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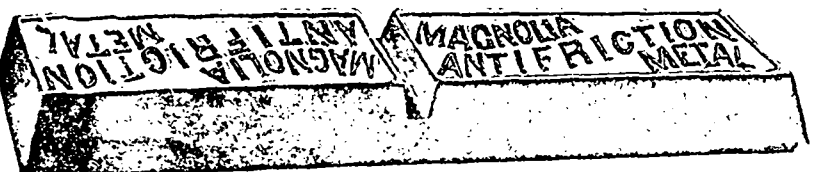
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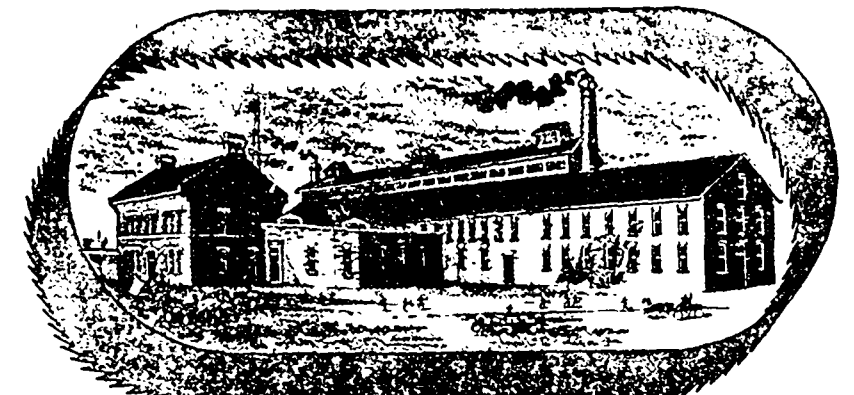
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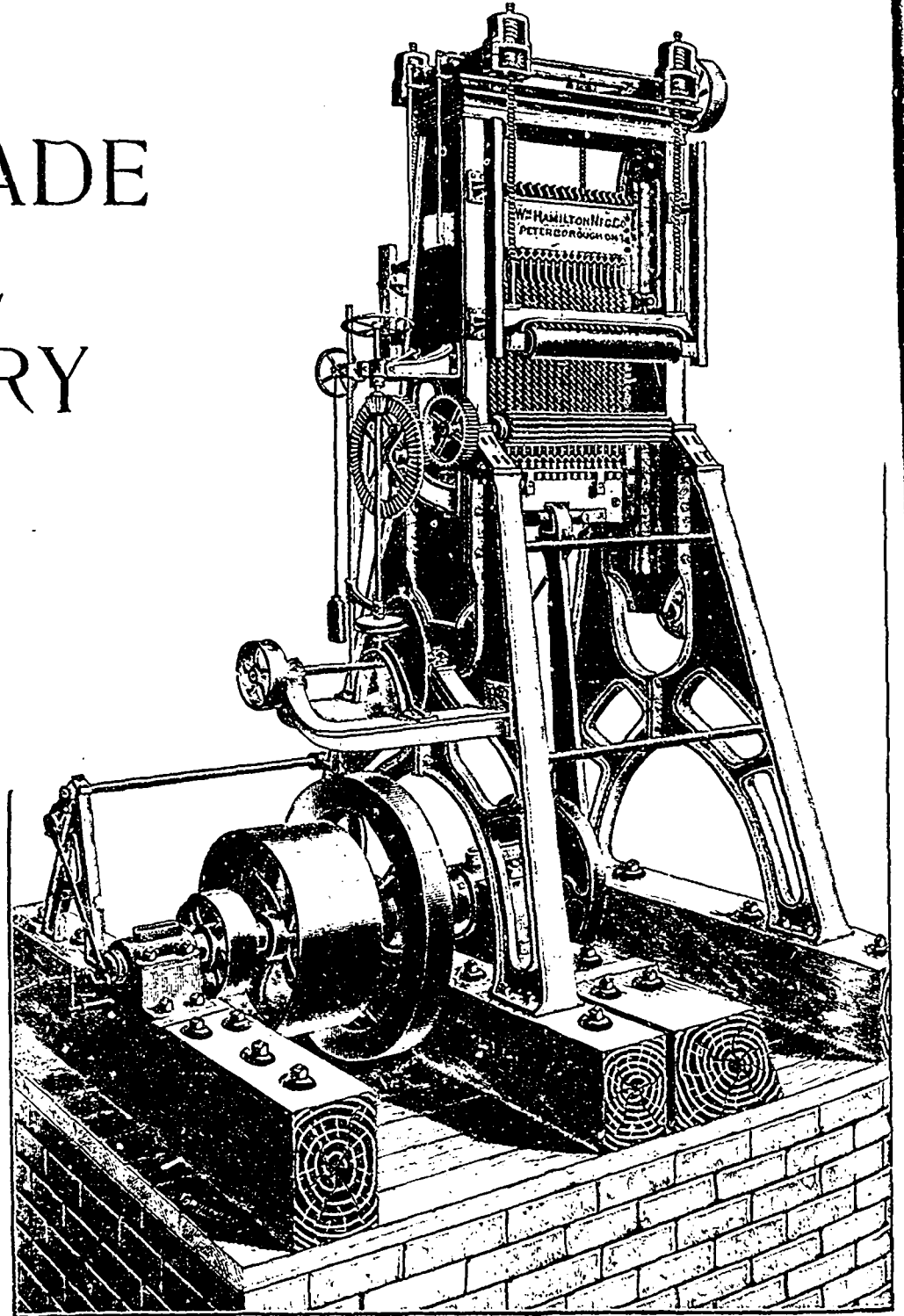
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# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

TORONTO, ONT., MARCH, 1898

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR.  
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

## MR. J. WILLIAM WILLISON.

THE Dominion Government have appointed Mr. J. William Willison, of Toronto, as Crown Timber Agent for the Yukon district. On Monday, February 14th, he left for Vancouver, where he expected to join his assistant, Mr. T. D. McFarlane, of Brandon. Before this time they have, perhaps, sailed for Dyea, and will enter the interior by either the Chilcoot or White Pass route.

The development of the gold resources of the Yukon country has created a large demand for lumber, and it is the intention of the Department of Interior, through its agents, to ascertain the extent of the lumber supply. Mr. Willison will proceed first to Lake Bennett, where the government has already sold a few timber berths, whence he will journey to Lake Lebarge, near the junction of the Teslin and Lewes rivers. Fort Selkirk, at the junction of the Lewes and Pelly rivers (only 170 miles from Dawson City), will next be visited. Here he will turn south and go down the Teslin river and lake to the terminus of the proposed new railway.

On the banks of the many rivers which are tributary to the Yukon, there are known to exist considerable timber areas. Mr. Willison will look hurriedly over the ground, ascertain the character and value of the timber, find if any poaching is going on, set the law in operation, and report to the government. As all the rivers referred to empty towards Dawson City, the logs will in the natural order of things be rafted to convenient points near that metropolis, where large saw milling plants may be erected.

The appointment of Mr. Willison is one which gives general satisfaction, his while past experience is certain to secure for the government good results. He is not only one of the best timber experts in Canada, but a man eminently qualified for the complicated duties of administering the law and investigating the timber resources of the country.

About twenty years ago Mr. Willison came to Canada, a young, ambitious Englishman, and went to work in the lumber shanties of Mr. John Stewart, north of Orillia. There he determined to learn the business thoroughly, and devoted his energy to study in that best possible school. When Mr. Stewart went as explorer for the Rainy River Lumber Company he chose Mr. Willison from among his old employees as his assistant. The experience of those pioneer lumbering operations will prove invaluable in the Yukon, for Mr. Willison has travelled back and forth through the Rainy Lake and Rainy River district by dog team, has slept out with the thermometer away below zero, has made many long journeys on snowshoes, and has become accustomed to "roughing it" under most onerous conditions.

The new appointee has had the full round of experience, shanty building, felling timber, haul-

ing, boom building and river driving. In summer he went into the lumber mills, where he passed through all the technical graduations of work, from tail sawyer to double edger, filer, sawyer, and eventually manager. He left the employ of the Rainy River Lumber Company to take a position with Macdonald & Shields, a lumber firm operating on Vermillion Bay, east of Rat Portage. With a jobber under that firm he had the direction of many important contracts, among them the getting out of 3,000,000 ties for the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Willison also went into contracting on his own account, getting out supplies for several firms, among them Mather & Co., of the Keewatin Mills. His experience included extensive prospecting



MR. J. W. M. WILLISON,  
Crown Timber Agent for the Yukon District.

for timber for many jobbers and mill owners, and a season in the mills of Bulmer & Co., of Keewatin. When the Northwest rebellion broke out he was completing a contract to take out piles for the Canadian Pacific Railway. He went to the Northwest with the Rat Portage contingent of the 91st Winnipeg Battalion, under Col. Scott, and as senior color-sergeant and acting sergeant-major was distinguished as an excellent disciplinarian.

After the rebellion Mr. Willison came back to North Orillia and accepted a position with Drinkwater Bros., who had extensive limits on the North river. With that firm he had charge of the work of getting out logs and of scaling or measuring the logs taken out by contractors and jobbers. He had direction of much of their engineering work, including the construction of the big dam on North river, and his business management extended from the purchase of standing timber to the sale of sawn lumber. As manager and foreman of the saw mill he had an experience of exceptional value in estimating the

capacity of logs and standing timber. Measuring logs in the bush and estimating their contents in sawn lumber according to established rules is a familiar operation, but few cullers or scalers have the advantage of afterwards verifying all kinds of measurements and all kinds of timber by the practical test of the sawmill.

During the boom in Orillia Mr. Willison had a remunerative position as salesman with Drinkwater Bros., in which capacity he supplied a large part of the lumber used in those active building operations. All the leading men of the town speak highly of his knowledge as a lumber expert, as well as his business ability. The firm of Thompson & Dunn, with whom he had his first experience as a scaler of logs, express the highest appreciation of the value of his services.

