative gathering would no doubt have much influence with the government. It was then in order to proceed with business.

For a time no one seemed anxious to take the initial step, but Ald. Scott finally came forward with a resolution which he had prepared. He wished it understood, however, that the idea contained therein was brought forward by Mr. Bertram, and not by himself. The resolution was as follows:

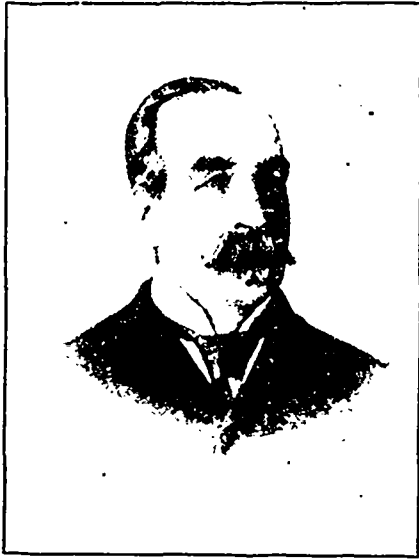
That whereas the government of the United States have imposed an export duty of \$2.00 per thousand feet on sawn lumber; and whereas that government has made special provision in the tariff that a still higher import duty in a certain event be imposed on sawn lumber; and whereas the government has not imposed an export duty on saw logs; and whereas by the present Canadian tariff sawn lumber is admitted into Canada free of duty; and whereas the said Canadian tariff permits the export of saw logs free of duty; and whereas the effect of such tariff arrangements is highly injurious to the true interests of the owners of saw mills in Canada, to Canadian workmen and Canadians generally, as tending to transfer the sawing of lumber from Canada to the United States;

Be it therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting the export of saw logs should be restricted, and with that object in view the government of the Province of Ontario be requested to so amend the pine timber regulations that all pine lumber cut under license in the Province of Ontario should be manufactured in Canada.

With regard to the merits of the question, Ald. Scott stated that he did not propose to say much. The situation for Canadian saw mill men and Canadians generally, not only workmen, but those who were engaged in furnishing supplies, was a very grave one. The action of the United States government had placed Canadian lumber manufacturers in an unfair condition, and as Canadians we could not with dignity submit to the injustice.

Continuing, Ald. Scott said: "The import duty is simply a license to kill the lumber trade of Canada. Those of us who have mills on the Georgian Bay must either close our mills and export our logs, or do business unprofitably. The duty of \$2 per thousand feet is practically an exclusion of average sawn lumber. Under it the higher grades may be imported, but the coarser lumber could not be sold in the United

States market at a profit. I do not consider it necessary to enlarge on this aspect of the case. The next thing to be considered is, what is the remedy? One possible remedy is an export duty on saw logs, which would be applicable to the whole of Canada. There was another remedy, that contained in the resolution which I have submitted, and which affects only the province of Ontario. It is that the Ontario government so amend the regulations that timber cut on licensed lands should be manufactured in Canada. I was pleased to observe that at the sale of limits held yesterday the government had taken steps in this direction, and we ask them to do the same thing in regard to all licenses. If they do that, then we will be reserving to ourselves



ALD. SCOTT.

the industries of manufacturing the timber of Ontario in all its branches, and that is one thing which should commend itself to the reason of this meeting. Some say, let matters remain as they are; we may continue to export our saw logs. That is the most unpatriotic position we, as Canadians, could assume. Such an argument should only come from the other side of the line. If this Canada of ours is ever going to attain a high position we must take action under the present circumstances. Now is the time to assert ourselves. The United States duty is framed simply that the United States people may reap the benefit, to the detriment of Canadians. Our rights are threatened simply because we do what we have a right to do. If something is not done now the position year after year will grow worse. They are trying to cripple, grind and crush us as much as ever they can. The tariff has been designed with the object of crushing us, and the time has now come for Canadians to take the question of the disposal of our forests into their own hands. The Dingley bill is for the purpose of the contraction, restriction, and prohibition of our trade with the United States. I say, let us take a stand even if we have to do without trade. We are willing to trade with them on fair and even terms, there is no disposition on the part of Canadians to do otherwise, but we will have no jug-handled policy. Let us say, we are prepared to deal with you on reasonable terms. Now is the time to make our determination known, otherwise let us crawl quietly into some hole and hide ourselves."

Mr. Newman wished to know how that would operate with Americans holding limits in Canada,

to which Ald. Scott replied that we would treat them all alike. The Americans should have no preference over Canadians in Canada. When they purchased limits they fully understood that the Ontario government had the right to amend the regulations.

VIEWS OF MR. BERTRAM.

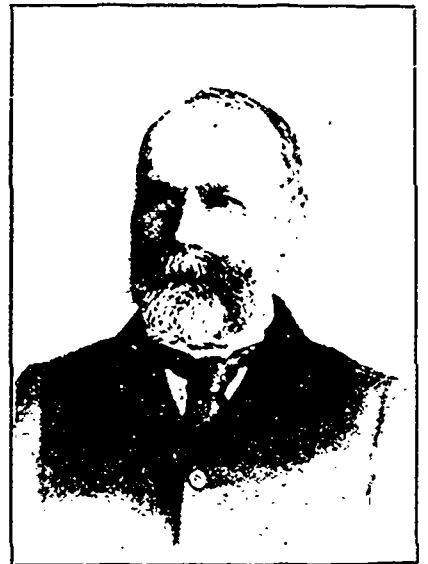
The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Bertram. In doing so he said: "I do not consider it necessary to go into detail as to the policy of the country. When we were discussing what policy to pursue, it occurred to us there were two ways to meet the action taken by the United States government. It is necessary that our interests should be guarded in the closest manner. I admit that nothing should be put in the way of Americans obtaining the best results for their investments in Canada, but we cannot give them advantages over ourselves. The original duty on lumber entering the United States was \$2. This was subsequently raised to \$3, and remained at that figure until 1890, when an agreement was reached between Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Blaine that if Canada rescinded the export duty of \$2 on logs, the import duty on lumber would be reduced to \$1. This agreement has now been broken. Now, we in Canada propose to act in an honorable way. We can see the absolute right of the United States to make the duty whatever they like, but they have gone beyond that and had assumed to direct the action of the Canadian people. They said that if we imposed an export duty they would double the amount of the import lumber duty. This was in the nature of a penalty, and while it remains we are justified in giving them no logs at all. It was a domestic question which should be settled in the province of Ontario. Now, Canadians are not a captious people, they do not grasp at straws, but this is a pure matter of business which we should face. We cannot allow our business to be cornered. It was absurd that the people of the United States should come over here and take our timber to their country, and if we cut it here we are to be fined \$2 per thousand feet. The resolution, instead of asking an export duty on logs from the Dominion government, asked that the provincial government require that the timber be sawn in Ontario. Personally, I like the American people, but do not like their legislation."

Concluding, Mr. Bertram said that the forests of Canada were raw material, and he believed the day was near at hand when we will consider whether we will allow any of our timber to be taken out of the country, as upon it depends a number of our industries. He thought we would shortly be able to commence a system of practical forestry and make use of every tree, large and small. He strongly urged the meeting to endorse the resolution, stating that the policy of acting through the Ontario government, rather than through the Dominion government, was given the preference in order that any feeling that Canada was retaliating might be allayed.

THE RESOLUTION OPPOSED.

Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., of Ottawa, was the next speaker. Regarding the statement that the meeting would have much influence with the government, he remarked that it was largely representative of the Georgian Bay district, and

did not voice the sentiment of the province. The Ottawa valley represented an important portion of the lumber business, and he was satisfied in saying that the resolution would be opposed by nearly every lumberman in that district. "The question," said Mr. Edwards, "is not a sectional one, and the Dominion government would not be influenced by the action of this meeting. It is a great question, affecting the country from Halifax to Vancouver, and grave consequences may follow the action of the government one way or the other. In my opinion the meeting is a mistake and ill-advised, and I regret that it has been called. I consider that the matter should rest for a while and not be hastily dealt with, and this is the opinion of the people of the Ottawa valley—not that I think the opinion of the valley ought to dominate, for its voice should only be in proportion to the importance of the district. I am opposed to every item of the resolution, not only as a matter of policy, but of principle. If I were to go over to the United States and buy property under certain conditions, I would regard it as a crime for them to say that I could not take it out of the country or dispose of it as I wished. The Americans had come to Canada and bid in good faith, and put money into the Ontario government treasury which would otherwise never have come, and it would be manifestly unfair if the government made any such restriction as the one proposed in the resolution. Then, at the next meeting of Congress some provision would be made to offset this action. I am a Canadian in sentiment, but this is restriction that will strike a deadly blow to



MR. JOHN WALDIE.

Canada. I regret as much as any one that the \$2 duty has been imposed, but let us carry out the policy of retaliation proposed and what would be the result? Why, we would not manufacture any cotton in Canada. This clause is not directed against Canada any more than any other country."

"Would you kindly tell us," interrupted Ald. Scott, "from what other country the United States receives logs."

"I made no such remark," retorted Mr. Edwards, "I simply said Canada was not particularly discriminated against. I think the United States made a mistake. We must look at the effect of an export duty. If the Ontario govern-

ment is allowed to do the dishonorable act Canada will be placed in a bad position."

At this juncture Ald. Scott stated that the speaker was going away from the resolution, to which Mr. Edwards replied that if he were not allowed to talk he would withdraw. This he did, with the understanding that at a later period the export duty would be discussed.

The chairman took exception to the word "dishonorable," as used by Mr. Edwards, when the latter most willingly withdrew it.

Then followed Dr. Spohn in support of the resolution. "In discussing this question," he said, "we must take into consideration the interests of the people. All will admit that the greatest benefit is derived from the manufacturing of the lumber and from permanent citizens. The men who take out the logs are a floating population, here to-day and gone to-morrow. The raw material is the property of the people, and we should obtain every possible benefit from it, instead of having the trees taken to Michigan to be manufactured and the stumps left in Canada. I claim that the Ontario government should make such restrictions as would compel the manufacture of our timber to be done in this country. Mr. Edwards appealed too much to sentiment. The United States people bought the limits with their eyes open, and the Ontario government is free to make any change they may see fit in the interests of the country. Mr. Peters, of Parry Sound, sent twenty million feet of lumber to the United States last year, and if the Ontario government complied with the resolution Mr. Peters says he is prepared to cut the lumber in Canada. The American lumbermen owning mills in Canada are not in favor of the Dingley policy. Such legislation is calculated to ruin towns and villages. Ontario wants to anchor her people down in thriving villages, and the proposal of Ald. Scott is calculated to do so."

COMPARISON OF FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. Edwards asked Dr. Spohn how much lumber was cut annually in Ontario outside of the Ottawa valley.

The exact amount Dr. Spohn could not say, but he compared the poor lumberman of the Georgian Bay with his more fortunate friend in the Ottawa valley. "We are handicapped by freight rates to the extent of from one to two dollars," said the doctor, "and we have to pay higher prices for our timber limits owing to the competition from the Americans."

Mr. Edwards: "As to freight rates to Quebec we are in a better position, but it costs twice as much to take out timber in the Ottawa valley as in the Georgian Bay district."

(Voices): "No, not that much."

Mr. Scott: "As Mr. Edwards referred to the question of freight rates, I would like to ask him what the freight is from Ottawa to New York by way of Albany."

Mr. Edwards: "The freight from the Ottawa valley to New York, via the Canada Atlantic Railway, is, I think, three dollars. We can ship by boat in summer time for \$2.50, and if by all rail one dollar extra."

Ald. Scott: "The lowest freight rate from the Georgian Bay to New York by way of Albany is four dollars, and by Buffalo and Tonawanda five dollars. That is the advantage the eastern

manufacturers have over those on the Georgian Bay."

Mr. John Waldie then rose to his feet. He pronounced himself as being strongly in favor of the resolution, which, he said, was not an exceptional one. The timber was a product which could not be reproduced. With regard to the Ontario government taking such an action as was proposed, it was nothing more than had been adopted in British Columbia and by the Dominion government with respect to the Northwest, where the purchasers of property were compelled to establish a mill. "Our friends from the Ottawa valley," said Mr. Waldie, "are exceptionally located. As Canadians surely we are not going to allow the Americans to take away the timber from the Georgian Bay without saying a word. The new tariff was simply a bonus to Americans. Are we going to submit that the Washington government shall grant a bonus of two dollars per thousand feet to take all the timber from the Georgian Bay to Michigan. If that is the situation, then I will be compelled to close my mill and send my logs to Michigan. Neces-



MR. E. W. RATHBUN.

sity will compel me to do so to meet my liabilities. Why, in five years' time I believe the United States people would sweep the whole north shore. We are therefore threatened with extinction by the Dingley bill, and the provincial government have a right to legislate in our behalf. We are prepared to stand the consequences. It will result in a curtailment of production, which will ultimately be beneficial; we are getting rid of our timber too quickly. The Americans come in here, buy up limits, and set to work to clear them off in about two years. They have no further interests here, and I claim it is not such men British law was designed to protect. The men supporting the resolution before the meeting are men whose interests are in Canada, men who are paying taxes, whose families live here, and it is the duty of the government to give them British justice. The resolution submitted is preferable to an export duty, which might injure the pulp industry and in certain districts deprive some of their means of support. A comparison has been made by one of the speakers to the cotton industry. Such a comparison is, I think, unfair, because the timber is the growth of a lifetime." Mr. Waldie concluded with the

remark that he was in favor of Ontario manufacturing Ontario timber, and was heartily applauded.