Being thrown largely upon his own resources early in life, Mr. Willison was deprived of the opportunity of securing a good education, which he found in later years to be a great detriment. This prompted him to seek a position in Toronto, where the advantages of night schools could be obtained. The position of superintendent of the Massey Manufacturing Company's lumber yard was then vacant, and it is sufficient to say that out of some eighty applications that of Mr. Willison was accepted. Besides having charge of the lumber yard, carrying from four to five million feet of hardwood in stock, he also had the superintendence of all the raw material. While in that position he had business relations with many of the leading lumber dealers of Canada. To fit himself to enter a field which he then had in view he attended school five nights a week, and was given first prize for shorthand at the west end Y.M.C.A. After four years' connection with the Massey Manufacturing Company he decided to enter the open profession, and has been for two years a member of the reportorial staff of the Toronto Globe.

Mr. Willison has always enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his employers and the respect of those with whom he has had business relations. The many testimonials which led the Interior Department to secure his services are from the leading lumbermen and lumber dealers of the province, from the Massey Company, and from others aware of his special qualifications as an expert.

In his new field of labor we wish him that success which his energy and ability merit.

## HE APPRECIATES ITS VALUE.

Mr. Cornelius Degraw, of Strathroy, writes: "I am a subscriber to the CANADA LUMBERMAN, and cannot compliment you too highly on the value of the paper to all lumbermen."

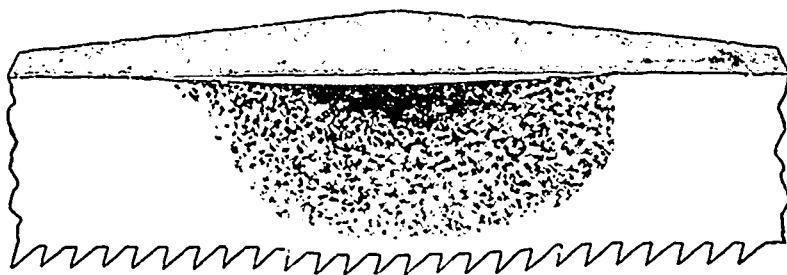
It is stated that in the Forestry building at the Centennial Exposition at Nashville, Tenn., 45 different kinds of hardwoods were exhibited in one collection, all from one Tennessee farm.

### TENSION—WHAT IS IT AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

TENSION in a saw is a preparation of the saw to do a specific work by compensating in advance for certain conditions known to arise during the operation of sawing. During the hardening and tempering processes, according to the thinness of the blade, it runs in various forms of bends and twists; in band saws it often deviates from a true line flatwise, edges still remaining parallel, but having run in a serpentine form. It is the work of the expert saw-maker to correct these inequalities arising during the process of manufacture. The saw is also susceptible to modifications in form arising from its use in the mill, and it is the work of the expert saw filer to correct such inequalities thus arising during use.

The tensioning of a band saw ought to be more easily understood and reduced to a system than the tensioning of a circular, for the reason that band saws are, for the most part, run of an even width, with the same relative tension, whatever the width, while the circular saw varies with different diameters, speeds and conditions of use. In a band saw, by a constant and proper use of the straight edge and tension gauge, the drop may be regulated to a nicety. An able filer, as a result of study and investigation, should arrive at a condition for the fitting of his saws, to suit the particular band mill and the work in hand, that should continue practically uniform. A filer that is able to keep his saws in condition to accomplish uniform and satisfactory results is entitled to and may expect good remuneration for his effort, while his employer may likewise expect a proper daily average output.

To secure the proper action of the saw teeth, the toothed edge of the saw should be the shortest or firmest. The tendency of the saw while in operation, and as a result of the processes of sharpening and swaging, is toward a "fast" condition, that is, an expansion of the edges longer than the central portions. This tendency must be constantly counteracted by the processes



EXPANDING THE BACK EDGE.

of hammering or rolling for tension, whereby the central portions of the saw are expanded and made longer than the edges, and the back edge made longer than the toothed edge, in various degrees. The weight or strain used on the mill is calculated to create a frictional contact between the saw blade, which is simply a belt of steel, and the band wheels, sufficient to overcome the resistance of the lumber to the action of the saw in the cut, and this forcing apart of the wheels by the strain on the mill exerts a strain on the saw which is greatest on the toothed edge, because the remainder of the saw has been given more tension or expansion. In the process of sawing there is added to the above longitudinal strain on the saw, a lateral strain, due to the feed of the timber to the saw, and this feed must be directly proportioned to the excess of strain in

the toothed edge over the remainder of saw, or the saw will not cut to a line. The sawyer must so direct the feed that this lateral strain of the saw in the cut shall not exceed the longitudinal strain of the cutting edge, or in other words, must vary the feed according to the size and clearness of the stock being sawed. It will also be apparent that the prevention of cracks, or the preservation of the life of the saw, must depend very largely upon the avoidance of all unnecessary strains upon the saw, whether longitudinal or lateral.

A band saw running on a mechanically straight line is much more efficient than one running on an irresponsible wave line. When the saw is properly tensioned, if you apply a straight edge to the back of saw, longitudinally, the saw shows convex, and if applied to side of saw it will show flat all along the blade. Place the saw upon the mill under the strain and it becomes a straight belt of steel, with the toothed edge so tight that it is supposed to cut a line. It doesn't always do it, however, as many a lumber pile testifies.

The exercise of care each day and the close examination of the saw as it comes off the mill marks the successful filer. The special work each time may be little, but it is the "stitch in time." It means an ultimate saving of time and of saws. Look for the tight spots. Make sure the tooth side is not convex. So doing, the work of fitting is reduced to a minimum, unless you strike iron or stone, or have a saw pulled off the wheels.

Band saws are bound to stretch on the toothed edge, and when so stretched are likely to crack. In testing the edges lay the saw flat on leveling bench, test the back with straight edge, and if a hollow spot is found, use the round face hammer, or the rolls, along the section thus requiring expansion, having regard to not taking out the tension, which you will do if you work along the edge without going into the body of the saw. If you use a hammer, use it so as to avoid any marks or indentations. Have the back of the saw touch the straight edge throughout, or better still, have the back full or convex. Thus the tooth edge, being the shortest edge, when subjected to strain is drawn tight or straight and passes through the cut on a line, whereas, if longer than the back edge, it would tend to wave or kink, thus causing a constant vibration of the blade.

In applying the straight edge, mark only the highest spots, being careful to mark directly on these lumps. A straight edge, in testing tension, should not be rocked or leaned, but applied as nearly square as possible. A north or east light is best, and light should strike saw from but one direction.

The tension in a circular saw is like the tire on a wagon, it holds and steadies the inner portions. It is somewhat similar in the case of a band saw. The reason why the back edge may be slightly longer than the front is that the strain of the weights on mill, and the friction arising from the saw in cut, which is 50% or more greater on the front edge than on the back, causes heat which expands the blade to a certain degree, and more on front than back. If this difference in length

of the two edges is made equal to the expansion of the saw in operation, then the saw will cut a line and with no tendency to crack. But if you get the back too long, so that the expansion of the toothed edge cannot compensate for it, then the front will crack, as it cannot stretch enough. If you could examine the saw in operation at full speed, you would find little or no tension apparent, because the heat draws the tension and makes an even strain on the blade. Both filer and sawyer have to do with the preservation of tension. The sawyer should see that the guide is neither too tight nor too loose after each changing. The guide must be in perfect line with the carriage or feed rolls. Sometimes a chip falls between the guide and the saw and wedges in so tightly that it cannot be removed until saw is brought to a standstill. Before this can be done the saw will be in bad condition. The tension is out and it may be cracked or spoiled entirely. From catalogue of Baldwin, Tuthill & Bolton, Grand Rapids Mich.

### FORESTRY IN NORTH AMERICA.

A RECENT issue of the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association contains a carefully compiled article by Mr. John Bertram entitled "The Forestry Question in North America." At its outset reference is made to the evil consequences of deforesting, and to the growing appreciation in late years of the necessity of perpetuating our forest wealth. The steps taken by the United States in this direction are outlined. As showing the rapidity with which the State of Michigan was denuded of its forests of white pine, it is stated that the cut of timber increased from 788,318,000 feet in 1878 to 1,413,631,089 feet in 1890, and decreased to 513,585,289 feet in 1900, of which 265,234,314 was from Canadian logs. In the Dominion of Canada the forestry movement is said to be steadily growing, and the Ontario government is commended for its system of fire ranging. Figures are given showing the rate of growth of young pine. Germany has a system of forestry, and the net revenue from the crown forests, after paying all expenses (which were over 50 per cent. of the net product) was, in 1893, \$1.33 per acre. The concluding paragraph reads as follows:

"Canadians are still unable to grasp the significance of their heritage. They have, north of the height of land in Ontario and Quebec, a still unbroken wilderness covered mainly with spruce fit for the saw and pulp mill. As the world's supply of sawn lumber and pulp wood decreases, the shores of the Hudson Bay and Labrador will resound with the hum of machinery, and the world's supply of spruce timber will be sent forth from that northern country; and as spruce reproduces itself quickly, it will, with good judgment and the institution of a proper forestry policy, forever remain a mine of wealth to the country."

One of the busiest mills along the river last season was that of Smalleys & Woodworth, of Bay City, Mich. The band saw was started on day work February 24, and ran uninterruptedly until December 1, while night work was begun March 20 and kept up until the close of the season. Steady employment was furnished to 75 men. The total cut was 22,500,000 feet.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS.**

According to the trade and navigation returns of the Dominion for the year ended 30th June, 1897, there were imported into Canada during that period forest products to the value of \$2,322,554. This was made up as follows: Pitch pine lumber, \$162,906; timber, squared or sided, \$357,132; timber, hewn or sawed, and used for spars and in building wharves, \$11,548; sawed boards, planks, deals, etc., undressed or dressed on one side only, \$331,937; cherry, chestnut, gunwood, hickory and whitewood, \$156,833; oak, \$329,540; mahogany, \$15,566; ship timber and ship planking, \$1,139; walnut, \$44,550; Spanish cedar, \$15,596; white ash, \$2,914; African teak, black heart ebony, red cedar, etc., \$4,614; redwood, \$1,229; rosewood, \$895; amaranth, \$69; box wood, \$3; spruce clapboards, \$923; pine clapboards, \$252; lath, \$7,461; pickets and palings, \$252; logs and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere provided for, \$189,577; fence posts and railroad ties, \$91,409; ivory nuts, \$9,458; hubs for wheels, posts, wagon blocks, rough or hewn, \$4,309; hickory spokes, \$60,306; hickory sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, \$7,814; fellos of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only and not planed, \$29,600; hickory billets, \$10; handle, heading, stave and shingle bolts, \$1,721; oak and hemlock bark, etc., \$67,390; corkwood, \$12,106; shingles, \$39,910; staves, \$25,245; sawdust, \$1,619; wood for fuel, \$28,406; wood of the persimmon and dog wood trees, \$495; wood manufactured, \$5,971.

For the same period the exports of forest products from Canada reached in value \$31,432,294, of which lumber represented a value of \$23,871,010, square timber \$2,394,113, shooks \$80,636, poles \$61,232, and logs \$2,129,102, the balance being made up of miscellaneous articles. The value of the different classes was as follows: Pine deals, \$3,313,357; spruce and other deals, \$7,094,485; deal ends, \$637,103; planks and boards, \$10,832,185; battens, \$24,594; laths, \$471,341; palings, \$8,403; pickets, \$35,532; joists, \$23,531; scantling, \$414,443; standard staves, \$94,906; other staves and headings, \$604,525; other lumber not elsewhere specified, \$317,415; square timber, white pine, \$1,352,669; red pine, \$52,439; oak, \$540,288; elm, \$170,689; birch, \$194,080; ash, \$41,901; maple, \$3,280; all other square timber, \$38,677; pine logs, \$1,832,352; spruce, \$107,073; elm, \$77,978; hemlock, \$13,790; oak, \$4,066; cedar logs for shingle bolts, \$4,280; all other logs, \$90,843; shingles, \$1,201,562; posts, \$54,537; shingle bolts, \$623; sleepers and railroad ties, \$229,780; stave bolts, \$38,634; box shooks, \$56,435; other shooks, \$24,201; telegraph poles, \$40,038; hop and hoop poles, \$4,568; other poles, \$16,626; match blocks, \$37,584; piling, \$72,850; masts and spars, \$2,926; basswood lumber, \$41,656;

hickory lumber, \$1,718; firewood, \$173,921; bark for tanning, \$112,154; knees and futtocks, \$8,972; pulpwood, \$711,152; ashes, \$101,757; other articles of the forest, \$104,105.

The following figures show the distribution of some of the chief articles of export: Pine deals Great Britain, value \$3,309,450; Belgium, \$1,944; United States, \$881; France, \$597; Brazil, \$485. Spruce and other deals Great Britain, \$6,513,224; United States, \$315,746; France, \$117,482; Spain, \$45,810; Newfoundland, \$3,735; Argentine Republic, \$32,479; Brazil, \$30,142; Australia, \$11,050; British Africa, \$7,457; Sweden and Norway, \$6,190; Holland, \$5,750; Portugal, \$4,180; Germany, \$726; Belgium, \$429; British Guiana, \$85. Planks and boards - United States, \$8,-

States, \$16,412; pulp wood to the United States, \$677,221, and to Great Britain, \$33,931.

**BOX SHOOKS FOR ITALY.**

UNITED States consuls in the fruit districts of the Mediterranean have called attention to the market there for American box shooks for making lemon and orange boxes. There is no opening there for the boxes themselves for obvious reasons, but for the shooks, properly made and packed, there should be a large field, says the Lumber Trades Journal.

The fruit packers and exporters make their own boxes at a cost, it is said, of about 12 cents for whole and 7 cents for half boxes. The shooks are now brought mostly from Austria and Calabria. It seems that the requirements are

for a stiff, strong end and sides, and a flexible, somewhat pliable top and bottom. This could be secured probably by furnishing a sawn piece for the former and a knife-cut veneer for the latter. Such shooks as have been brought from this country heretofore have not been altogether satisfactory, owing to their not filling the above requirements, besides not being of tough enough material. As they have mostly come from New England they were probably of soft pine or spruce. Our Southern box woods ought to be an ideal material.

They should be packed in packages of ten boxes each. The standard dimensions are as follows: 160 oranges 26.77 inches long, 14.37 inches wide and 11.02 deep; 200 oranges 27.16 inches long, 13.78 wide, and 10.24 deep; 300 small oranges 26.77 inches long, 14.17 wide and 11.02 deep.

Any concern wishing to cultivate this trade would do well to prepare a few sample packages made up according to the preceding sizes and requirements and forward them for inspection and examination. Our consul at Catania names two dealers there as among the most prominent, Guiseppe Fazio and G. Scalia Chines. These men would without doubt be glad to receive correspondence and samples

and would be able to furnish other information.

**EXCELSIOR.**

EXCELSIOR was first made in the United States thirty-five or forty years ago, according to Wood and Iron. The present output amounts to thousands of tons annually, and its use is constantly increasing. The usual commercial package of excelsior is a bale weighing 250 pounds. At wholesale it sells at \$16 to \$40 a ton. Excelsior is extensively used for packing purposes, in the manufacture of bedding, and in various other upholstery uses. It is also largely used for filtering purposes, and has various other uses. Excelsior is now extensively manufactured in Germany and France, where it is called wood wool. The wood used in the manufacture in those countries is brought from Norway and Sweden.



SHIPPING TIMBER AT BURRARD INLET, B. C.

612,283; Great Britain, \$961,357; Argentine Republic, \$399,709; Australia, \$164,163; British West Indies, \$107,801; Danish West Indies, \$7,054; South West Indies, \$92,982; China, \$96,628; Chili, \$56,054; British Africa, \$42,054; Peru, \$31,458; Japan, \$41,551; Spanish possessions in Africa, \$30,291; Uruguay, \$23,857; Portuguese possessions in Africa, \$28,594; France, \$27,758; Belgium, \$96,628; St. Pierre, \$17,670; Gibraltar, \$17,468; Madeira, \$13,691; Brazil, \$12,105; British Guiana, \$11,265; Newfoundland, \$10,382; United States of Colombia, \$1,839; Spain, \$526; Hong Kong, \$1,441; Hayti, \$575; Germany, \$334; Holland, \$90; Mexico, \$62. Deal ends were exported to Great Britain to the value of \$628,110; laths to the United States to the value of \$465,658; shingles to the United States, \$1,184,279; box shooks to Great Britain, \$35,715, and to the United



MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

C. H. MORTIMER  
PUBLISHER

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

BRANCH OFFICE:

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

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

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

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

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

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

TO VISITING LUMBERMEN.

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

RETAIN THE HOME MARKET.

WHAT can be accomplished by united effort was shown by the success achieved by the lumbermen of Ontario in securing the prohibition of the export of saw-logs. This was a question affecting only the western portion of Ontario, and the interest therein was confined to a small percentage of the lumbermen of the Dominion, except in so far as the legislation might incur retaliation the same as an export duty, and thus increase the import duty on lumber. A matter having a wider interest is that of an import duty on lumber coming into Canada. This directly affects the whole Dominion, but British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario in particular, as these provinces are made the dumping ground for low grade American stock, which is sold below the actual cost of manufacture.

The lumbermen of the Dominion should unite to secure the passage by the Dominion government at the present session of an act imposing an import duty on United States lumber. While the present tariff arrangements are in vogue, it would seem impossible to advance one sound argument against such a duty. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that such a measure will

shortly be introduced in parliament, and that it will receive the support of both political parties.

In replying to the speech from the throne, Mr. George Bertram, M.P., of Toronto, alluded to the matter in such a way as to raise a strong hope in the breasts of lumbermen. Dwelling on the necessity of making some changes in the tariff to meet new conditions that had arisen, he said:

"Take, for instance, the duty on lumber. We know that the tariff was revised last session, but American lumber is admitted to this country still as it was before, free of duty, while Canadian lumber which was formerly admitted into the United States free of duty, is now dutiable. In the discussion that went on it was impossible to regard the log and the lumber duties otherwise than as interdependent and affecting one another, and it is most reasonable that the legislation of the United States on this subject of the lumber duties should be regarded in deciding upon the legislation upon that subject for Canada. This question has been before the public for a considerable number of years. At present, while American lumber comes free into Canada, there is a duty of \$2 per thousand on lumber going into the United States. Thus a new condition has arisen, and, while I do not say that a duty should be imposed upon American lumber coming into this country, I do say that, new conditions having arisen, the government will be bound seriously to consider the question in the light of those new conditions and decide the problems that are thus raised so as to promote the best interests of the country at large."

From this expression of sentiment the belief might fairly be extracted that the government are alive to the necessity of taking action. It behooves those interested, however, to bring all possible pressure to bear upon the members of parliament to secure the desired end; no opportunity should be lost of making the situation thoroughly understood.

At a meeting of Ontario lumbermen held in Toronto last fall, a resolution was passed favoring an import duty. The British Columbia manufacturers have also fallen into line, and are working vigorously to secure the co-operation of lumbermen throughout the Dominion. At the annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association held at Winnipeg last month, reference was made to the quantity of cull lumber imported from the United States, much of which was said to be simply rubbish, but which found sale with the farmers owing to its cheapness. In each of these provinces the local industries are suffering from the unfair competition; they are shut out of the United States market, and must compete with foreign manufacturers for the local trade of their own vicinity.