MR. CHARLTON URGES DELAY.

An opponent of the resolution was next heard, in the person of Mr. John Charlton, M. P., who said he thought the Dingley bill a most outrageous measure. "If only my feelings were concerned," continued Mr. Charlton, "I would only be too glad to give a Roland for an Oliver. But we must consult our interests. The question is a business question to be dealt with upon broad principles, so as not to result injurious to ourselves. The provisions in the Dingley Bill with regard to lumber naturally awakens sentiment in Canada; it is an action for which we are not responsible. I am told that I am the champion of American interests. I wish to say that I am not; I have no saw mill in the United States; nine-tenths of my holdings of timber limits are in the Ottawa Valley. My interests are therefore identical with those of the other gentlemen present. The difference is simply a divergence of opinion. The proposal before the meeting is intended as a flank movement to arrive at the results of an export duty without incurring the penalty. I say, gentlemen, that the two propositions aim at the same result, and will be construed as such by the United States government. The Ontario government have no right to impose such a restriction upon the timber lands except at the time of sale. Those men who bought lands on the understanding that they should tow logs from Canada at their pleasure have rights which the country is bound to observe. There is doubt, too, as to what the United States might do in the case of an export duty being imposed by Canada. I think the export duty preferable to the resolution before the meeting. If Canada prohibited the exportation of logs, the United States might prohibit the importation of lumber."

"Let them do it!" was heard from all round the room.

"Then," Mr. Charlton continued, "the towing of logs has not been found satisfactory. The firm of Holland, Graves & Montgomery found that the loss in towing was about 20 per cent. Mr. Peters has removed to Canada; a mill is being removed to Byng Inlet, and another one to St. Johns Island, all on account of the cost of towing logs across the lake. Then, at the Ontario government sale in 1892, over a quarter of a million dollars was realized for 600 square miles of timber limits—a most extraordinary price—and the Americans purchasing them expected to be allowed to enjoy the property they secured. Before taking any action it would well to enquire what the result would be. It is a question if the American government cannot impose the additional duty the moment such action as recommended is taken by the Ontario government. There is a moral certainty that our position will be as bad as if we imposed an export duty. I would prefer the latter, then we would know what the action of the Congress would be."

"What have we to do with what Congress does?" was asked.

"Will it not affect our interests," asked Mr. Charlton, "if Congress says that in view of Canada's action lumber cannot be imported to

the United States; what position would this country be placed in? I would strongly urge that action be deferred until the next meeting of Congress in December, to see if we cannot get a rearrangement and modification of the tariff. This step has never been taken, but I have reason to believe it would be successful. When the Dingley bill was being considered, I made an effort to have the duty kept down to one dollar, but the Dominion government refused to make the requisition. The proposal to re-enact the McKinley bill has never been made. The wood schedule was not considered on its own footing. It was a question whether the Dingley bill should stand or fall, and consequently it received the support of some who were opposed to the duty on lumber. If the lumbermen of this country would prefer to have a one dollar duty and no export duty, the course which I suggest should be pursued. Can we not afford to wait a few months, and endeavor to get as near as possible what we want? If the matter is left in status quo, I believe an arrangement can be made."

Mr. Charlton then submitted an amendment to the resolution, which, as it was finally altered, read as follows:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, action upon the question of imposing export duties or of prohibiting the export of sawlogs should be deferred until after the next meeting of the American Congress, in view of the possibility of receiving a more satisfactory adjustment of the American lumber duties."

Mr. E. W. Rathbun, of Deseronto, followed as an advocate of the original resolution. The question was one, he said, involving great difficulties, and the first impulse was to retaliate. It was probable that they would be charged with adopting retaliatory measures, and it was unfortunate that the word "retaliation" should have been brought into the discussion. It first appeared, however, in the lumber clause of the Dingley Bill, and some action was therefore necessary. Mr. Rathbun continued: "Mr. Charlton states that he does not own a saw mill in the United States. If this is correct I owe him an apology, as I have always understood that the firm of J. & T. Charlton, of Tonawanda, represented Mr. John Charlton, and also that that gentleman had interests in the state of Michigan."

Mr. Charlton: "I never had a saw mill; I have only a tug; it is a Canadian tug, and we are willing to do business wherever we can get it. I am a Canadian lumberman, and own no mills in the United States."

FOREST PROTECTION ADVOCATED.

Mr. Rathbun: "I thought Mr. Charlton's considerations would have been in favor of exporting logs to the United States. Looking at the question of timber supply, we have in this country probably forty billion feet of timber. This is being reduced at the rate of 1 1/4 billions annually. We therefore have no more than will be required for the industries of our own country. It is only a question of a little time when we will not have sufficient timber for our own purposes, and for the proper protection of our water courses. Have we any pine to spare that will not be required for our own industrial interests?" asked Mr. Rathbun. He thought the provincial government had a perfect right to impose the export duty, which was not retaliation, but simply a return to a principle which was temporarily abandoned some years ago when the lumber duty was reduced to one dollar per thousand feet. He did not think Mr. Charlton's statement that we could obtain a one dollar duty from Congress was correct. This was an opportune time to act, as the western states were now in a very prosperous condition. There was a wonderful consumption of lumber in Nebraska and other western states, and this would continue to increase. The effect would be that increased prices would follow, and this would be attributed to the imposition of a duty on lumber. This would be followed by an agitation by consumers to have the duty repealed. There was a clause in the Dingley bill providing that the governments of the two countries could meet and reduce the duty to a certain

extent, but he had very little consolation in looking to Washington for help, and hence was driven to the conclusion that some steps should be taken by the provincial authorities. Lumbermen who had good pine could still market it in the United States and make a profit, but the two dollar duty practically marked down as worthless 25 per cent. of the timber of Canada. This would have the result of increasing the fire risk, inasmuch as the poorer timber would be left standing in the woods. At every point where there is a saw mill, the workmen were encouraged to build homes, towns and villages spring up, and the municipalities spend money to facilitate the exchange of traffic. He considered it unjust that all such investments should be practically wiped out by the imposition of a duty by the United States government. The United States had not more than seven years' supply of white pine timber, and he estimated that under the present conditions our 40,000,000,000 feet of timber would be wiped out of existence in twenty years. Referring to freight rates, Mr. Rathbun stated that the rate from Ottawa to New York was little more than one-half that from the Georgian Bay district to the same point, while lumber could be laid down at Montreal at about one-quarter the cost. This he asked the Ottawa lumbermen to consider carefully. At the government sale of 1892 he had urged that the same conditions be included in the regulations as those which were adopted by the Ontario government in their recent sale of limits, and in this he solicited the assistance of the banks and railway companies. They, however, did not interest themselves in the matter, and he was unable to influence the government to take any action. He was confronted with the fear that the restriction asked for in the resolution would not affect the licenses dated 1st of May last, and could not become operative until the 1st of May, 1898. This winter there would probably be taken from the Georgian Bay district 750,000,000 feet of logs, and he regretted that some restriction could not be put on to prevent this being done. It was said that the Georgian Bay district did not manufacture as much lumber as the Ottawa valley, but he wished to point out that much of the timber which was now taken to the Ottawa mills should properly be manufactured in the Georgian Bay district. The timber was the foundation of so many industries that it should be kept in Canada for manufacturing purposes. The United States were actuated entirely by their own interests, as evidenced by their bonding act. In conclusion, he argued that some steps should be taken to protect the settlers.

Adjournment was then announced for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon resuming the debate at 2.30 p.m., the first speaker was Mr. C. Beck, of Penetanguishene, who stated that it was a question with him whether his mills on the Georgian Bay should be operated or closed down, as under the present conditions it was impossible to operate them at a profit. The firms that had removed from Michigan to the Georgian Bay were sorry for it, and unless some steps were taken they would probably be removed back again. He referred to the advantageous position of the Ottawa lumbermen; they had an advantage over the Georgian Bay people of from two to three dollars in freight, and over Michigan manufacturers of one dollar or more. Manufacturers on the Georgian Bay were debarred from the British market by high freight rates. The Ottawa manufacturers could ship the coarser grades in spite of the two dollar duty. He did not agree with Mr. Edwards that the meeting was a mistake, as the lumbermen had a perfect right to meet together and discuss questions affecting the trade. The lumbermen stood isolated; they had no association. It was his proposition to have the meeting called to endeavor to form an association, which would be a factor in improving their position. He pointed out that the towing of logs from his limits to the mill cost him almost as much as it cost the Michigan manufacturers to tow their logs across to Michigan. Further, the Ottawa manufacturers had not paid as high prices for their limits. In reply to Mr. Edwards' question, he stated that the annual capacity of the Georgian Bay mills was about 400,000,000 feet. There were exported to the United States yearly probably 300,000,000 feet of logs. He thought the adoption of the restriction submitted in the resolution would, in the long run, be the making of Canada, as the natural resources of the country should be manufactured here. There was a clause in the Dingley bill that if American labor was employed in

manufacturing, the lumber might be imported into the United States free of duty. This, in his opinion, was a gross injustice. More lumber was exported from the United States than Canada exports, and he could not understand why we should not handle our own trade. He knew a large box factory at Tonawanda that obtained most of its lumber from Canada, all of which was exported to South America. We should endeavor to seek new markets, and not be subject to the tariff changes of the United States every three or four years.

Mr. Charlton: "A practical action would be to impose an import duty on American lumber. I have already urged this, but was told by Mr. Fielding that there was strong opposition to such a duty in the Northwest. I learned the other day that a large bill at Quebec was being filled by Southern lumber. I would suggest that the meeting petition the government to impose a duty equal to that levied by the Americans on Canadian lumber."

THE OPPOSITION AGAIN HEARD.

Mr. A. H. Campbell, jr., seconded Mr. Charlton's amendment. In doing so he said: "I understood that this was a lumbermen's meeting, and I think we should look at the question from a lumberman's point of view. Statistics show that Canada does not supply sufficient lumber to the United States to enable us to dictate in the slightest degree as to how that country should arrange her tariff. We supply, including logs, about 3 1/2 per cent. of the total lumber trade of the United States—only a drop in the bucket. So far as the United States politicians are concerned, I feel satisfied they will look upon the restriction proposed by Ald Scott's resolution as the same as an export duty. There is no doubt but that the tariff has hit the lumbermen hard, but the only remedy proposed is an export duty on logs, and no one has shown that any benefit would result to lumbermen if this were done. Some of the speakers said that they could not manufacture lumber in this country under a duty of \$2 a thousand. How, then, could they expect to manufacture in the United States imposed a duty of \$4 or \$5, as they threaten to do in case of Canadian retaliation. Now we should consider what the loss would be if an export duty were imposed. We cannot manufacture for a market under a four or five dollar duty, and in the event of stringency, fire, etc., we could not even sell our logs to the United States. Look to the farmer for an example. When the McKinley bill was passed the farmers were shut out of the United States market. What did they do? They went to work to seek new markets, and have found them to-day. This is exactly what the lumbermen must do. We lumbermen on the Georgian Bay have to awaken to the fact that an earthquake like the McKinley bill may come at any time, and that the United States is not our market. We must find some more stable market for our lumber, but in the meantime why not keep our little trade with the United States? To do otherwise would be suicidal policy."

Mr. A. E. Dymont, of Thessalon, strongly opposed the original resolution. As a limit holder and manufacturer, his first impulse upon reading the Dingley bill was to retaliate. He felt satisfied the resolution, if acted upon, would cause an additional import duty. Because we take a flank movement to overcome the difficulty, they were not going to submit to it. For the sake of national honor, he hoped that no such action as proposed would be taken. The Americans had invested millions of dollars in Canada, many of them to their sorrow, and had paid two, yes, three prices for their limits. Now they proposed preventing these people from doing what they liked with their own property. No argument had been shown as to how the lumbermen would be benefitted by the resolution. He favored Mr. Charlton's amendment.

Mr. Edwards pronounced himself as an out-and-out free trader. With him it was a matter of principle. "If," said Mr. Edwards, "I were personally to suffer by it, I would still favor Americans manufacturing Canadian logs if they could supply the people of this country with cheaper lumber than Canadian mills. I am opposed to an export duty under any circumstances. The Canadian export duty on logs cannot do any good unless it is to remove the import duty on lumber. True, the forests are a great asset to each province, but much more timber has been destroyed by fire than ever was cut by the lumberman's axe. American manufacturers would had with delight a \$4 instead of a \$2 duty. Canada exports annually 700,000,000 feet of lumber to the United States, and the result of a higher duty would be the shutting down of Canadian mills, the ruination of the wholesale trade,

and disaster to the business of the whole country. Is it desirable that the lumber trade should cease? It certainly would as a result of the resolution, as in less than six months the British market would be overloaded and collapse. The import duty was not imposed as a blow at Canada; it was imposed because the industries there clamored for it. An export duty would not build up villages, but kill them. I live in a village of 3,000 people which is almost entirely dependent upon the lumber business, and it would be destroyed by an export duty. Instead of the two dollar duty being a detriment to Canada, it will be a benefit. We are cutting our forests altogether too fast. In the United States some white pine still exists, and just as long as it can be obtained it will be preferred. Let the Americans go ahead and exhaust their supply, and then we will come in and make money. In the Ottawa valley fewer logs will be taken out this winter than heretofore. I think we should be compelled to curtail our production. That is my position, and I would take the same stand in the House of Commons even if it were to defeat the government." Referring to the proposal for an export duty on pulpwood, he said the United States would take exactly the same action in this case as in the case of lumber, and the people who would be injured would be the farmers. He desired to see many pulp mills in Canada, but until they were built he was opposed to placing a duty on the material, which would circumscribe the supply and raise the price to the farmer.

Mr. Brennan followed. He did not believe the restriction would be an injustice to American holders of timber lands. Previous to 1892 there had been an export duty on logs, and it was removed by arrangement between the two governments. Now we were justified in putting on the duty, as the United States had taken the initiative and broken the agreement. If no action was taken, manufacturing would be diverted to Michigan. Were we not, therefore, in danger of losing our own citizens?

Here Mr. Beck jocularly suggested that the government compensate the Georgian Bay manufacturers for their loss and tax the Ottawa people a corresponding amount.

Mr. Lovering was pleased with the first resolution. The question was one of the most important that had ever come up in the province. He asked the sympathy of his Ottawa friends, who, he said, were in a favorable position to cater to the foreign market.

Mr. Edwards: "Not one-third of the timber will make deals for the British market."

MR. LOVERING SPEAKS.

Mr. Lovering, continuing, said he considered the Georgian Bay interests of more importance to the country than those of the Ottawa valley. He thought he could speak from a provincial standpoint. Look what the lumbering trade means to Owen Sound, Penetang, Collingwood, Midland, Victoria Harbor, Waubesa, Orillia, Peterboro', Gravenhurst, Huntsville, Burt's Falls, and dozens of other towns. Their interests were completely wrapped up in the lumber business. He believed if the government had taken action last summer, and said, "we will put on dollar for dollar," the United States duty, instead of being two dollars, would have been one dollar. If the Ontario government placed restrictions on the exportation of logs, they could go to Congress and offer something tangible, but if they did not, Congress would rightly think that they were only bluffing. He pointed out that the duty was on Canadian labor, and not on Canadian lumber. The United States were quite willing to admit Canadian timber, but if any labor is put upon it in the shape of manufacturing it into lumber, then it is subject to the duty. The tax is therefore not on the lumber, but on the labor. The wisest thing they could do was to protect the forests. Why, he asked, should Canadians strip their woods for the Michigan mills and the Canadian mills be allowed to stand there and rot? Nor, he said, will the Ottawa valley escape. Just as soon as the Americans have finished with the Georgian Bay, they will cross the divide, and then the Ottawa men will rue the day they opposed making restrictions.

Mr. Lovering, upon retiring, was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Charlton: "There has been much discussion apart from the motion before the meeting. I have said nothing for or against an export duty. My resolution merely affirms that it would be judicious to defer action until

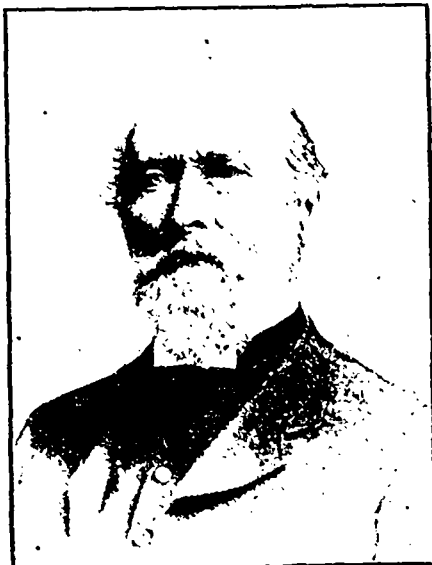
Congress assembles. The real opinion of Congress has never been obtained on this question. I may take this meeting so far into my confidence as to say that Messrs. Alliston and Aldrich, two members of the Committee of Congress, informed me privately that they did not sanction the duty on lumber, but that no objection had been made to it through fear of endangering the whole bill in which it was incorporated. It is a mistake to imperil our chances by passing the resolution before the meeting. If the proposal of Messrs. Scott and Bertram becomes law, Mr. Lovering will see only 500,000 feet of lumber cut in the Georgian Bay district within 18 months."

Mr. Lovering: "I would rather see it in 18 months than in five years, when the Americans would have taken away all our timber."

Mr. Newman, of Warton, urged the chairman to proceed with business as rapidly as possible, as several of those present desired an opportunity of voting on the question and had only a short time to remain.

Before taking the vote on the question, Messrs. Scott and Bertram, as mover and seconder of the resolution, were heard.

"Mr. Charlton has made a piteous appeal to defer action," said Ald. Scott, "but the appeal came from the other side of the line. His sentiments are not those of a true Canadian lumberman. He asks that we defer simply that we may ask the United States to take us into their pitiful consideration. The Michigan lumbermen had placed the whole question before Congress, and the result



MR. A. H. CAMPBELL, SR.,
President Ontario Association of Lumbermen.

was the \$2 tariff. If Congress could do nothing then, I see no reason why they should now. I believe that delay would be only prejudicial. The United States would think we were afraid, and every day we wait our case is prejudiced."

Mr. Scott said he felt aggrieved at the manner in which Mr. Charlton had treated himself and some others, and he thought he (Mr. Charlton) owed them an apology. He explained that at a conference of some of the Georgian Bay lumbermen at the Rossin house, Mr. Charlton admitted that we were entitled to free lumber for free logs, but if they could not get this they would concentrate their efforts to keeping the duty down to one dollar. They were all pledged to strict secrecy, but Mr. Charlton, in an interview with an Ottawa newspaper man, stated that Canadian lumbermen were willing to submit to a one dollar duty. This Mr. Scott characterized as a breach of trust, as nothing, he said, could have transpired between Saturday and Monday to convince Mr. Charlton that free lumber was an impossibility.

Mr. Charlton undertook to reply in a somewhat roundabout manner, reverting to the advantages which he claimed to have secured some years ago for the lumbermen of Canada.

The Chairman: "That is not answering the question. You must confine your remarks to the answer."

Mr. Charlton: "These points have a direct bearing upon the question, and I claim the right to so answer the question as to place myself properly before the meeting." Continuing, he said: "At the Rossin House I admitted that Canada was entitled to free lumber, but said that I

did not believe we could get it, and advised concentrating our efforts to secure the one dollar duty. At Ottawa I met some lumbermen and a reporter, and discussed the lumber question, giving it as my opinion that the one dollar duty would be generally accepted. The reporter took the liberty of publishing a private conversation."

Mr. Charlton referred to his efforts at Washington to obtain free lumber, but he was again reminded by the chair that this was away from the question, and retired with the remark that he wished the meeting to understand that he was not permitted to reply to the attack as he desired.

Mr. Scott continued the debate. With reference to the argument that had been used, that by imposing the restrictions they would be breaking faith with the American purchasers of claims, he referred to the fact that when the limits were purchased the question of an export duty was prominently before the country, and the purchasers were fully aware of the restrictions which might be adopted. He characterized Mr. Campbell's illustration with regard to wheat as inapplicable to the present case. The United States was not a market for wheat, and there was not the slightest analogy between the two cases.

Mr. Bertram, seconder of the motion, stated that Messrs. Edwards and Charlton asked them simply to do nothing. In place of going to Washington, we should legislate for ourselves. He cut logs in Michigan last year and is also cutting some this season, but as a Canadian he was prepared to stand the consequences of the resolution and allow the pine to stand in the woods, if need be. It was quite within the jurisdiction of the Ontario government to take the step asked, as in 1885 the government dues were raised from 75 cents to one dollar—a similar action. "Let us assert our manhood. We think we are right, and as Canadians and British subjects, let us give our opinions regardless of the United States," concluded Mr. Bertram.

This ended the discussion, and the chairman announced that the vote would be taken on Mr. Charlton's amendment. The result was 11 for and 50 against.

The original resolution submitted by Ald. Scott was then put and adopted, the vote being 48 for and 11 against. On motion of Ald. Scott, seconded by Dr. Spohn, a committee, composed of Messrs. Bertram, Rathbun, Waldie and Scott, was appointed to wait on the Ontario government and present the resolution.

ONTARIO LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Rathbun moved that steps be taken to form an Association of Lumbermen for Ontario.

Mr. J. B. Miller stated that such an association already existed.

"Has it not gone out of existence?" was asked.

Mr. Miller: "I think not; there are yet some funds in the treasury. Mr. A. H. Campbell, sr., is president, and myself secretary."

Mr. Newman inquired if the hardwood lumbermen were included in the association. He thought their interests should be guarded. They were now suffering from unfair treatment by the railway companies in the matter of freight rates.

Mr. Scott replied that they would become a section of the association in the future. He urged that the association be revived into renewed activity, and asked all present to become members.

Dr. Spohn moved, seconded by Mr. Charlton, that the Dominion government be requested to impose an import duty on lumber coming into Canada equal in amount to the United States import duty. This was carried by a vote of 35 for and 5 against.

Votes of thanks were then tendered the chairman, secretary and the Board of Trade, which brought the meeting to a close.

A Chicago lumber firm is said to have made a heroic effort to save \$6,000 duty on imported lumber on Saturday, July 24th. The firm had 1,750,000 feet on board of several steamers, and telephoned to Milwaukee to send out the tug Starke and bring the captains with their manifest to the city. Here a special train took the captains to Chicago, where the manifests were filed that night. The tariff law, however, went into effect on Friday night, and the trick therefore failed.



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

THE RECENT SALE OF TIMBER LIMITS.

In some respects the result of the sale of timber limits held by the Ontario government on the 18th ultimo came in the nature of a surprise. Much of the timber was located in gold-bearing districts, and the fear of destruction by fire, together with the agitation of miners that the property be opened for disposal under the Mines Act, influenced the government in their decision to place the limits on the market. The prices realized, when the extent and class of timber is considered, were, we believe, as great as was expected. The limits in the Rainy River district which were withdrawn consisted largely of local timber, and were not particularly valuable.

For one limit the sum of \$6,600 per mile was realized. At the government sale in 1887 the highest price paid per mile was \$6,350, but at the sale in 1892 the Gilmour Company, of Trenton, paid \$17,500 per mile for a limit. It is freely admitted, however, that this figure was beyond the commercial value of the timber, and left no margin of profit in manufacturing the same into lumber.

Before the limits were offered for competition the announcement was made that a condition of the sale would be that all the timber on the

limits must be manufactured in Canada—a provision which many thought would affect the result of the sale. There was also the United States duty of two dollars on lumber to be taken into consideration, rendering the probabilities of obtaining even fair prices extremely doubtful. But in the face of these adverse circumstances the lumbermen gathered in large numbers, and showed in no uncertain manner their undoubted faith in Canada and Canadian timber limits. It would seem that notwithstanding years of depression lumbermen have lost none of their courage, but are constantly on the look-out for investment.

THE LUMBER SITUATION DISCUSSED.

THE meeting of lumbermen held in Toronto a fortnight ago, a report of which is given elsewhere, was to a large extent representative of the Georgian Bay interests. The Ottawa Valley and other sections of the province were but poorly represented—a fact which lessened the importance of the meeting. It could scarcely be called a provincial gathering, although such was, we believe, the intention of the promoters. The chief question considered, that of requesting the Ontario government to restrict the manufacture of pine timber to the province, found many advocates, but was not without strong opposition. Able arguments, both pro and con, were presented.

The Georgian Bay lumbermen were almost unanimous in favor of the resolution for restriction. That the United States people should be given the preference over Canadians in Canada seemed to them most unfair. This point was well taken. The prosperity of the country demands that some action be taken to protect our forests, otherwise mills and villages will be wiped out of existence, and population transferred from Canada to the United States. It is said that many of the lumbermen could dispose of their logs at Michigan points at a figure that would bring better returns than if they were manufactured into lumber, but having the welfare of the country at heart, they prefer to cut only a limited amount each year, and thereby extend the supply of timber over a greater period of time.

It is worthy of note, and a point which should carry weight with the government, that, although the lumbermen on the shore of the Georgian Bay are in a most unfavorable position to cater to foreign trade, yet they pronounced themselves as willing to bear the consequences of an export duty on logs, following which would be an additional import duty on lumber shipped to the United States.

It is claimed by some that in a short time the price of lumber in the United States will advance to the amount of the duty, and that we will then be in as good a position as we were before the imposition of the duty. This may be true, but the manufacturer on the other side still has an advantage over the Canadian manufacturer of two dollars per thousand feet.

Mr. Edwards, as representing in a measure the Ottawa valley, strongly opposed the resolution. He is apparently willing to submit to any legislation which the United States Congress may exact. The Ottawa valley has of late years become less dependent upon the United States market, owing to the expansion of British trade. Not only are large quantities of deals shipped to Great Britain, but inch lumber of common grade

is now finding a market in that country. It would appear that Mr. Edwards' opposition is founded on the fear that the closing of the American market would result in the overstocking of the British market, attended by a collapse in prices.

The key-note of Mr. Charlton's deliberations was delay, in the hope of securing a re-consideration of the wood schedule of the bill when the United States Congress shall meet in December. The lumbermen of this country would probably not agree to anything less than free lumber for free logs, and it is scarcely reasonable to expect that this could be obtained under the present administration.

The proposal of Mr. Bertram contained in the resolution meets with general approval, as being likely to solve the question in a satisfactory manner. The Ontario Government reserves the right to make such regulations governing the cutting of timber as may be deemed advisable, and can, in good faith, take the step asked. The time has come when we must legislate for ourselves. For years we have been subject to the changes and uncertainties of the American tariff, and are to-day in no better position than ten years ago. Should an export duty be imposed by the Dominion government the immediate consequences would no doubt be keenly felt in some quarters—the value of timber limits would probably be depreciated; but in a very short time, as new markets were found, this and other drawbacks would pass away.