There can be but one result of the present conditions, namely, the removal of Canadian mills to the United States, where they will be in a position to supply both the United States and Canadian trade. Already one British Columbia manufacturer has taken this step, and others will be compelled to take similar action unless given some protection. This is certainly not in the interests of the commerce of the country, and should not be permitted by the government. It can only result in depopulation and the enriching of the republic to the south by some of our best and most desirable residents business men whose establishments afford employment for a large number of workmen, and which, in many instances, were the nucleus of towns and villages

in which they are located. With the prospect of a revival of commercial prosperity, by all means let this injustice to our lumber manufacturers be removed.

ONTARIO LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

At the session of the Ontario legislature which recently adjourned, by far the most important question discussed was the timber policy of the province. The measure finally introduced in the House was in accord with the views of the opposition, and the accusation was made that the government had stolen the policy of their opponents. The Premier, in response, pointed out that the credit of formulating the policy was due to the lumbermen themselves, who had met together and framed a line of action, which was submitted to the government. Here is a practical illustration of the benefits to be derived by organization. It shows the actual necessity of having a live association of lumbermen to battle with questions affecting in a general way the lumber trade, similar to the one for which legislation has just been passed. That there exists a strong feeling in favor of reviving the existing association in Ontario into greater activity or forming a new one is quite evident. A Georgian Bay manufacturer, in a letter to THE LUMBERMAN, says: "We think the formation of an active lumber association would promote the interests of both pine and hardwood lumber manufacturers, and also improve prices." This is the view held by many others, but there appears to be a disinclination to take the initiatory steps. Those in favor of the formation of an association are asked to state their views through the columns of this journal, and make suggestions for the successful working of the same. Let there be a hearty response to this invitation.

Since the above was written we learn that the annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario is announced to take place in Toronto, in accordance with the constitution on February 28th. Circumstances being unfavorable to the holding of the meeting on that date, it is proposed to meet pro forma and adjourn until Tuesday, the 22nd of March, at the same time and place. At this meeting it is hoped to infuse new life into the Association, and to endeavor to make it of greater benefit to its members, and to the lumber trade in general. Further announcements will probably be made after the formal meeting on the 28th of February. It is probable that the question of forming a hardwood section will be considered. The pine and hardwood manufacturers represent two distinct industries, and it would seem almost necessary that two separate branches be organized, one to represent the pine manufacturers and the other the hardwood trade. All lumbermen who are desirous of seeing such an association organized, and willing to identify themselves with it, should be present on the 22nd of March.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

MESSRS. J. A. Chipman & Co., commission merchants, of Halifax, N. S., have done much towards the extension of Canadian trade with the West Indies. To them is due the credit of a large portion of the business which our manufacturers have secured, and while the United States still holds the bulk of the trade, it is believed that

The efforts which are now being made will soon result in a preference being given to Canadian manufacturers. Messrs. Chipman & Company announce that they are now establishing in every part of the West Indies touched by our Canadian steamers, brokerage or commission agencies, to work up an exchange trade in merchandise between Canada and those countries. These agencies will impart information regarding the products of Canada, give cost at point of manufacture, rail and ocean rates of freight, address of manufacturers, etc. Wherever possible samples will also be exhibited, and arrangements made with the persons in charge to handle goods on commission. We have received a copy of the agreement which Messrs. Chipman & Company are entering into with the representatives of these agencies, one clause of which provides that they shall promote the trade as far as possible by seeking orders from importers, such orders to be collated and forwarded, by cable or otherwise, either direct to manufacturers or to Messrs. Chipman & Company. The promoters of this trade are desirous of securing the co-operation of Canadian manufacturers. Those who are catering for foreign trade are asked to communicate with the above mentioned firm, who will gladly furnish such information as is required.

Already Canada is doing a considerable trade in lumber with the West Indies, but this is capable of expansion, while furniture, woodenware, machinery, etc., may find a market there. Nevertheless, the business can only be secured by persistent effort on the part of our manufacturers, as the business with United States houses has become established, and the regular steamship line from New York affords reliable transit.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is the evident intention of the Dominion government that Canada shall be properly represented at the Paris Exposition. According to reports from Ottawa, the sum of \$50,000 will be placed in the estimates for the purpose of making a display of Canadian products, and out of a total of 800,000 square feet allotted to Great Britain and the colonies, Canada has applied for 60,000 square feet. It is the duty of our manufacturers to assist the government as far as possible in preparing a creditable exhibit. In the matter of a forestry exhibit, it is none too early to commence preparations. The results obtained will certainly be more satisfactory if ample time is allowed for preparation.

Should the present agitation result in securing the building of railways in various parts of the Dominion, it will prove of great benefit in developing the lumber industry. It is rumored that the construction of a railway from Winnipeg to a Canadian port on Lake Superior is about to be undertaken. This, for instance, will provide a competing line with the C.P.R., which has heretofore held a monopoly of the trade of this territory, and in all probability secure such a reduction in rates as would permit our Georgian Bay manufacturers to supply the lumber demand of the Northwest, which under present circumstances goes largely into the hands of the Minnesota manufacturers. In developing the timber resources of Ontario the proposed James Bay railway will be of inestimable value. There are thousands of miles of

pine and spruce timber which would be made easily accessible to Toronto by the building of this road. One estimate places the amount at seventy-five billion feet, which is perhaps a little beyond the mark. Toronto, in turn, would be benefitted by the development of these timber resources and the increased demand for supplies which would result. Two of the largest mills in the province are located at Whitney and Cache Bay, the owners of which are said to be strong advocates of direct rail connection with Toronto, where supplies can be purchased on favorable terms, and where another outlet would be afforded for their lumber.

MANY lumbermen in Western Ontario will look back upon the year 1897 as one which marked the beginning of a new era of business. Particulars furnished for our annual review contain the information that several mills made their first cut for the British market. The general experience is that the business was much more satisfactory than the United States trade. The stock was sold and inspected at the mill, and the possibility of any misunderstanding as to grading thus removed. Usually the entire production for this market is sold to one dealer, which is a further advantage. The larger the share of the British trade that can be secured by Canadians, the less dependent our lumbermen will be upon our southern neighbors.

POWER AND TRANSMISSION KINKS.

IN order to get the most out of any power transmission, the belting and all mechanical parts must be run to best advantage. If belted with a loosely laced belt like that shown in Fig. 1, the system will not run well, as the splice, being open, will slip upon the pulleys. The samples given in Figs. 2 and 3 show the plan of procedure which may be followed by the crosses on the back which are represented by the dotted lines. By thus making good, substantial unions that draw the butts of the belt together evenly and securely, less trouble will be had regarding the driving mechanism.

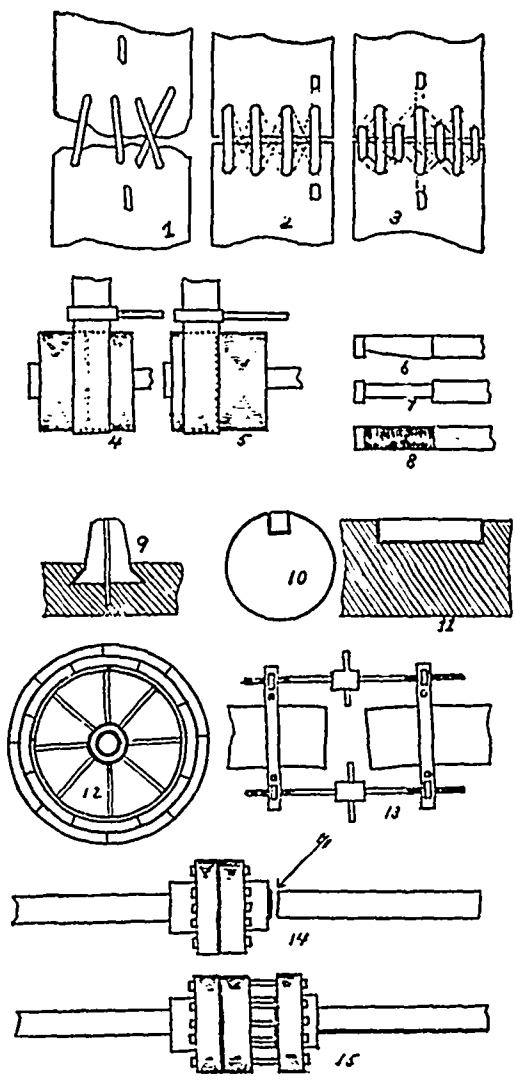
Do not run the belt too tight, as it will strain the bearings, cause friction, and consequently there will be loss of power. If too loose it will be likely to slip on the pulleys and cause loss of time as well as uneven work. It should be slack enough to be readily transferred from the tight to the loose pulley without excessive strain on the shipper. I have often found a machine doing poor work owing to the belt shipper being set as in Fig. 4, in which the belt runs only partly on the tight pulley. Set it to run clear over on the pulley as in Fig. 5.

When a shaft is worn down as shown in Fig. 6, take it to the shop and turn it down like Fig. 7, then wind with steel wire as represented in Fig. 8, and a fairly good job will result.

When a cog breaks off of a gear, shape a new cog and dovetail it in, in the manner shown in Fig. 9, and insert a steel pin to prevent the cog from working sidewise. When a bearing throws oil in a place where it is desired that no drippings shall fall, cut a key-way in the centre of the bearing, about half the width of the box, and put in a felt pad as shown in Figs. 10 and 11; the pad absorbs the oily matter.