The apparent ignorance among the trade that a lumbermen's association existed in Ontario did not speak well for the organization. As pointed out by Mr. Beck, the lumbermen stand isolated, there is a lack of cohesion among the persons engaged in the manufacture of forest products. It is hoped that the decision of this meeting to revive the association into greater activity will not be the end of the matter, but that steps will be taken at once to make its influence felt.

There is abundance of work for an association of this kind to do. The finding of new markets is a matter which might profitably be dealt with. Much valuable information could be obtained and placed at the disposal of the trade. The subject of freight rates is another question for consideration. Efforts should be made to obtain lower rates to ocean ports, which would place lumbermen in a better position to cater to foreign markets. Nor should the hardwood lumber trade be forgotten; it is an important branch of the industry. Let the association take action at once to secure from the railway companies a rate on hardwoods as low as that given for pine. By dealing in a vigorous manner with these and other questions affecting the prosperity of the trade its usefulness will be demonstrated.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE space given to a report of the lumbermen's meeting accounts for the absence in this number of some of the regular departments. We believe, however, that all interested in any way in the manufacture of forest products will find a perusal of the report both interesting and instructive.

OWING to the failure of Messrs. McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, to dispose of their timber limits, they are said to have decided to operate

them again this winter. The outcome of the sale, although not entirely unexpected, is in striking contrast with the result of the Ontario government sale held one week later, at which competition was keen and fair prices realized. Particularly is this the case when the situation of the limits is considered. Those of McLachlin Bros. are on waters adjacent to the Ottawa river, and favorably located for catering to the British market, while the government limits, situated in the north-west part of the province, are to a greater extent dependent upon the United States market. To the forethought of the government in dividing the limits into small blocks is due, we think, the success of the sale.

THE development of mining properties in British Columbia and the Klondike is providing employment for a number of workmen, and consequently the country at large is certain to benefit. Of late years the number of workmen who sought employment in the lumber woods has been greatly beyond the demand, a condition which has to some extent regulated the price paid for labor. The wages of woodsmen last winter, particularly in Ontario, were lower than for many years past, and steps were taken to form a labor organization with the object of securing greater remuneration. What the situation will be this winter, in the face of the United States duty on lumber, it is difficult to say, but it would appear that there would be fewer persons dependent upon the lumber business for their livelihood. Late reports from the Ottawa district are to this effect. With the development of the vast farming and mineral resources of our western provinces, the congested condition of the labor market in Ontario promises to be relieved, and then, and only then, can workmen hope to secure a higher rate of wages.

FORESTRY IN ONTARIO.

THE second annual report issued by the present Clerk of Forestry, Mr. Thomas Southworth, sets forth the many advantages to be derived from systematic forestry in a very able manner. Owing to the appointment by the Ontario Government of a Royal Commission to report fully on the question of reforestation, and the fact that this commission is expected to present some practical scheme for the consideration of the Government, Mr. Southworth's report is not as comprehensive as would otherwise have been the case.

Attention is given to the question of forestry on the farm, and it is shown that by cultivating a crop of timber on a portion of the land, good financial results would shortly accrue. Again, thirty of the counties of the province have less than twenty-five per cent. of their total area under timber, and throughout the greater part of southern Ontario the percentage of forest has been reduced to far below that which should have been retained to ensure the perpetuation of these favorable conditions.

Competent judges of forest conditions in the United States, says Mr. Southworth, estimate that the supply of white pine in that country will not be adequate for their home consumption for many years to come at the present rate of cutting, while the fact that all or nearly all their white pine lands are held by private parties

renders any attempt at reforestation by the state on any large scale out of the question. When this period arrives, when the United States has no more pine to export, the price of this wood will be considerably enhanced, rendering scientific forestry practice in Ontario not only possible but profitable. In countries where the price of lumber is much higher than here, a very expensively managed forestry system returns a handsome profit over all expenses. The net revenue to the state from the forests of Prussia is about \$6,000,000 yearly, and this in spite of their limited area as compared with ours, and the expense of their forest administration, which reaches about \$8,000,000 per annum.

The white pine is our timber tree of commerce and has no successful rival in its particular field. At the same time it should not be lost sight of that we have in large quantities other woods of great and increasing value. Aside from the white and black spruces, to which reference is made elsewhere in this report, there is a growing demand for many of our hardwoods, and in any plan of future forestry operations these must also be considered. Until recently most of our export in hardwoods has gone to the United States, through whose merchants, doubtless, much of it ultimately reached Great Britain and Europe. It is a matter of congratulation that our direct trade with Britain is steadily increasing in hardwoods and manufactures of wood generally. Because of its nearness our timber exporters have heretofore been at greater efforts to cultivate the United States market, making little effort to ship to Britain anything except square or waney timber and deals, to be manufactured by the British saw millers. Were our mill men better acquainted with the needs of the British market there is no doubt a very profitable trade could be done there in lines we have not been exporting to that market at all. Already a trade in furniture and a few other lines is developing between Canada and Britain, and the Bureau of Forestry is in receipt of frequent inquiries from Britain regarding ash, maple, birch and manufactures of wood of various kinds. There is no doubt the United States market has been at times a profitable one for our lumbermen, but in view of the great uncertainty attending it in consequence of the fluctuations of their customs tariff it would seem to be a wise policy to devote more attention to secure an extension of trade with Britain, which, when secured, may be relied upon.

Considerable quantities of some of our hardwoods are now going to Britain from Ontario. The latest inquiry received by the Bureau in this respect was through the Imperial Institute, London, from the carriage makers of Great Britain, for ash used in carriages. The wood they have so far used is the European ash, not grown here, but our white ash of second growth provides a good substitute and the price offered for it will make it a very profitable wood to grow. A mixed growth of deciduous and evergreen trees is much less liable to danger from fires than a pure evergreen forest and in a scheme of reforestation this needs to be kept in view, more particularly since, as above pointed out, our deciduous trees are likely soon to have a value considerably in excess of the present one.

Aside from the advantages of the protection of

climate and water supply and the revenue to the province, there are other factors in this question of reforestation of the waste lands of the crown that are frequently overlooked. At our present rate of cutting, unless something is done in the way of restoring to a tree covered condition the non-tillable portion of the crown lands now lying waste, the lumber business and allied trades will become extinct for want of raw material. Just what this would mean to the people of the province is not generally understood. Besides the large mills cutting timber from crown lands there are over 1,500 other mills, large and small, in the province, employing a large number of men, furnishing the farmers with a local supply of lumber and affording a market for their mature and, sometimes it is to be feared, immature timber.

The volume of trade dependent on the products of the forest in this country is very large. Most of the industries are to some extent dependent upon the forest and its products, while many of them derive nearly the whole of their raw material from this source. According to the last Dominion census industries dependent directly upon the forest, exclusive of logging and the wood pulp industries, beside some minor industries, such as picture-frame making, had a capital invested in land, machinery and buildings of \$18,073,000, employed 39,500 people directly, with a wage roll of \$11,810,000, and a yearly output of the value of \$45,643,471. Besides the people directly employed in these industries a very large number are engaged in the woods, hauling freight, and in other ways derive their living wholly or in part from forest industries.

It is true many of these mills subsist upon the supplies drawn from the farmers' wood lots and are not dependent on the crown lands, but the unwise policy of farmers in clearing their farms of all or nearly all the timber upon them is likely to close many of them. Many saw mill men in correspondence with the Bureau of Forestry complain of their inability to get a sufficient quantity of logs from farmers to keep their mills running, and desire new locations where an adequate supply can be obtained. If the farmers worked their wood lots properly, and planted up some of their waste and poor pasture land to trees, the present supply of timber from this source would be constant. The decadence of this industry because of the want of timber would be a calamity to this country, and it is the duty of government so far as possible to prevent it. The investigation of forest conditions in Ontario, and also by the forestry departments in various states of the Union, has established the fact that it is quite possible here, as in Europe, to secure successive crops of our most valuable timber trees. It is satisfactory to note that when this fact was brought to the attention of the government measures were taken to ascertain how these crops could best be provided for.

Messrs. W. Brodie and A. Kirkwood have contributed papers to the report on "Entomology" and "The Manufacture of Wood Charcoal" respectively.

Mr. Geo. Webster, of Creemore, has decided to purchase Beatty's old mill site at Parry Sound and erect thereon a mill next fall.

MICHIGAN LETTER.

[Regular Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

MICHIGAN lumbermen who have had their faces turned towards Washington for the past six months, in the hope of keeping the lumber duty down to one dollar, are now anxiously watching the movements of the Canadian governments. There is fear evinced that the export of logs may be prohibited either by a duty or by some measure adopted by the Ontario legislature. A Bay City lumberman, now operating in Canada, says that he feels sure that Canada will put an export duty on logs, although he does not wish to be quoted. Other owners of standing timber say they will not operate in the woods this winter as they had intended to, but will wait until a more opportune time. They say their stumpage will not decrease in value, but on the contrary will increase, as the pine in the United States is depleted. One limit holder says he can afford to hold his pine ten or fifteen years, and feel certain that the import duty will then have been removed by the United States.

The anticipation that the lumber business would revive in Michigan as soon as the Dingley bill became law has not yet received any assurance. This is probably due to the heavy stock of Canadian lumber shipped in previous to the passing of the bill.

From a number of operators it is learned that they will take things easy during the coming winter. The cut of logs in Michigan and the Georgian Bay district will not be heavy, as there is no desire to add to the present accumulated stock of lumber.

The Central Lumber Co., of Saginaw, received a raft of logs lately which contained 5,000,000 feet.

Col. A. T. Bliss' Carrollton mill is closed down for the present. It will probably resume later in the season.

SAGINAW, Mich., August 21, 1897.

OTTAWA LETTER.

[Regular Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.]

OPPOSED TO RETALIATION.

Most of the lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley feel very strongly with regard to the action taken at the meeting in Toronto in respect to restricting the exports of saw logs. They argue that it will incur the same penalty as an export duty. The views of Messrs. Edwards and Crannell have already appeared in the daily press, and are said to be backed up by Mr. J. R. Booth and other large lumbermen. The end desired is to secure free lumber, and this will be accomplished much sooner, they think, by Canada taking no retaliatory action. It is expected to be brought about in this manner: The price of lumber in the United States has already advanced about 50 cents per thousand feet, and indications point to a further rise. This the consumer of lumber will attribute to the import duty, and a general demand will be made to have the duty repealed. There are some, however, who believe that this result will not occur.

WAGES OF WOODSMEN.

The outlook for workmen dependent upon the lumber industry is anything but bright. J. R. Booth will operate in the woods this winter on much the same scale as last year, but all the other firms will likely curtail operations. The following is a comparative statement of last year's and this season's wages per month:

	1896	1897
Head log cutters.....	\$20	\$17
Second log cutters.....	\$19	\$16
Teamsters.....	\$20	\$16
General hands.....	\$15 to \$18	\$12 to \$15
Road cutters.....	\$14 to \$16	\$10 to \$12

Besides the reduction in wages, only about half as many hands will be employed as last year.

PRESENTATION TO EX-CONSUL.

Hon. John B. Riley, ex-Consul for the United States at Ottawa, took his departure early in August for his home in Plattsburg. As an indication of friendship, prominent citizens assembled at the Rossin House on the evening of the 6th inst., and presented Mr. and Mrs. Riley with a magnificent cabinet of sterling silver table-ware. As a special present Mr. Riley received a gold-headed cane, and Mrs. Riley a superb three-stoned diamond ring. None regret the removal of Mr. Riley from Ottawa more than the lumbermen, who appreciate the courtesy with which he discharged the duties of his office.

MCLACHLIN BROS.' SALE.

There were a number of lumbermen present at the Russell House on the 10th inst., when the extensive limits of McLachlin Bros. were offered for sale. Among them were noticed Messrs. Alex. Barnett, Braeside; John Gillies, Braeside; Alex. Fraser, Ottawa; William Mohr, Fitzroy; Andrew McCormick, Ottawa; Thomas Carpenter, Arnprior; Jas. Carswell, Renfrew; R. A. Graham, Pembroke; Joseph Gaudette, Arnprior; Joseph McKinnon, Whitney; Charles McDougall and Alex. McDougall, Arnprior; Patrick McGuire, Bradenell, and others. The first parcel offered was 573 1/2 square miles on the North Kippewa and Lake Expause, which reached \$425, but was withdrawn. No satisfactory bid for the other parcels were received, and consequently the sale was cancelled. The owners will again operate the limits this winter.

BITS OF LUMBER.

Fire in J. R. Booth's Opemicon limits recently resulted in slight damage.

The Ottawa Lumber Company are making great improvements in their mill at Calumet, including electric lights.

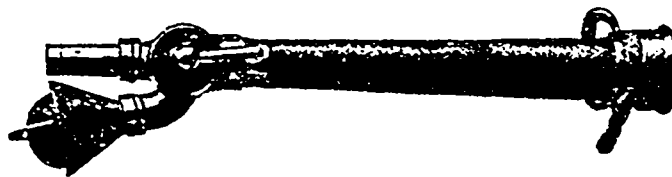
The proposal of the Ontario government that only Canadian workmen be employed in the lumber woods caused no anxiety among the lumbermen of the Ottawa valley. The men who work in the woods in this district are almost solely Canadians, and if the law should be passed, it would cause no change of arrangements by the lumbermen.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20, 1897.