A lag pulley with wood is shown in Fig. 12, by bolting on sections of pieces cut to correct

size to form a smooth surfacing. On the surface put a cement composed of two pounds of black pitch, two pounds glue, one pound linseed oil. I have often travelled far to some mill or shop in response to a call from the proprietor, who has written to the makers of his new machines to the effect that the same do not work right, and upon arrival at the factory have discovered the cause, not in the machines themselves, but through some defect of setting up or starting. The pulleys, for instance, are sometimes the whole source of the trouble through being too small. The builders of the machines cannot tell just what size pulley to furnish always, consequently the selection of the driving pulley often falls to someone at the mill. High speed is the aim nowadays, and yet pulleys of but six or seven inches too small in diameter are frequently used to drive machines. This has many bad effects on both machine and belt. If the pulleys were larger in diameter, the results would be



much better. The writer has often proved this to manufacturers by lagging up the driving pulleys on the shaft in the manner shown.

A good belt tightener for large belts is shown in Fig. 13, consisting of the two double end bolts at either side, arranged in the ordinary way, but threaded right and left, so that when turning the centre pivots, both ends of the belt are drawn toward each other simultaneously.

A shaft recently broke short off near a coupling, as shown in sample 14. We desired to run the mill until Saturday night, and as the shaft would not bear shortening, we put another coupling on the broken end, keyed it firmly, and inserted bolts clear through from the former couplings, as shown in Fig. 15, and the mill was kept running.—Power and Transmission.





In earlier days many a snug little fortune was made by speculation in timber limits, but of late years few turn-overs have netted more than a fair interest on the investment. Andrew McCormack, of Ottawa, however, has just closed a deal by which he realizes more than five times the original investment. Here are the particulars: About ten years ago the Rathbun Company purchased the Little Hiboux timber berth, near Desert, for the sum of \$4,000. Without cutting any timber from the limit, this company sold it in 1893 to Mr. McCormack, for \$11,000. In the winter of 1895-6 Mr. McCormack took therefrom 3,000 pieces of square and waney timber, valued at \$25,000, and a few days ago sold the limit to Maclaren & McLaurin, of East Templeman, for \$38,000. This sum added to the \$25,000 gives a total of \$63,000 realized from the property, which, after deducting a fair interest on the original investment, represents a profit of over 500 per cent.—certainly not a bad speculation.

\* \* \*

A VISITOR to Toronto recently was Mr. Angus B. McInnes, superintendent for Booth & Gordon, of Sudbury, Ont. Mr. McInnes tells me that the firm are removing their mill from Sudbury to Raeside, where it is being fitted up with some improved machinery, the intention being to manufacture almost exclusively for the British market. Their specialty will be red pine, which they believe has a future more promising than the past. Their limits are situated adjacent to Raeside, and contain sufficient timber for from five to ten year's operations. Referring to the work in the woods, Mr. McInnes said there was a superabundance of snow, which made it difficult to get good roads for hauling and also interfered with cutting. Asked if the cutting was not over for the season, he replied that it was being carried on later than usual. One firm in the vicinity that was cutting logs for export to Michigan had put in some extra camps on the first of February, a very unusual occurrence, and one which seemed somewhat strange in view of the unfavorable logging conditions. It is possible that an awakening to the fact that the legislation passed by the Ontario government is certain to be carried into effect is responsible for the decision of this firm to increase the season's production. There are some who still have a faint hope that the Dominion government will disallow the bill.

\* \* \*

BIRCH lumber was the subject of a short conversation with a lumber dealer the other day. His remarks, in part, I give to lumbermen, who may find therein something of profit. "Throughout the country," he said, "I find a scarcity of inch birch, and cannot obtain the necessary stock to fill orders. I will take 250,000 feet of inch and inch and a quarter for spring shipment, provided the stock is right. Manufacturers make a great mistake in cutting birch; they do not appear to study the requirements of the

market. They will find it to their advantage to cut a greater quantity of thin lumber, averaging from one inch to one and one-half inch, and as much of it as possible over ten inches in width. Many manufacturers slab the logs so narrow that the stock is not marketable; they have pursued this method year after year, because by doing so they may get an extra board out of the log. But there is any amount of narrow stock both in the United States and Canada, for which there is little demand. It should be borne in mind that according to New York inspection, firsts call for 60 per cent. of stock to be eight inches and up in width. Another mistake made by mill men is in cutting too many thicknesses. Manufacturers getting out only a small quantity of stock should cut it all to the same thickness." The lesson to be learned from the above is that mill men should give greater attention to studying the requirements of the market. Lumber that was in demand five years ago may to-day be little asked for. The demand for specialties is as true of lumber as of any other commodity.

\* \* \*

THE following story is vouched for by Mr. C. H. May, until recently connected with the Chemainus Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of Chemainus, B. C.: Up at a little place on Queen Charlotte sound called Takush Harbor, an English syndicate decided to build a saw mill to get out yellow cedar, of which there is quite a large body in that vicinity. You know British Columbia is full of sons of English lords, sent out to make their way in the world, or "pensioned," as the case may be. The "pensioners" are in many cases wild boys in need of reformation, but there are also quite a number of able and industrious men among them, who honestly are endeavoring to carve out their own way. Of course they bring their customs and habits with them, and are amusing enough to Americans and native Canadians. Well, the syndicate decided to send out a young Englishman to assume the position of mill superintendent. The young man, of course, hadn't the remotest idea of the hardships he had to undergo, nor did he know a thing about the saw mill business. I happened to be on the steamer that took the mill crew and the superintendent up to the mill. The superintendent had a large quantity of baggage and a valet. The idea of a mill man having a valet naturally struck the mill crew as something exceedingly rich, and all sorts of remarks were made. In the afternoon of the first day the superintendent decided to take a nap on deck, and calling on his valet said, "Hi, there, me man; bring me a rug, aye say!" The valet brought the rug and the superintendent proceeded to enjoy his nap. Being near the smoke-stack, it was not long before soot began to fall, and in half an hour the sleeper's face was black. In the meanwhile the valet had secured a rug, and, seeking another portion of the deck, was soon wrapped in slumber. One particularly large speck of soot settled on the superintendent's nose, and awaking he sought to brush the same away. Of course this served only to spread the soot and his face was as black as a negro's. Noticing that his hands were black, he reached for a hand-bag, and taking therefrom a mirror saw what the trouble was. He then set up a yell for the valet, who came rushing to the spot in haste.

The superintendent requested him to get water, and while laying on his back the valet carefully bathed his face, amid the laughter of the mill hands, who had congregated near the spot. Well, when Takush Harbor was reached it was found that no quarters had been prepared for man and valet, and they were forced to take up their quarters in a hastily made hut. Of course the mill hands told the mill wrights about the superintendent, and when next morning the valet came down to the office to warm his master's shoes and stockings he was unmercifully gaged. The superintendent stood all sorts of jokes for one month (there was only one steady a month), when he returned to England.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Letters are invited from our readers on matters of practical interest to the lumber trades. To secure insertion in this column, they must be accompanied with name and address of writer, and must be suitable for publication. The publisher will not hold himself responsible for return of correspondents.

### CANADIAN TRADE AND THE DINGLEY BILL

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 11th, 1909.

To the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR: I notice that in the "News" column of your February number you say: "James McNair, of Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co'y, Vancouver, B.C., has moved to Whatcom, Wash., having obtained possession of the Cooper mill in that city. Mr. McNair hopes thus retain his extensive American trade." Now, this putting it pretty nearly correct so far as it goes, but in case we may be misunderstood as to our Canadian trade with our present and would-be customers, you might take that, by having a shingle plant, we will be enabled to take care of our Canadian as well as our American trade for, as there is no duty on lumber or shingles coming from Canada, and we have a fine wall on the American side where timber is cheaper, we can handle the Canadian trade splendidly for some time yet, no doubt, as our Parliamentary representatives in Canada are too slow for our American neighbors.

By being in Washington and manufacturing for besides there, we can be right "in it." We must say, however, that Canada is doing a very wrong thing not to encourage those infant industries in British Columbia.

I enclose a clipping of what the Americans think of the Dingley Bill. It may be of some use to you if you are in favor of getting Canadian rights.

Yours very truly,

JAMES A. McNAIR.

The clipping referred to by Mr. McNair is taken from the Whatcom, Wash., Reveille, and reads as follows:

#### THE DINGLEY BILL.

James McNair, a member of the Hastings Mill Shingle Co., of Vancouver, B. C., has an operating claim on the Cooper shingle mill at Goshen and has secured much valuable timber in that vicinity, and will run the mill at high pressure when he commences, which will be soon. Mr. McNair is a member of one of the best shingle firms on the Canadian side, a firm that had a trade in shingles established in the Eastern States. The Dingley bill duty of 30 cents per thousand shut them out from competition with American mills, and the result is that they come over on the American side and pay American workmen wages to be sent in supporting American homes and American trade men, and in paying American taxes to support American schools and courts and institutions. The Dingley bill is all right in that direction.

In a series of articles dealing with the immediate problems which concern the great powers of the world now appearing in the American Monthly Review of Reviews, Mr. W. T. Stead writes for the February number a paper on "British Problems and Politics for 1898." This is a candid piece of criticism, all the more interesting to the non-English reader because of its strictly British point of view.

"Eight Routes to the Klondyke" is the title of an up-to-date hand-book issued by the Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, of Winnipeg, giving the latest information about the various routes by which the famous Yukon gold fields may be reached. It contains full descriptions of the different routes, together with tables of distances, cost of outfits, a map of the routes, etc. Copies may be had from the publishers for 25 cents each.

**LUMBER DRYING BY THE "MOIST AIR" PROCESS.**

THE artificial drying of lumber is a subject which is attracting more attention now than ever from the woodworker. It is well, too, that it should, for it is the foundation really of successful work in cabinet making, house furnishing, etc.

Until within a comparatively short period it was considered necessary to allow all forest products to become seasoned by exposure to the atmosphere. This is an age, however, in which the workings of nature are altogether too slow for progressive manufacturers, and the woodworker has been forced to resort to artificial means to get his material in working condition within a reasonable time.