THE BALL NOZZLE.

WITH the exception of a practical and powerful spray which will drive smoke, cover a large area quickly, and quench the flame, the present equipment of fire departments would seem well nigh perfect. The ball nozzle furnishes such a spray, and so becomes, perhaps, the most important part of fire fighting apparatus.

The ball nozzle permits the flow of the same quantity of water from the hose as a straight nozzle without producing back pressure on the hose. A single man with one hand can manage it when it takes two or more men to manage a straight stream. It enables firemen to enter buildings in the face of flame and smoke, and to go with impunity to any part of a burning structure, fighting the fire at close range, covering the area quickly and effectively. In many cases the heavy straight stream does as much damage as the fire. The ball nozzle obviates this. Firemen arriving with the ball nozzle before the structure commences to fall can enter the building, pursue the course of the fire and



BALL FIRE NOZZLE.

master it, rescuing the people and saving property, and there are few cases when our gallant firemen are not on hand promptly and before fires have reached their most destructive stage.

The value of the ball nozzle for wetting property adjoining the burning building must be apparent to all. It is safe to say that it will accomplish as much as a half-dozen straight streams, and do so without material damage to buildings.

The ball nozzle is just as effective for chemical apparatus, probably more so, as it enables fire-

men to cover area quickly with less exhaust of fluid.

When hotels and large buildings are equipped with the ball nozzle those inside can get out those outside can enter burning structures. There being no back pressure, the ball nozzle may be easily managed by a woman or child of ordinary strength.

This apparatus is now in use by the government of Canada, Ontario and Manitoba, Canadian Pacific Railway, Intercolonial Rail-



Montreal Street Railway, Bank of Montreal, Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., E. B. Edwards Co., and other large corporations. The Ball Nozzle Co., Limited, of Toronto, are the sole Canadian manufacturers.

A SIMPLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

HAND grenades, the simplest form of fire extinguishers, can be made at home cheaply and easily. And it is well to have at hand a simple contrivance for extinguishing a small fire at its start.

Take 20 lbs. of common salt and 10 pounds of sal ammoniac (nitrate of ammonia, to be had of any druggist), and dissolve in seven gallons of water. Procure quart bottles of thin glass, such as are ordinarily used by druggists, and fill with this, corking tightly and sealing to prevent evaporation.

In case of fire throw so as to break in or near the flame. If the fire is in such a place as to prevent the bottle from breaking, as in wool or cotton, knock off the neck and scatter the contents. The breaking of the bottle liberates a certain amount of gas, and the heat of the fire generates more, thus working its own destruction. -Scientific American.

Mrs. McLachlin, mother of Messrs. H. F. and Charles McLachlin, lumbermen, of Arnprior, Ont., died at that place on the 10th of August.

RETAILER

AND Wood-Worker

be over-run and the carriage moved at will, at any speed, in either direction, by simply moving a little lever which controls the current supplied to the motor. A log can be "fired" at the saw with this rig as spitefully as with the "gun barrel" steam feed so much prized by some sawyers, and the speed can be regulated in a much more positive manner without having any steam pipes to freeze up, burst, or get broken through accident. James F. Hobart, M. E., in *The Wood-Worker*.

THE RETAIL DEALER A NECESSITY.

Mr. D. E. Sprague, of the Winnipeg saw mills, in speaking with a representative of *The Commercial* about the price of lumber, pointed out that the consumer gets lumber at a price nearer the first cost than is the case with almost any other class of goods. In the lumber trade in the Northwest there are no jobbers. The lumber goes direct from the manufacturer to the country retailer, and the latter sells to the consumer. In most other classes of goods there is, first the manufacturer, second the commission or manufacturer's agent, third the jobber, and fourth the retailer. As the margin of profit to both the manufacturer and retail dealer is very moderate, the consumer gets his lumber supplies at as close to first cost as it is possible to secure it. The retailer is almost as much of a necessity in the trade as the manufacturer, as it would be practically impossible to distribute lumber direct from the mills to the consumer and meet all the requirements of the consumer for small lots of lumber. The mills might maintain agents and carry stocks at country points, but there would be no advantage in this, as they would have the same, or a greater, expense as a retail dealer, whereas a retail dealer who would be looking after his own business could do it to better advantage than the mills could do it through an agent.

DECISION AFFECTING PLANED LUMBER.

The first decision affecting lumber under the new tariff, says the *Lumber Trades Journal*, was promulgated the first of the month at Washington by Assistant Secretary Howell, of the Treasury Department. He holds that the section of the act which permits the products of the forests of Maine, on the St. John's river, owned by American citizens, and sawed and hewed in New Brunswick by citizens of the United States, to be admitted free, forbids the free admission of lumber which has been planed or improved in any way beyond "sawed and hewed." The phrase "the same being otherwise manufactured" is held to prevent the free entry of planed lumber.

A mutual insurance company says it has cancelled more risks during the last two years because mill and factory owners neglected to keep their mills clean and supplied with barrels and buckets on each floor, than for all other causes combined. Experience has proved beyond doubt that many fires are due directly to dirt and rubbish that is permitted to accumulate about the mill; also that a large per centum of these fires would be extinguished in their incipiency were the simplest of all apparatus for extinguishing fires at hand. Not only should the large barrels be kept filled with salt water, but they, as well as the buckets, should have "For Fire Only" painted on them with bright red paint.

a number of disparaging remarks concerning friction pulleys, but it makes all the difference in the world how friction pulleys are used. There are good ones of the rim-friction kind, so called to distinguish them from those making fast to the hub and known as hub friction pulleys, which I like best to avoid. The fast-running friction has much less work to do than the slow-moving friction pulley, which is perhaps put in one of the main lines and has to drive a lot of machines and the whole of the shafting, and run at a low speed at that. It is to drive, I say, but I might better say that a friction thus mounted drives all it can and lets the rest slip, hence we condemn it when it is actually doing its very best; but, mounted on a fast-running shaft and driving only a single machine, the friction pulley will give excellent service.

A single machine can be started at will, and stopped when the work is done or any changes are to be made, without wasting any power in loose pulleys and their accompaniments. There is one thing in regard to a motor with each large machine: Although there is a certain speed at which each motor will work economically, in case of need a machine can be run slow or fast at will by simply moving the handle of the starting rheostat. This is an advantage which will be greatly appreciated when electric power has become common.

I have in mind a shop where the old line-shafting was all taken out and a number of motors put in. One two-inch shaft, run at about 1,000 revolutions per minute, drove a small band saw, three bench saws, a shaper and a pony planer. All these machines were belted from shaft, which ran across the room overhead, and the machines were arranged in a row nearly underneath the shaft. The motor which drove the shaft was attached immediately to the end thereof, being coupled direct through some sort of flexible coupling which permitted the shaft to get out of line without affecting the armature shaft.

Aside from driving machinery, there are many places where electricity can do good work. In the engine room, contacts can be arranged so as to ring a bell when the engine gets below a certain speed through an overload, and to ring another and different-toned bell when the speed gets too high through the breaking of a governor belt. In the saw mill electricity will make the best feed you ever saw. It will discount the steam feed and not half try. Instead of the long and costly "gun barrel" cylinder, with piston attached direct to the carriage, just put in a small motor at any convenient place around the mill, and gear the motor to a sort of gypsy head around which a steel cable passes to the log carriage. By running the motor, the cable will

EFFICIENCY IN WOOD-WORKING CONCERNS.

The average wood-working shop run by an engine of 100 horse power, how many horse power do you suppose is consumed in driving the engine and belts, and is lost between the engine and the machines? There is a good deal of power, and in shops where the shafting runs freely, it is safe to say that over 60 per cent of the power developed by the engine is lost above stated. It has been determined by good authority that every time a certain amount of power is transmitted through a shaft, about 10 per cent. of the power is absorbed by the shaft. This seems like a good deal of power, but it is for good shafting, well hung and running easy. What then must the loss be when the shafting is out of line?

Electric dynamos and motors have been brought to such a height of perfection that the generator (as the dynamo is called) loses only about six per cent. of the power delivered to it, in changing that form of power into electrical energy. The motor is equally efficient, and allows for a loss of one per cent. in the conducting wires, there is a total loss of 9 to 12 per cent. between engine and machine, instead of the 50 or 60 per cent. loss where shafting is inefficient.

That it is better and cheaper to carry power from the engine by wire than by shaft, is about generally acknowledged by the best engineers in the world, and many plants are thus being and have been fitted, to the great benefit of the owners. The price of dynamos and motors is quite high, and the question naturally comes up how much will pay to spend money for this machinery; is it better to put a separate motor to each machine, no matter how small it may be, or shall the machines be divided into groups, with a separate motor to each group?

It all depends upon the kinds of machines, the amount of power used by each, and the nearness together they can be located. The log saws could each have a motor of its own, likewise the surfacing machines and all other tools consuming a large amount of power, but when it comes to small machines, they can be profitably run several in a bunch, provided a lot of countershafts are not needed. A number of bench saws, for example, may be driven from the same shaft, but no tight and loose pulleys will be allowed, and no counters for getting up the necessary speed can be used, as they all consume power, and that is what we are saving by electrical transmission.

Put up a single shaft. It can be a pretty small shaft, for it can run at about one-fourth the speed of the machines or thereabouts, and the machines started and stopped by friction pulleys on the fast-running shaft. There will be

McLEAN & SON'S MILL AT WINGHAM.

The firm of McLean & Son, of Wingham, Ont., whose mill we illustrate on this page, is composed of Messrs. L. and J. A. McLean. They have long been engaged in the lumber trade, and are well known throughout western Ontario, having been proprietors of several different mills. They purchased the present mill property in 1882, and have since done a progressive business, under the management of Mr. J. A. McLean.

Modern machinery has been added to facilitate the handling of the lumber—also stave and heading machinery and shingle machines. A cooperage shop also forms a part of the establishment. Commodious yards and sheds afford ample storage capacity, while the G. T. R. provides means of shipping. The power for the mill is supplied by a 60 h. p. boiler and a 45 h. p. engine. The cut in the sawmill this season had, early in August, reached 1,800,000 feet.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. B. Klock, of Klock's Mills, Ont., has returned from a visit to Great Britain.

Mr. William Gillies, of the lumber firm of Gillies Bros.,



McLEAN & SON'S MILL AT WINGHAM, ONT.

Braeside, Ont., has spent some months in British Columbia, where he is interested in mining claims.

Mr. E. Van Senden, of Emden, North Germany, was a visitor in Toronto a fortnight ago. Mr. Van Senden is the son of an extensive lumberman in Germany, and is making a tour through Canada to learn something of its forest wealth.

Mr. E. E. Sheppard, Canadian Commissioner to South America, Central America and Mexico, has presented his report on the possibilities of trade with Mexico, in which he states that Canadian lumber can find a market there. Mr. Sheppard is now visiting South and Central America.

Simply drying lumber is not the same thing as seasoning it. Lumber can be dried in a few days in a dry-kiln, but that does not season it. There would be trouble in working mahogany if it went as directly from the green tree into the finished parlor set as does much of our native wood. But little mahogany reaches the factory until it is from eighteen months to three years old. The great fault with all our users of native woods is that they are simply dried and not seasoned. Seasoning is not necessarily drying. If lumber is seasoned, the drying of it is an easy matter. Herein lies the mistake of many finishers of hardwoods.

THE NEWS.

—Mr. James Richards is completing the erection of a new saw mill at Kinlough, Ont.

—New machinery has been placed in John Dewar & Sons' mill at St. George, N. B.

—H. & F. Swim, Doaktown, N.B., whose mill was burned, purpose building a larger one.

—The Robson Saw Mill Company's business at Robson, B.C., is advertised for sale by auction.

—A. & P. White's saw mill at Pembroke, Ont., suffered damage by fire last month to the extent of \$500.

—An up-river lumberman, according to the Fredericton Gleaner, will probably erect a large rotary saw mill near that city.

—The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company intend placing a rotary mill on the wharf they are now building at Chatham, N.B.

—Jas. Young, saw mill proprietor, of Auburn, Ont., is building a planing mill in connection with his saw mill, and is also erecting a new boiler house.

—The Ontario government is taking steps to improve several watercourses. The outlet to Cobbs, Fairy and Mary's Lakes have already received attention.

—A large piece of timber has arrived at Ottawa, consigned to Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. The plank is a Douglas fir from British Columbia, and is three inches thick, fifty inches wide and sixteen feet long. It is a clear piece of timber, without knots or cracks.

—Mr. Joseph Belanger, of Gracefield, has been appointed government fire ranger, and assigned to duty on the Eagle branch of W. C. Edwards & Co.'s timber limits.

—Mr. Thomas Atkinson, the veteran lumber manufacturer, is anxious to dispose of his mill property at Mortimer, N.B., on the I.C.R., one and a half miles from Harcourt Station.

—The Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, have just completed the balance of the saw mill machinery for the Montague Paper Co., Lake Megantic, who expect to start their new mills at once.

—The Nova Scotia Lumber Company are building a new mill at Sherbrooke, N. S., to replace the one recently burned. It will cost in the vicinity of \$20,000 and will be completed early in October.

—The Ontario government is said to have issued circulars with the object of learning the views of lumbermen regarding the advisability of passing a regulation compelling all timber cut on Crown lands to be manufactured in the province.

—William Young, of Warton, chartered the steamer Swallow to take 250,000 feet of lumber to Detroit, hoping to get the same delivered before the tariff bill became law. In this he was unsuccessful, and the payment of \$500 duty followed.