The art of drying lumber, shingles, staves and other forest products artificially has also undergone many changes in the past few years, as the result of experience gained by the dry-kiln manufacturer and the user as well, and, in consequence, lots of beautifully constructed theories have been ruthlessly demolished, as improvements in one system were superseded by greater ones in another. The direct heat, the hot blast, the dry air, the cold air process, and others, have all had their advocates and upholders.

The system of drying in a moist heat, as now perfected and employed only in the Standard kiln, is claimed by the manufacturers to have been found by practice under all possible conditions to meet every requirement in the broad field of drying.

This principle of drying is a progressive one; the first stage being preparatory, which consists of subjecting the material to the action of a body of evenly heated damp air, the exact temperature and degree of humidity being dependent upon the kind of material to be dried. The purpose of this treatment is to soften the surface and prevent case-hardening; to open the pores and start the drying from the center, outward. As the material is moved through the kiln the

successfully seasoned in a moist heat, it is equally true that the degree of heat and percentage of humidity must be varied to suit the particular kind to be dried, hence the importance of a system that is susceptible of perfect regulation.

The construction of the Standard kiln is such that the heated air may be charged to any degree of humidity desired before it is discharged from the kiln; in fact, it is within the province of the operator by simply manipulating the steam valve, cold air and moisture dampers, to get any combination of drying influences necessary to suit the product to be dried, and after once adjusted no further attention is required than to properly load kiln and keep up the steam supply.

The elements of drying are under perfect control. This makes it possible to get just the combination of drying influences best suited to dry the particular kind of stock to be dried, in the least time possible, consistent with thorough, uniform and perfect drying. This kiln is used with the

Attention is called to the engravings shown herewith. Fig. 1 shows an interior view of a four track endwise piling kiln from the discharging end, and gives a good idea of the arrangement of the heating apparatus.

Fig. 2 shows view of same kiln from receiving end, and illustrates the novel arrangement and

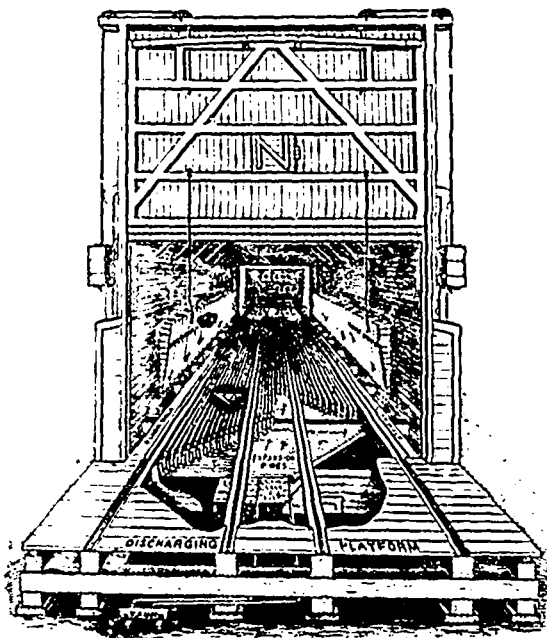


FIG. 1.

temperature and comparative dryness of the air increases, and the drying is completed in the highest temperature, which is found at the discharging end of kiln.

While it is now claimed to be an established fact that all kinds of forest products are most

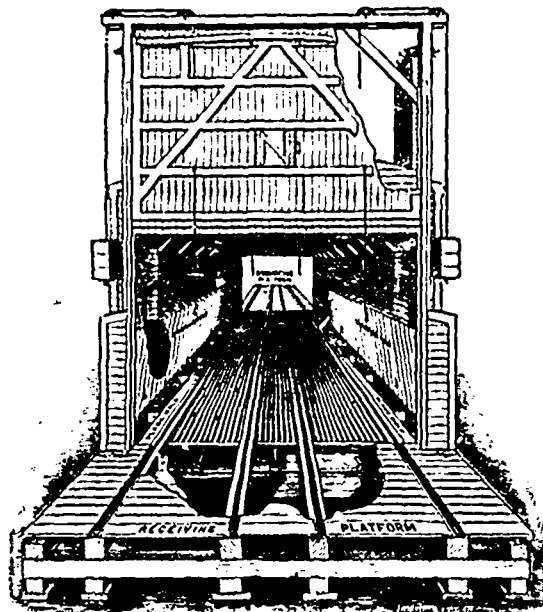


FIG. 2.

best of success in drying all varieties of hard and soft wood lumber, including cypress and oak; also shingles and tight and slack barrel cooperage stock—in fact, everything that comes under the category of forest products.

Another advantage claimed for the Standard kiln is, that it is not subjected in any way to fire from its own heat. The bottom of the kiln below the heating surface is always cool, and the kiln proper, as well as the material, being dried, is constantly kept damp by the automatic regulation and detention of the moisture, so it can be truthfully said that the kiln is of itself absolutely fireproof.

The equipment furnished for this kiln is, too, of the highest possible grade. A special grade of pipe is used conclusively in the construction of the heating apparatus, and an indestructible, easy moving channel steel roller bearing car is furnished in place of the old-fashioned wood frame affairs. The kiln is built in all sizes, to suit requirements, either progressive or apartment types, and for endwise, crosswise or edge piling.

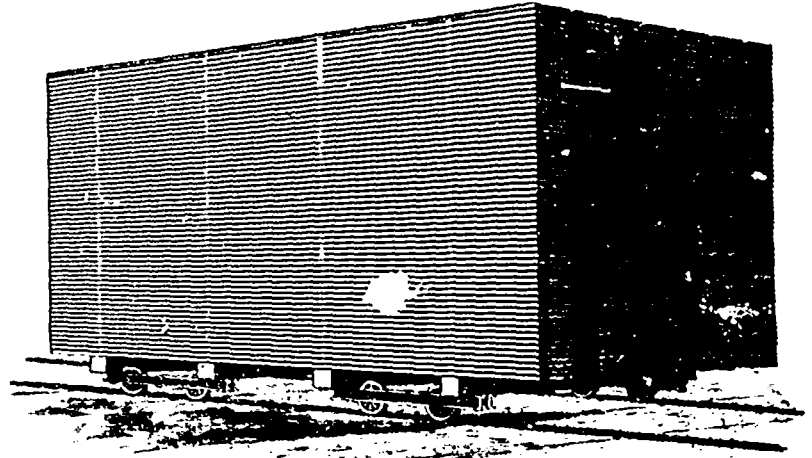


FIG. 3.

construction of the moist air flues, through which the moisture laden air is carried off.

Fig. 3 illustrates a channel steel roller bearing car loaded with lumber, endwise.

In conclusion it might be stated that the Standard kiln has been before the public for eleven years; it is used in the United States, Dominion of Canada, and other countries, by many of the largest and most representative concerns.

A 125 page catalogue, which illustrates and describes very fully the Standard kiln, equipment and moist air system of drying, and which also contains many photographic views of plants erected and testimonial letters from users, will be sent to anyone interested on application to the Standard Dry Kiln Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

**NOVEL LOGGING RAILWAY.**

MESSRS. R. Richardson & Son, of Bedford, Nova Scotia, have recently constructed a somewhat novel railway for hauling logs to their mill, which they describe as follows:

The railroad is constructed of hardwood and spruce poles, about 6 inches diameter on an average and 20 to 25 feet long, and a few cross ties about 5 feet apart. The ends of the poles lap on a level, the butt end of pole lapping on top and towards the terminus. As the trolley is loaded when coming to the landing, the poles must be made to suit the way the load goes. The trolley is made of two pairs of wheels, cast hollow, or with a double flange; they are about 24 inches diameter and 9 inches face. There is a heavy bunk made on each axle, and these are connected by a tongue made in two pieces and lapped in the centre with a bolt through, and a piece of rope tied loosely around to prevent the tongue having too much play. There is also a swinging bunk on top of the heavy bunks on the axles, so as to allow the trolley to play easily on the curves under the load. We can bring, with two horses, over a rough piece of land on this track, about 1½ cords of hardwood, which means a good double team load on a good road. The track can be made on rough land. While to make a waggon road it would cost several hundred dollars per mile, we can build this road for less than one hundred dollars a mile.

# THE RETAILER AND Wood-Worker

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

THE Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, held its seventh annual convention in the city of Winnipeg on Wednesday, February 9th. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. T. A. Cuddy, of Minnedosa. On account of a slight railway accident the vice-president, Mr. J. B. Mather, of Glenboro, was unable to reach the city in time to attend the meeting. There were present about 70 members, including the following honorary members of the Association: G. A. Graham, of Graham, Horne & Co., Fort William; D. C. Cameron, of the Rat Portage Lumber Co.; R. A. Mather, of the Keewatin Lumber Co.; D. Ross, of Whitemouth, Man.

In his opening address the president congratulated the members on the improvement in business during the past year, and the bright outlook for 1898. Reference was also made to some of the difficulties which they had been obliged to contend with during the year. The statement of the secretary showed that an increase of four in the membership had been made during the year, the total now being 164.

Mr. Black opened an informal discussion as to the value of the Association to its members. The opinion was almost unanimous that the As-



MR. J. B. MATHER,  
President-elect Western Retail Lumbermen's Association.

sociation had accomplished much good. It was pointed out, however, that the rules had in many instances been violated, to the detriment of the the Association. It was agreed that if the rules and by-laws were more rigidly carried out, the value of the Association would be greatly increased.

The manufacturers were then called upon to address the meeting, each one declaring himself to be in entire sympathy with the Association. Reference was made to the quantity of lumber imported from the United States, nearly all of

which was of very poor quality, and sold to farmers at a low price. The feeling appeared to be that the home industries should be given the preference, which was stated to be the only way to build up the country and advance the general prosperity of the community. It was shown that lumber was being sold throughout the province on a very small margin of profit, much smaller than is usually secured in other lines of business.