—Wm. W. Stewart, Lucknow, Ont., is erecting a new planing mill on the site of the building burned in June last. The new mill will be two stories, 56x70 ft., and will be thoroughly equipped with modern wood-working machinery, and a new 80 h.p. Bell engine from the Bell Engine Works, Hensall.

—Messrs. R. & J. Brown, of Starrat, Ont., who are the owners of a twelve hundred acre timber limit skirting the shores of Beaver Lake, are erecting a saw and shingle mill on this lake, six and a half miles from White Hall station. Power will be furnished by a new Abell 60 h.p. boiler and a 35 h.p. engine.

—The Bank of Toronto and McArthur Bros., lumber merchants, have entered an action at Osgoode Hall to obtain an injunction restraining Wm. Irwin & Co., of Peterboro', from cutting timber or otherwise disposing of

timber on a limit in Algoma, claimed to be the property of the applicants under a mortgage.

—The Acton Free Press says that W. Douglas and J. McArthur recently pulled what they consider a magnificent pine stump. It measured seven feet in diameter, twenty-seven feet from tip to tip of the roots, and the roots were seven and a half feet into the ground.

—Some American operators who own limits in Canada are in a peculiar position. One firm has given a contract to a Canadian firm to take out twenty-five million feet of logs, and in case an export duty of \$3 should be imposed by the Dominion government, they will have to pay \$75,000 or have the lumber sawn in Canada.

CASUALTIES.

—Homere Desharnais, of Sherbrooke, was peeling wood near Bulwer, Que., when the top of a dead tree was blown down upon him, killing him instantly.

—A shantyman named Louis Plante, while working a Cashman's lumber camps near Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was killed by a falling tree. His home was at Casselman.

—A serious accident occurred in Montgomery's saw mill at Dalhousie, N. B. An employee named Andrew Smith was crushed between a rotary carriage and a post, breaking three ribs, which pierced his lung, causing extensive hemorrhage.

—James Riddle, of Thornbury, Ont., was killed in a saw mill at Byng Inlet. He was working on a loaded car on the tramway, which had run off the track, and as it thus engaged slipped off the wet planks and fell a distance of twenty feet, striking his head against a log and fracturing the skull. He rolled into the water, and the body was recovered three-quarters of an hour later.

SAW THE LOGS IN CANADA.

Under the above heading, Mr. John Waldie, of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, writes as follows in the Toronto World:

In a recent editorial article in the Globe, reference was made to a proposal under consideration of the Ontario government, to limit the employment of labor on Crown lands to Canadians only; that is, lumbermen cutting under license were to employ only Canadians.

While there would be no general objections from lumbermen, it appears to those familiar with that class of work that the words of a late statesman fit the case exactly, viz., "There's nothing to it."

During a boom in the lumber trade three or four years ago several American lumber companies brought in men and their outfits, but when the business became normal those concerns collapsed, and to-day, owing to dulness of trade, there are not three Americans in every hundred men working in the woods of Ontario, and if we take Ontario and Quebec together, there is not even that percentage; therefore, it amounts to an empty proposal.

Then, such an order should not emanate from a provincial government, while our Dominion government is sending out agents to foreign countries inviting immigration, even from the United States. The only benefit the Ontario government can confer upon the workmen of its province is to insist that the logs taken from the Crown lands (the people's property) shall be hewn or sawn in the province. The labor to do this will give ten times the employment that is incident to cutting down a tree and drawing it to the nearest stream.

I notice that John Charlton, M.P., admits the right of the Ontario government to do this, but presents very forcibly the feelings of the Michigan mill men and threatens a dire punishment from Washington to Canada should the people of Ontario demand that their government stand up for provincial rights.

The people of Ontario have for years supported a government who claimed to be defenders of provincial rights against those in authority in Ottawa, who sought to interfere with our timber, minerals, etc. Now, are the people of Ontario going to submit to dictation from Michigan or Washington, even though it be presented ever so favorably by those interested in United States industries? Has not Ontario a right to her own estates? Does not every state in the Union decide who shall hold property in the state? Has not the United States government denied its responsibility for the acts of the separate states?

If the government of Ontario adopts the proposition of Mr. Bertram, with such additions as they deem necessary, no wrong will be done to American citizens within or without our borders. They will only be making such regulations and laws as they deem for the best interest of the people, and such as will promote our welfare.

The law or regulation will apply to Americans and Canadians alike.

I further contend that where a settler is to follow the lumberman, the Canadian process of cutting is preferable to the American. And even though the government receipts for timber dues were less for a few years, the country would be benefitted in the end theory.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

GOOD LOCATION FOR A PULP MILL.

WHITNEY, ONT., Aug. 16th, 1897.

Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN

DEAR SIR:—While the excitement in the Klondyke and Kootenay districts is attracting the attention of Canadian capitalists, would you permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to place before the readers of THE LUMBERMAN an industry (and a growing one) where safe investment can be made, with large profits in return. I refer to the sulphite pulp industry. There is no doubt that in the very recent hundreds of thousands of dollars, and I may go further and say millions, have been spent experimenting on the manufacture of sulphite pulp, and, indeed, some are experimenting still who have not an up-to-date mill; but with well-directed mechanical experience it has been shown that a 30 ton sulphite mill can be erected complete for \$130,000, equipped with Canadian machinery.

To manufacture a ton of sulphite pulp costs \$22; this is for first-class fibre. The selling price in England at present is \$50 per ton, and the freight to British ports about \$5 per ton. Therefore, after making a liberal allowance for losses, &c., the profits should be large enough to satisfy the most exacting investor.

During last summer I was engaged by some companies examining some probable sites for pulp mills, and reported on some others. There is one in my opinion that cannot be excelled on the continent of America. It is located at Sheet Harbor, N. S., and was recently purchased by the Hon. A. R. Dickey, the late Minister of Justice in the Conservative government, who resides at Amherst. Sheet Harbor is situated 70 miles from Halifax, on the Atlantic coast.

It was on the 3rd of February last that I visited Sheet Harbor, at the request of the honorable gentleman, to inspect and make a report on the sulphite pulp mill and property which he had lately purchased. The pulp mill originally cost \$110,000. After thoroughly inspecting the mill, I found that to increase the capacity of the mill from 5 tons to 20 tons, so as to put it on a paying basis, would cost \$60,000, and would require some new and up-to-date machinery, as well as some other slight alterations. I estimated it would require four months' time to make the necessary alterations, and then the mill would make a clear profit of \$80,000 per annum. Mr. Dickey ab-

personally owns 45,000 acres of the best spruce lands in Nova Scotia, which is adjacent to the mill, and also has a controlling interest in 43,000 acres more on the West river. There are fully 1,500 h.p., water power, on both the East and West rivers at Sheet Harbor, and when you stand and watch the beautiful West river flowing over ledges of rock from a height of 65 feet, until it flows under the bridge at Sheet Harbor and into the sea, and where harbor dues are very low and navigation open all the year round, and where the lowest possible freight rates to the United Kingdom can be obtained, I think that all will agree with me that sulphite pulp can be manufactured on this property at the lowest possible cost. I would advise any capitalist who has money to invest to communicate with the Hon. A. R. Dickey in reference to this valuable property.

Thanking you for the space in your columns.

Yours truly,

THOMAS R. ALLISON.

TESTIMONIAL TO CANADIAN PULP.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Wochenblatt fur Papierfabrikation that he has received from an English paper-maker samples of Canadian mechanical pulp in rolls, and that he finds the quality excellent. The price, he states, is £50 per ton in London, Manchester, etc., and is readily paid. He had the samples thoroughly tested microscopically, and found only a very small proportion of soft yellowish splinters.

Under the microscope a large number of long and thoroughly isolated cells and cell pieces were visible, similar to pine cells in length and thickness. These long cells were embedded in about an equal proportion of fine broken up cells; at first the pulp had the appearance of cellulose. Micro-photos of the Canadian and fine-ground German pulp showed very distinctly that in the latter there were a great many broken cells, splinters and shive, while the Canadian was all long, properly isolated fibres, with soft cloudy dissolved cell fragments. Apart from this examination, he says the good quality of the Canadian pulp is proved by its reputation in England, and the higher price (10 to 14 per cent.) paid for it, although lately its superiority was very much doubted.

He says he does not know whether to attribute it to the hot grinding process without refining, or to a better raw material.

PULP NOTES.

During one month this summer 25,000 tons of pulp were shipped from Montreal to the British market.

It is probable that the Nova Scotia Lumber Co., of Amherst, N.S., will erect a pulp mill in the near future.

Messrs. Mooney, of St. John, N.B., have purchased property at Mispec, where they will probably erect a pulp mill.

The Montague Mills Company, of Megantic, Que., have resumed operations. Their output is for the European market.

A large deputation of pulp manufacturers has requested the Quebec government to reduce the stumpage dues from 40 to 25 cents.

The ground pulp market in Germany is stiffening considerably, as the demand for pulp is on the increase, but, on the other hand, complaints continue that raw wood is getting dearer.

The Royal Paper Mills Company have purchased the saw mill belonging to Mr. Arkley of Sherbrooke, situated at Dudswell. It is the intention of the company to have the mills moved to East Angus, Que.

The Acadia Pulp & Paper Co., of Halifax, N. S., have placed an order with the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., for six 72" wet presses, six 10-plate screens and two centrifugal pumps, for the extension of their mills at Milton, N. S.

The Jenckes Machine Company have just shipped the complete screen and pressing machinery for the pulp company at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., consisting of four 72" set presses, with four 10-plate screens. They furnish the wood barkers for the same mill.

An English exchange remarks: "If the Scandinavian pulp makers continue their suicidal policy of pushing up prices, we have got Canada and Newfoundland to tap for our supplies, and would not be long in getting at them. We are sure of one thing; if Scandinavian prices don't come down, more makers than Albert Reed will arrange for Canadian mills." As to this the New York Paper Mill says: "The significance of these remarks in an English journal is seen when it is remembered that it is only three or four years ago that the first consignment of Canadian pulp reached England, and it was hard work to find purchasers for it."

Pulp Wood, of London, Eng., says: "Mr. W. P. Douglas, a director of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Co., of Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, is at present in this country looking after the interests of his firm. Mr. Stuart and Mr. Lee, of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co., of Chatham, New Brunswick, left Liverpool on the 20th inst., on their return voyage, after a lengthy stay in this country, and Mr. A. G. Jones, of Halifax, representing the Acadia Pulp and Paper Co., also returned recently to Canada after arranging for the disposal of his company's product. It will be seen that the Canadians are leaving no stone unturned to make a market in this country."

MANUFACTURERS

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

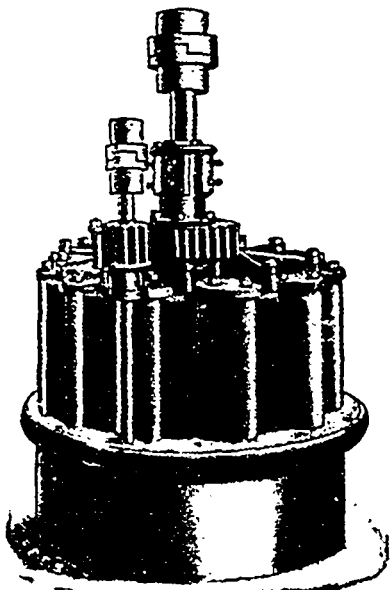
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Toronto

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WRITE FOR ESTIMATES.

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For Pulp Mills

The Jenckes Machine Co.

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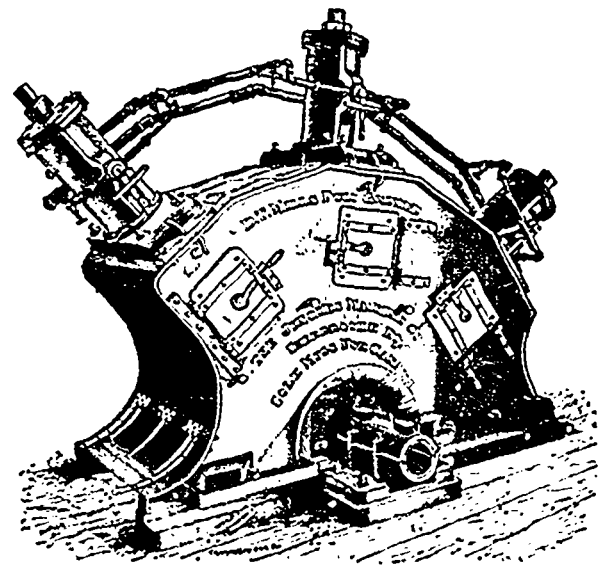
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Builders of...

WET PRESSES - SCREENS

... AND ...

GENERAL PULP MILL MACHINERY



ONTARIO FORESTRY COMMISSION.

THE Ontario Forestry Commission lately returned from a tour in the Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing districts. Regarding the trip, Mr. Southworth stated to a Globe reporter that they visited some timber lands in the neighborhood of Whitefish, going down the Vermillion river through Louise township, where there is much cut over and burned over country. They visited also the country around Thessalon, in which there is quite an old and large settlement in the midst of a considerable territory not adapted for agriculture. From there a general inspection of the north shore of the Georgian Bay was made, a closer investigation being undertaken in the vicinity of Collins' Inlet. The forest here is described as very interesting, showing pine in block—from seedlings one or two years old—growing underneath a dense crop of poplar, birch, etc., through the stage where the pine was overtaking the poplar and struggling to get above it. This land is all under license and makes an ideal timber estate, being cut up everywhere by floatable streams. Thanks to the present fire-ranging system, this section has been well protected and escaped any serious fire for some years past.