The election of officer was next proceeded

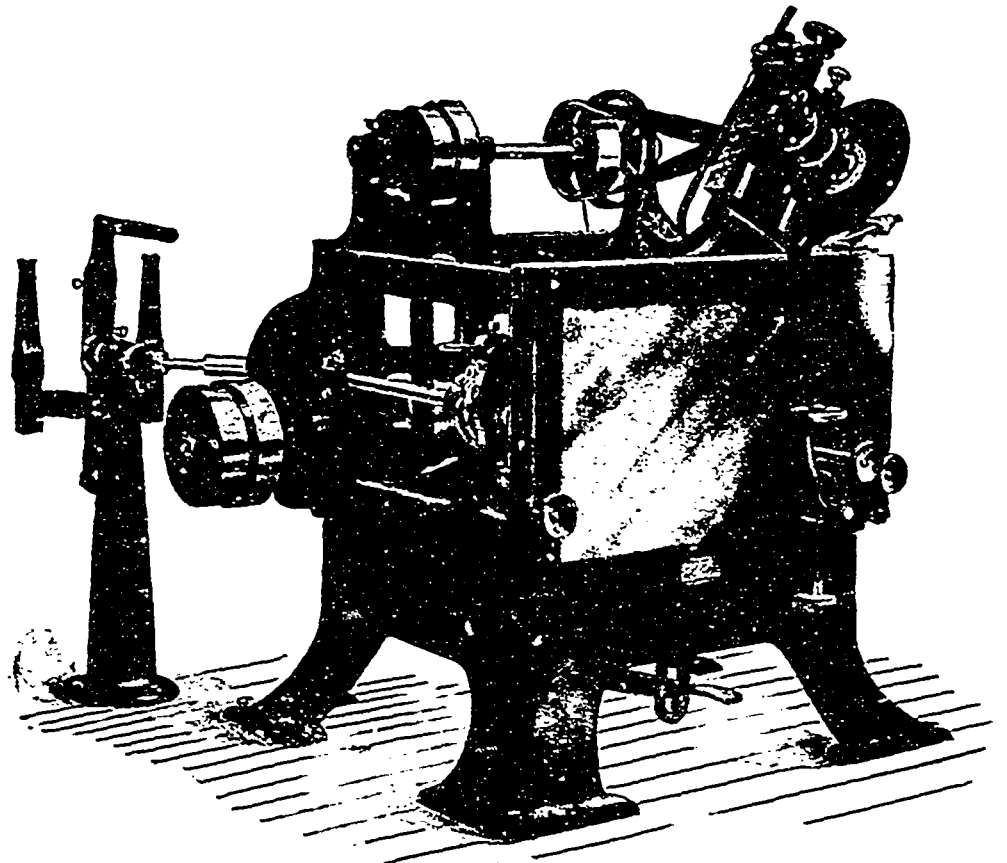
gestion to unite with the Northwestern Association for insurance purposes was not received with favor. The feeling, however, seemed to be in favor of some system of insurance for lumbermen in connection with the Association. A resolution was passed instructing the Executive Committee to take immediate action to investigate the matter and to formulate some plan of insurance, the members to be notified of the decision arrived at by the Executive at as early a date as possible. The meeting then adjourned.

The Executive Committee held a brief session on the following day. Mr. John Dick, of Winnipeg, was re-elected secretary, and his salary increased to \$1,000 per year, in order that he might devote his entire time to the affairs of the Association.

## BOLTON 14 INCH BAND SHARPENER.

THE attention of band saw operators is called to the Bolton sharpener, illustrated, for which the manufacturers claim many features of excellence in construction and operation found in no other machines. The following are essential features:

1. Exceptional weight and strength, freedom from vibration, machine tool construction.
2. Boxes long and heavy, slides with large wearing surfaces hand scraped to bearings.



BOLTON 14-INCH BAND SAW SHARPENER NO. 1, R. H. OR L. H., FRONT VIEW.

with Mr. J. B. Mather, of Glenboro, who last year served as vice-president, was elected president by acclamation. Mr. H. Byrnes, of Winnipeg, was chosen vice-president, also without a contest. Directors were elected as follows: D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg; R. H. O'Hara, Brandon; E. C. Jackson, Rapid City; D. McMillan, Morden; A. L. Campbell, Melita; G. Miller, Virden.

An interesting discussion followed on the existing lien law of Manitoba. It was decided that the new directors should interview the government upon the subject, and endeavor to secure the passage at the forthcoming session of parliament of a law which would be more satisfactory.

The question of fire insurance for retail lumbermen was discussed at some length. It was stated that the Northwestern Retail Lumbermen's Association, of Minneapolis, covering the states to the south of Manitoba, had established an insurance feature, by which they secured insurance at half the price formerly paid. A sug-

3. Micrometer feed finger, with quick return and positive stop.
4. Inclination of emery wheel, anything from 0 to 45 degrees, 3 speeds for wheel, exhauster for dust.
5. Universal back pawl device, connected to machine with universal shaft.
6. Universal form for producing any desired shape of tooth.
7. Rotating form to prevent burning or case-hardening at point or in gullet.
8. Clamping wheel to prevent lifting of saws having teeth with extreme hook.
9. Two slides in the head, one to carry the emery wheel up and down, the other to take up the wear of the wheel.
10. Capacity for saws 4 to 14 inches wide.

For front and back views of the machine, together with detailed descriptions of the above features and numerous others, address the makers, Baldwin, Tuthill & Bolton, Grand Rapids, Mich., for a copy of their 200 page book on saw fitting machinery and the care of saws.

## LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO LUMBERMEN.

**COCKBURN & SONS V. IMPERIAL LUMBER CO.**—Judgment in action to enforce an award, tried at Barrie. The arbitrator assessed damages to plaintiff by reason of the detention of their logs on Deer creek during the driving season of 1896 by the act and neglect of the defendants. He allowed for general detention of logs \$1,276, and for illegal detention under the lien asserted by defendants \$100. The learned judge finds as a fact that the general detention and detention under the alleged lien were both during the months of April and May, and that what was done on the 1st June under the warrant referred to in the evidence was but a continuation of the assertion of the right of lien which defendants made. And that being so, it was referred to the arbitrator to determine a claim, dispute or difference arising under secs. 3 and 17 of R.S.O., 1887, ch. 121, and such claim was that defendants had not complied with the provision of the Act in not obstructing the floating and navigation unreasonably, and was also for damages under secs. 13 and 17 of the Act for wrongfully asserting a right of lien upon the logs. And what the arbitrator did was clearly within the scope of the reference, as provided for by the statute and as contained in the notices. Judgment for plaintiff for amount mentioned in award, and costs of the arbitration and award to be taxed, with interest and costs of the action.

**REINSBOROUGH VS. GILL & SWEENEY.**—This case was recently argued at Newcastle, N. B. It was an action brought by Charles Reinsborough, of Hardwicke, to recover from Thomas Gill and William Sweeney, of Barnaby River, the sum of \$182 for driving logs on the Bay du Vin river in the spring of 1896, and \$17 for balance due on a settlement. Messrs. Tweedie & Mitchell conducted the case for the plaintiff and Thos. W. Butler for the defendants. In the spring of 1896 Messrs. Gill & Sweeney had about two million logs in the small streams at the head of Bay du Vin river, while the plaintiff, Mr. Reinsborough, had about the same quantity in the main river. Both commenced driving about the same time, but never came in sight of each other owing to the fact that Mr. Reinsborough's drive was so much nearer the boom and in the main river. The drive of Gill & Sweeney stuck on the 10th of May about 20 miles above the boom. Reinsborough, about the same time, reached the boom with a portion of his drive, the remainder having stranded mostly within three miles of the tide way. When the logs were rafted it was found that 200,000 of Gill & Sweeney's logs had come in with Reinsborough's drive, and Reinsborough brought this action to recover 70 cts. per thousand for driving them. The defendants pleaded that they did not owe the bill, and also filed a counter claim for work done in 1897 by them for plaintiff in a similar way. The plaintiff's evidence disclosed the fact that the settlement for the \$17 was not a claim against Gill & Sweeney, but against Gill and one Dalton, which effectually disposed of that item. It appeared by the evidence of the plaintiff that the logs claimed for did not start with their drive, but having run ahead of the main drive of Gill & Sweeney, began to overtake the plaintiff's drive in small quantities. This was some miles down on the main river, and they continued to drop in from time to time till they were in the pond some three miles above the boom, and a quantity overtook them in the pond. No timber driver was called, no notice served to Gill & Sweeney that the logs were running in, and no attempt made by plaintiff to stack in any logs but his own, but he left the defendant's logs strewn on the river bank and pond, evading them wherever they could be prevented from coming in. Mr. Butler, at the close of the plaintiff's case, moved for a non-suit on the grounds that the claim for balance due on settlement was not against the defendant Sweeney, and could not be considered in a suit in which he was defendant; that the logs, if driven at all by Reinsborough, were driven without the knowledge or consent of Gill & Sweeney, and consequently they were not liable to pay for the work; that the alleged promise to pay, if ever made, was made upon a past consideration and could not support an action. The judge reserved the points and Mr. Butler proceeded with the defence. He went into evidence to show an absolute want of knowledge on the part of the defendants that the work was being done, denied the subsequent promise, and went on to prove that the logs came in without any assistance from plaintiff and also to prove services done by defendants for plaintiff in 1897. When the evidence was all in Mr. Butler renewed his application for a non-suit. The judge inti-

mated that he considered the application well made, and asked the parties if they would agree on the value of the work so the case need not come down again for trial if the non-suit was set aside on appeal. Mr. Butler declined to agree to any value for the work, claiming that the logs appeared, from the evidence, to have come in without any assistance from the plaintiff. The judge left three questions to the jury, which were in substance: 1st. Was the work done by the plaintiff for the defendant in 1897 done without defendant's knowledge? Jury answered, "Yes." 2nd. Were the actions of Gill & Sweeney meant to treat the work as done to their express order? Answer, "No." 3rd. What was the value of the work done by plaintiff for defendants in 1896, if any? Answer, "Nothing." Verdict for defendants was entered up and Mr. Tweedie moved for and obtained a stay of postea for 20 days.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