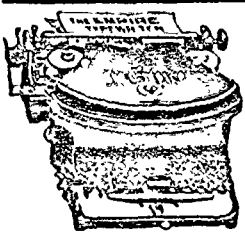
THE VICTORIAN ERA EXPOSITION.

THE approach of the opening day of the Victorian Era Exposition, which commences this year on August 30 and lasts till Sept 11, is deserving of more than passing attention. By no other feature of its civic life is the city more widely and favorably known than by this annually recurring exhibition of the products, the resources, the capabilities of our country and people. It is popularly known as Canada's Greatest Fair, and the title does not belie its scope and comprehensiveness. The little affair which started with local aims assumed provincial proportions and then continued to spread until it is now entitled to be looked upon as a Dominion affair. Especially so is it the case with this exhibition, which in the value and number of its exhibits, the attractiveness and scale of its many entertaining features, far surpasses any preceding exposition. Take only one feature, the Jubilee parade, a replica of the scene which took place in London. Everything will be exactly the same as in London on June 22. The escort of colonial and British troops, the Indian Princes, the Princes and Princesses of the royal family, Queen Victoria, her carriage, state trumpeters—everything will be an exact reproduction of the

London pageant. An idea of the scale to which this feature will be presented can be gathered from the fact that the frame work structure of St. Paul's Cathedral and Buckingham Palace is over 650 feet in length and up to 80 feet in height. Take again the table of historical events during her majesty's reign they cover hundreds of feet in area. These features are more than entertaining, they are educational. They enable Canadians to grasp the immense size of the British Empire, and the great variety of races bound together by the ties of loyalty to the one institution. They give a vivid idea of the might and pomp of the empire and well illustrate the meaning of the phrase, "Hands across the Sea," words which in this Jubilee year possess so much significance to the people of the Anglo-Saxon race. Added to these the great variety of the objects displayed from the minerals of British Columbia to those of Nova Scotia, from the products of the west to those of the east. Visited in a proper spirit the fair is more than an exhibition, it is a source of instruction, for there one can see and appreciate in a short time the great extent, value and variety of Canada's resources.

JOHN SCULLY & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878 TORONTO
TIMBER LIMITS BOUGHT AND SOLD
Contractors', Lumbermen's and Mining Co.'s Plant and Supplies.
Light Locomotives; Rails of all kinds, Air Compressors, Pumps, Steam Drills, Flasting Batteries, Wire and Hemp Rope.
MINING MACHINERY—New and Second-Hand. Prospecting Outfits, Tents, Portable Forges, Explosives, Etc.



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HALF THE PRICE
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THE EMPIRE
Price \$55.00.
Send for testimonials.
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WILLIAMS MFG. CO.
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OUR EXTRA
HAND-MADE
AXE

This Axe stands better in frosty weather than any axe made. Send for sample. Can supply any pattern.
CAMPBELL BROS.
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FOR A CHANGE IN LOCATION?

If you are not satisfied with your present site, or if you are not doing quite as well as you would like to, why not consider the advantages of a location on the Illinois Central R. R. or the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R.? These roads run through South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, and possess

FINE SITES FOR NEW MILLS
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For full information write to the undersigned for a copy of the pamphlet entitled

100 Cities **WANTING INDUSTRIES** and Towns

This will give you the population, city and county debt, death rate, assessed valuation of property, tax rate, annual shipments raw materials, industries desired, etc.

To sound industries, which will bear investigation, substantial inducements will be given by many of the places on the lines of the Illinois Central R. R., which is the only road under one management running through from the North Western States to the Gulf of Mexico. GEO. C. POWELL, Industrial Commissioner I.C.R.R. Co., 506 Central Station, Chicago

RAILS FOR TRAMWAYS

NEW AND SECOND-HAND STEEL AND iron rails for tramways and logging lines, from 12 lbs. per yard and upwards; estimates given of complete outfit.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,
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CANNED FRUITS 2 lb., 3 lb. and Gallon Tins.
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When in need of supplies TRY US. We are making a specialty of this class of business.

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FOR SALE

PORTABLE ENGINES—1 Aibel 10 h.p., 1 White 14 h.p., 1 Burns 14 h.p., 1 L. D. Sawyer 13 h.p., several others thoroughly rebuilt. Also Portable Mills, &c.

ROBT. BELL, JR.,
Hensall, Ont.



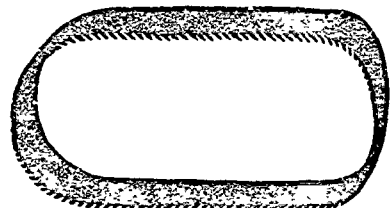
WHY BAND SAWS BREAK

SIXTEEN

REASONS,

AND HOW TO

AVOID THEM



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

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

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

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Galt Machine Knife Works



PETER HAY
GALT ONT.

MACHINE KNIVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR **Woodworking Machines**

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PULP MILL FOR ST. JOHN.

ANDREW Cushing & Co., of St. John, N. B., have made a proposition to the city that if they are granted free water from Spruce Lake for a steam plant and the manufacture of pulp, they would undertake to build a pulp mill of 20 tons per day capacity on Union Point, near their present mill. Such a mill would cost from \$150,000 to \$175,000, and would furnish constant employment to, say 150 hands, with an expenditure for wages of from \$50,000 to \$60,000 a year. Mr. Cushing states that he is advised on expert

authority that New Brunswick spruce is superior to the Scandinavian article. It grows faster and has a better fibre. The demand for sulphite pulp in England is practically unlimited.

MARKET FOR PULP WOOD.

Mr. Edmond Wagner, of Paris, representing Darblay, Pere & Fils, one of the largest pulp and paper making firms in France, is at present in Canada, seeking experimental shipments of spruce pulp wood to his firm. The size wanted is three feet six inches long, and from five inches

up in diameter, all to be peeled. His firm would charter a vessel to carry the wood if satisfactory arrangements could be made, and if the result was satisfactory yearly contracts would be made. Mr. Wagner has been in the upper provinces, and has lately returned to St. John. His firm is not the only one that is looking this way. Canada is sure to have a great development of the pulp industry. The government of Norway and Sweden has made stringent regulations curtailing the cut of trees suitable for pulp wood, because of the rapid denudation of their forest areas.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Timberman, of Chicago, has issued a good number to commemorate its twentieth anniversary. In the 200 pages are included 140 pages of advertising, and are printed in color, which in itself is a tribute of the prosperity which the publication enjoys.

A new edition of the "List of Shipping Agents on Saw and Planed Wood," has just been issued by Wm. Rider & Sons, of London, Eng. A new feature in this book is the section giving a complete list of trading marks on Canadian wood goods; also a glossary in French, German and Spanish. The price is 6s. in cloth and 7s. in leather.

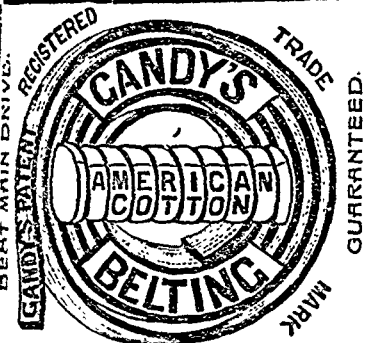
The two well-known hardwood lumber papers of Chicago, viz., Hardwood and the Hardwood Record, have amalgamated, and henceforth will be issued as one publication. Mr. O. S. Whitmore, the late editor of Hardwood and a writer of no mean ability, will fill the editorial chair, and the business department will be managed by Mr. C. V. Kimball, who has acted in that capacity for the Hardwood Record.

J. D. SHIER

MANUFACTURER OF

Lumber, Lath & Shingles

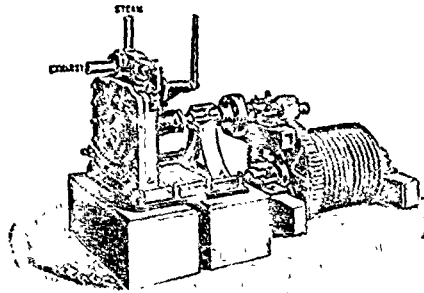
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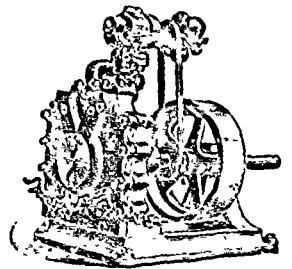


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The movement of the engine in either direction is under the absolute control of the Sawyer, thus accommodating the speed of the feed to the size of the logs. Mill men who have used other makes of Steam Feeds comment favorably on the economical use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

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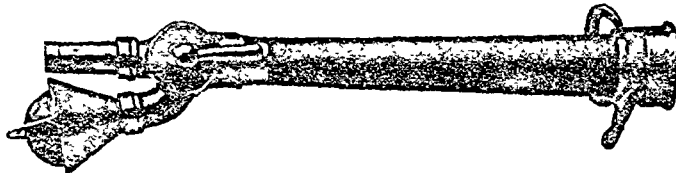
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OAK TANNED BELTING

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20 FRONT ST. EAST TELEPHONE 475

If oil comes in contact with gum belts it softens them. If water gets between the canvas and the seams, then freezes, it separates the layers. Even frosty pulleys, in contact with gum belts, tear them from the canvas. Boiled linseed oil lightly applied on the pulley side of a gum belt will help to overcome slipping, caused by dust, etc. Gum belts are used with success in damp or wet places in preference to leather ones, because the leather absorbs dampness, etc. They

cannot be used with success at half-cross or on cone pulleys.

An effort is being made to introduce mahogany in place of oak, with much reported success, but there is no danger that oak will be supplanted to a great degree. It is possible that a lavish use of mahogany would cut into the demand for the finer qualities of quarter-sawed oak, but ordinary furniture will continue to be made of oak, because it is the most available in quantity and price. At this juncture, when furniture and

finish manufacturers are turning attention to mahogany, it is reported that the supply of the wood in the leading eastern markets is anything but large, nor is there prospects that stocks will soon be increased. This is likely to deter manufacturers from going into mahogany on a large scale; for if there is anything that the American manufacturers dislike it is buying a raw material that is not plentiful and reasonably cheap. Hence furniture and finish manufacturers will stick to oak as the most available and profitable wood.—Northwestern Lumberman.

SADLER & HAWORTH

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ROBIN, SADLER & HAWORTH

Manufacturers of

OAK-TANNED LEATHER BELTING

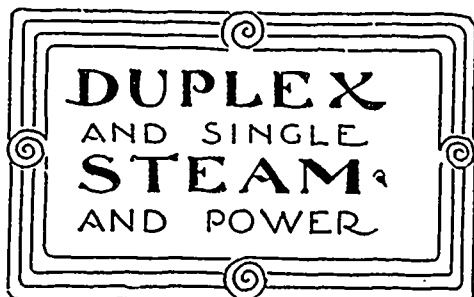
MONTREAL AND TORONTO

Orders addressed either to our Toronto or Montreal Factory will have prompt care.

Goods will be forwarded same day as order is received.

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

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD.

— St. Catharines, Ont. —

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws
under the

Simonds' Process

in the Dominion of Canada.

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



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

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

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

Yours very truly, JAMES MCKINLAY.

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

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

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

Yours truly, KILGOUR SHIVES.

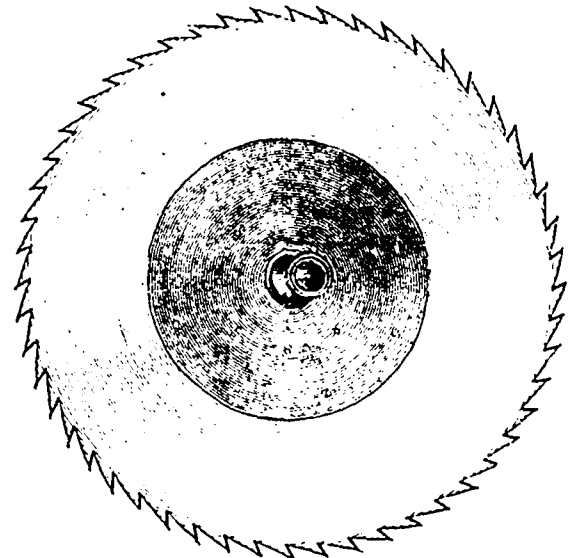
CLAVERING, ONT., May 3rd, 1897.

R. H. SMITH CO., LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.

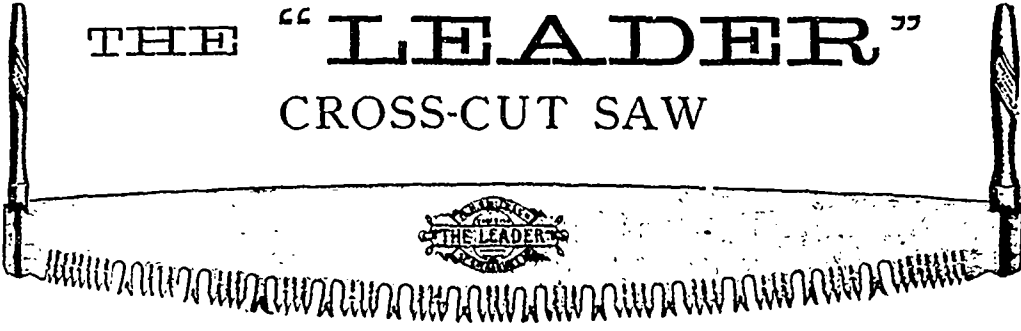
GENTS,—In reply to your letter asking me how I liked the 62" SIMONDS Saw, I must say in all my experience I never had a saw stand up to its work like the one purchased from you last month. Having used saws for the last 22 years, and tried different makes, I can fully say it is the best saw I ever had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

Yours truly, W. G. SIMMIE.

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



THE "LEADER" CROSS-CUT SAW

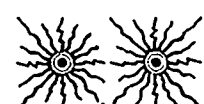
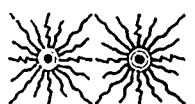
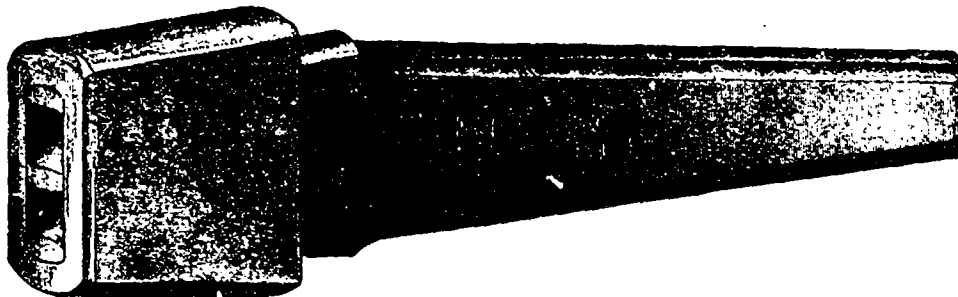


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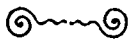
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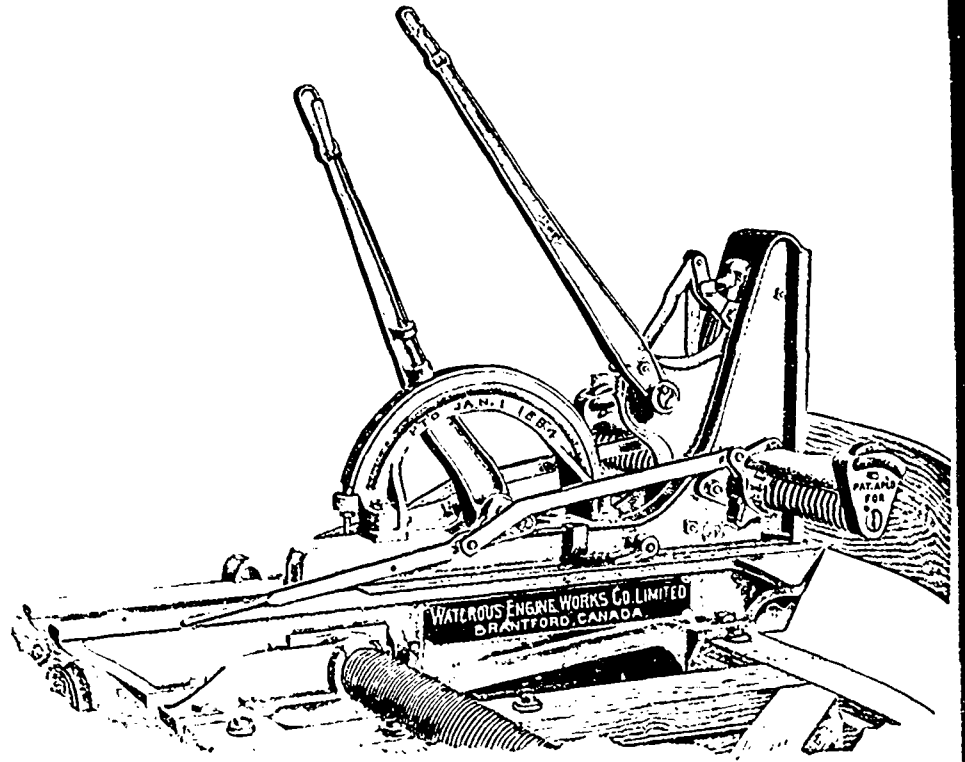


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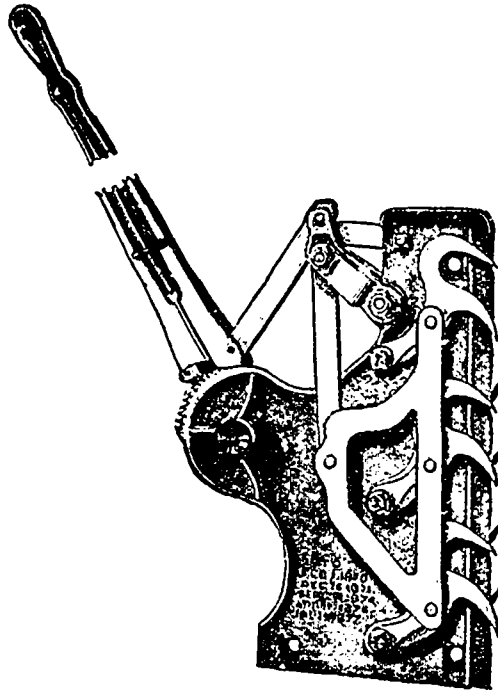
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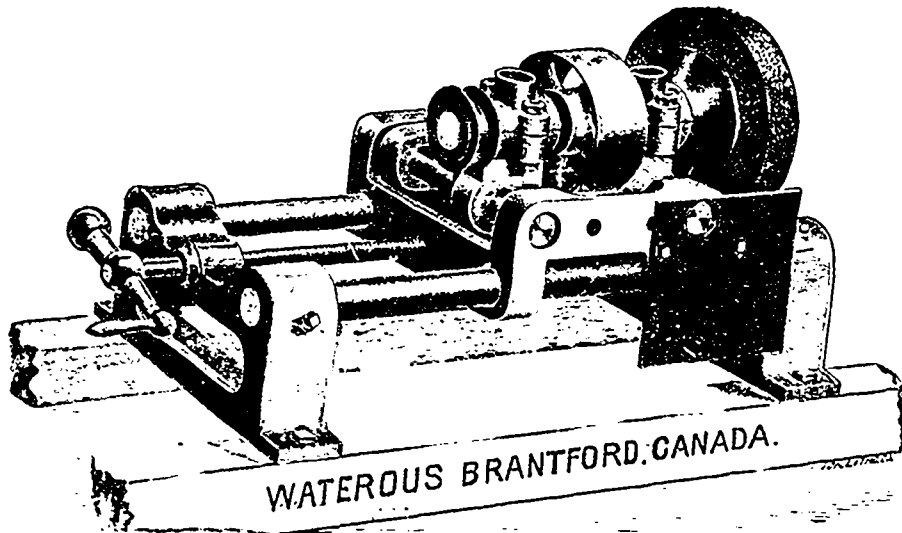
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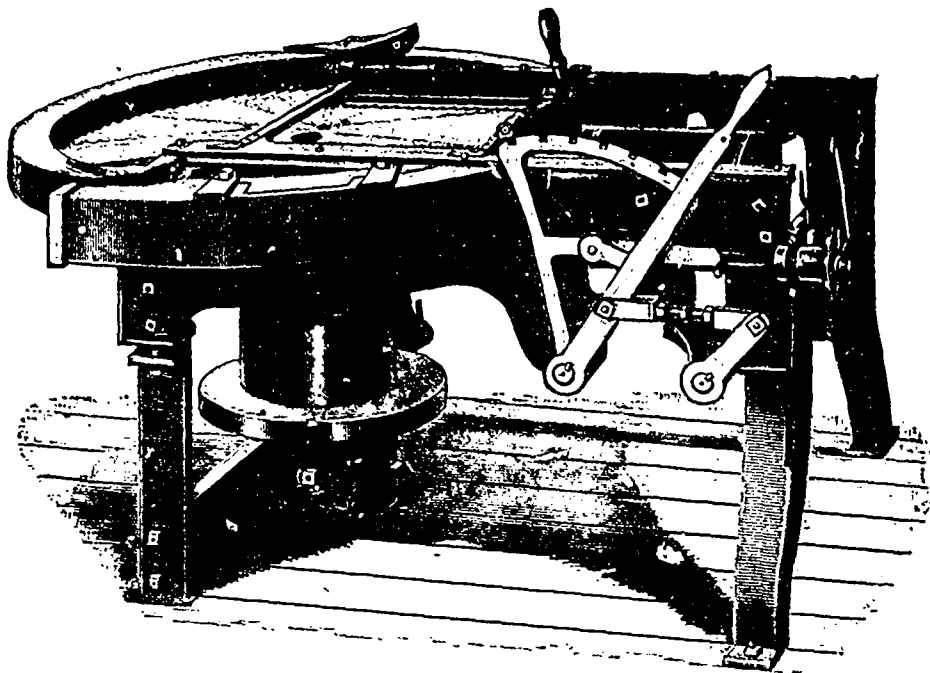
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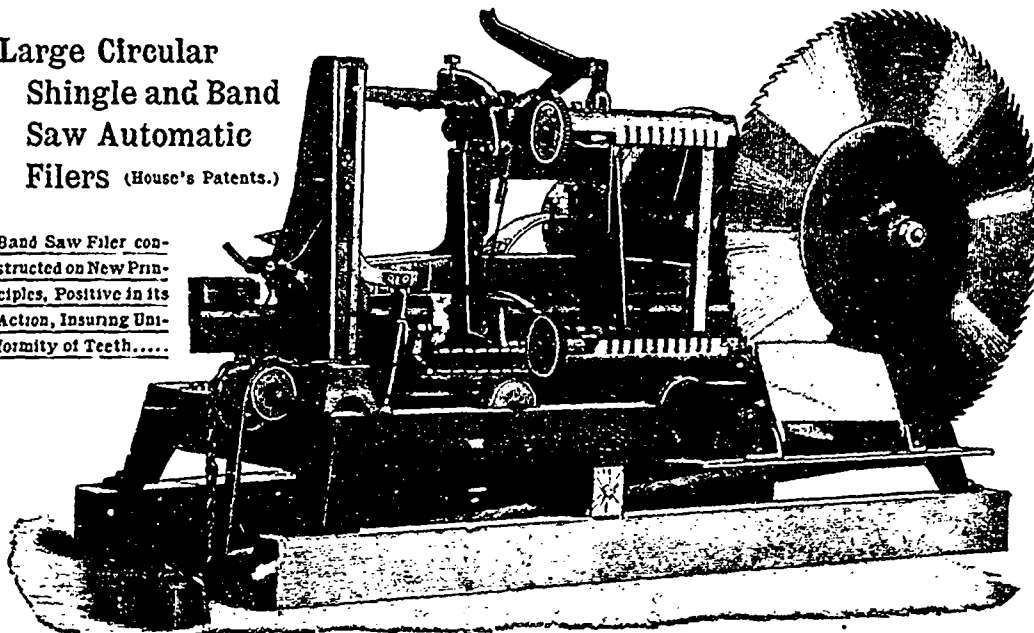
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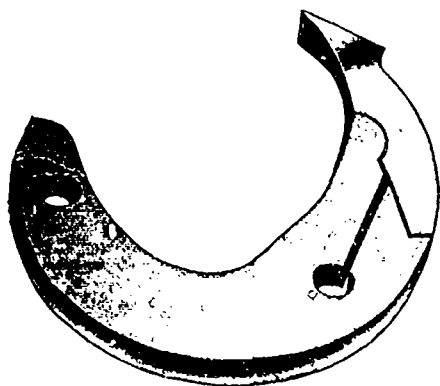
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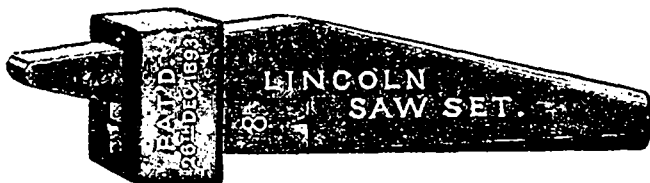
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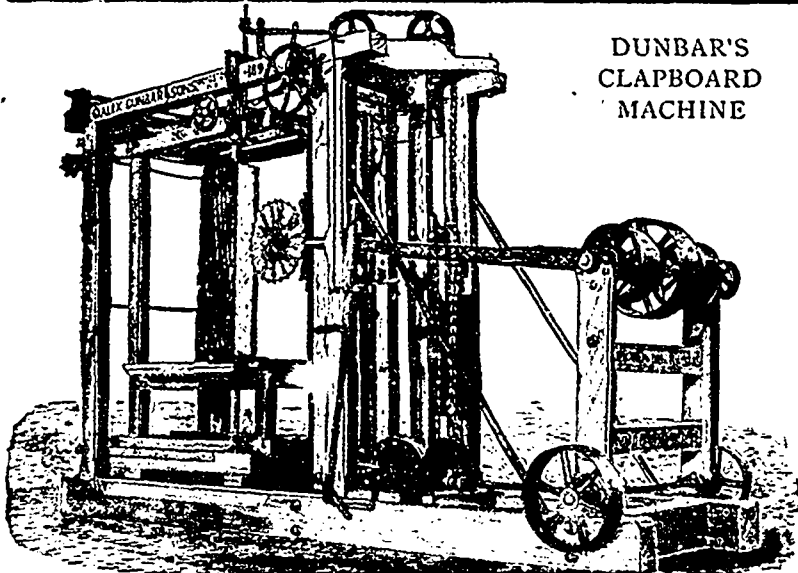
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