THE lumber manufacturers of this province are determined to leave no stone unturned to secure some relief from the present unfair position in which they are placed by the Dingley bill. They have started to work in a vigorous manner, and are making their influence felt in every possible direction. They realize that the time to act is at hand, and that united effort is necessary before much can be accomplished. The interest in the question is not confined to lumbermen, as witness the following resolution adopted at a mass meeting held at Vancouver on February 2nd: "Resolved, that so long as Canadian lumber going into the United States is taxed, an equal tax should be levied on lumber coming from the States into Canada." Such a resolution adds strength to the contentions of those directly engaged in the trade. As a resolution was passed by Ontario lumbermen some time ago favoring an import duty on lumber, it has been decided to ask them to co-operate with the lumbermen of the Pacific coast. When the situation is thoroughly understood, there does not appear to be one just reason why the protection asked should not be granted. The lumbermen feel that, when there are prospects of better trade conditions, the advantages therefrom should not be handed over to United States manufacturers. The price of logs is steadily advancing, and with manufacturers compelled to pay more for their raw material, the margin of profit becomes still further reduced. Many loggers have gone out of the business and left for the gold fields to seek more remunerative employment. With the shutting out of the low grade stock now shipped into British Columbia by Washington mills, lumbermen would get better prices for their lumber and could afford to pay more for their logs.

A large sum of money will be spent this year on improvements to the various mills owned by the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company. At the Westminster mills \$20,000 will be expended in putting in new boilers, erecting a new machine shop and for an additional sash and door factory. At Vancouver a new dry kiln will be built at the False Creek mill, four new boilers put in, and a new engine and a big six ton planer added to the plant, besides other machinery for the sash and door factory. The factory building will also be enlarged, all involving an expenditure of \$25,000. At the Hastings mill at Vancouver a shed to hold 1,500,000 feet of dry lumber and a new dry kiln will be erected, and the wharves extended very largely. New planers and other machinery will be put in, involving an outlay of \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Extensive improvements are also nearing completion at the Royal City Mills, New Westminster. Three new boilers have been added, two of which will be used for driving the machinery in the factory. The yards are being provided with plank alleyways, which will greatly facilitate the handling of lumber to be stored in the yards.

## COAST CHIPS.

J. McKae's saw mill at Dueks has been removed to Salmon Arm.

The Victoria Yukon Trading Co., Limited, of Victoria, has been incorporated. The company purpose engaging in lumbering, mining, etc., and is capitalized at \$100,000.

The Cowichan Lumber Co., composed of the Boyds of Bobcaygeon, Ont., purpose building a logging railway on Vancouver Island. Their mill will shortly commence sawing.

The British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Co., of

Vancouver, is trying the experiment of using very thin fifty-two inch circular resaws. It is said to have proven quite successful, and to have effected a large saving in lumber.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 10, 1898.

## SUBSTITUTES FOR WHITE PINE.

THE natural substitutes for wood are iron and stone, and undoubtedly we would be better off to use these for permanent structures. But fancy our shoes and groceries, etc., shipped in iron crates; the cost of transportation would prevent their use. There are places where substitutes for wood would, to say the least, decrease our comfort and mobility of modern life. The ease of shaping and handling wood is its essential advantage, and if it combines, as does white pine, softness with strength and light weight, in addition to other qualities that make it acceptable, it will be difficult to find a substitute.

In the Eastern United States we have among woods such substitutes in large quantities only in cypress and spruce. Of these the cypress, the supplies of which are not to last much longer than the white pine, is really too good to substitute for pine, having its special adaptations. Spruce, though larger quantities are to be had, has, nevertheless, a more hopeful future, since the pulp industry is developing to incredible dimensions.

To ship timber from the west, where undoubtedly large quantities of serviceable material exist that could replace white pine, is expensive, and only choice grades will stand the cost of transporting it 2,000 to 3,000 miles over the continent.

The South contains no pine to substitute for white pine in those places where its peculiar qualities are called into requisition. Hard pine will necessarily have to be substituted in many cases at a cost of millions in cash for increased charges in work and transportation, and many more in comfort.

But what is it that has made white pine such a unique material? It could be had in every market in enormous quantities in all ordinary sizes and forms! A carload of dry white pine or a white pine shoe box weighs only half what the same quantity of lumber or box of longleaf pine would weigh. Half the effort will saw, plane, shape or nail it; a lath, a piece of flooring shrinks but half as much, and does not "work afterwards." The foundryman's model of white pine is shaped with ease, and when shaped retains form and size as does the wood of no other pine. For "blind" wood in costly doors and for similar parts in cabinet work, for ordinary doors, for sash and blinds, for house finishing, for the box trade, for shingles and lath, in straight-stave cooperage, for ship's deck and spar, it has no peer; in short, it is in demand for everything where a wood is wanted that is light, soft, easy to work and to season, that shrinks and checks little, does not work, is not eaten by insects, gives no odor or taste, glues well and takes paint, oil and stain. Substitution of other material, it is safe to conclude, will be but a temporary matter, and before the twentieth century closes the white pine of new and permanent forests will be found its only desirable substitute. The Forester.

## A REMARKABLE SHOWING.

THE Magnolia Metal Company during the last three or four months has received through the mails nearly 3,000 testimonials of Magnolia Metal, or, to be exact, they received 2,527 distinct testimonials.

These testimonials were received from every part of the United States and Canada, and were sent in by rail way companies, steamship companies, rolling mills, iron and steel manufacturers of every kind and description, machinists, paper mills, cotton mills, woolen mills, wood-working establishments of all kinds, and practically every class of mechanical industry that can be mentioned.

These testimonials came to them in response to a circular letter sent out to all the mills and manufacturers of the United States and Canada accompanied by a 16 inch rule sent with their compliments, and simply asking if they were users of Magnolia Metal, and, if so, what was their experience.

A very small percentage of firms so addressed ever make response, and taking the number of replies actually received, giving testimony as to the superiority of Magnolia Metal, it has been estimated that at least 100,000 concerns in the United States and Canada are to-day using Magnolia Metal.

The above statement is a very remarkable one and shows the wonderful success that the Magnolia Metal Company has had during the past 10 or 12 years in introducing their metal among the mills manufacturers, jobbers and dealers of the United States and Canada, and their trade is equally as large in foreign countries. This shows what can be accomplished by having a good article well expounded and thoroughly advertised.

## THE NEWS.

John Radford has established a saw mill at Ingersoll, Ont.

Scott Bros. are building a saw mill at Eden Grove Station, Ont.

L. Ironsides, lumber dealer, Miami, Man., has sold out to Mr. Shaw.

A. Lamsay contemplates rebuilding his steam saw mill at Aylmer, Que.

Mr. Godbout, of St. Hyacinthe, is building a sash and door factory at Chicoutimi, Que.

W. H. Asselstine, of Newburgh, Ont., is arranging to erect a steam saw mill at Harlowe.

A. Du Tremblay, who has extensive lumber mills at Roberval, Que., is building a furniture factory.

John Bateson & Sons have purchased the saw mill at Orville, Ont., lately owned by James Matchet.

T. Bonhomme is about to commence the erection of a saw mill at Papineauville, Que., to cost \$3,000.

The Lancaster Machine Works, of Lancaster, Ont., will shortly place on the market a new circular saw.

The Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, have registered a trade mark for their pine doors, mouldings, etc.

The annual meeting of the Bronson & Weston Lumber Company was held in Ottawa on Wednesday, February 2nd.

The Nebergall Stave & Lumber Co., of Staples, Ont., have placed a new steam vat in their mill and hoop factory.

The Hull Lumber Co. contemplate the reconstruction of their mill at Hull, Que., which was destroyed by fire last year.

The Hawkesbury Lumber Co., of Hawkesbury, Ont., are now rebuilding their saw mills which were destroyed by fire about two years ago.

The South River Lumber Co., of South River, Ont., has doubled its capital stock. The old water mill has been fitted up for the manufacture of shingles.

Mr. E. F. Stephenson, Dominion Crown Timber Agent, recently returned from Winnipeg after an extended tour through British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

The Quebec government will offer for sale, on the 22nd inst., timber limits in the Lake St. John, St. Charles, Saginaw, St. Maurice, Lower Ottawa and St. Francois districts.

A report received by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa states that there is an opening in South Africa for Canadian lumber, particularly well planed boards.

The firm of Marlatt & Housser, lumber dealers, Portage La Prairie, Man., will likely be dissolved. It is understood that Mr. Marlatt's interest will be purchased by Mr. H. Byrnes, of Winnipeg.

J. W. Cruckshank, of Truro, N.S., is doing a large lumbering business this season on the Little Branch of the Stewiacke river, for Alfred Dickie, having about forty men in the woods.

Isaac N. Kendall, of Ottawa, has gone to the Crow's Nest Pass, where he will superintend the erection of a large saw mill for the C.P.R. It is said the structure will be one of the largest in Canada.

It is estimated that there is consumed in the New York market in one year over 1,500,000,000 feet of lumber. The total receipts by rail of lumber, box shooks, etc., during the year 1897 was 27,311 cars.

The owner of Horse Island, situated at the south-east of Manitoulin Island, purposes erecting a large saw mill thereon and building a railway back to the bush for the purpose of taking out cedar and hardwood.

Mr. J. White, alien labor agent of the Ontario Crown Lands Department, recently visited the lumber camps in the vicinity of Huntsville in search of American workmen. It is said that thus far very few have been found.

McLaren & McLaurin have just completed the erection of a steam saw mill at East Templeton. The mill has a capacity of 150,000 feet per day, and is fitted with modern machinery. About 50 men will be employed.

Fifteen men in McNair's lumber camp on the Tobique river, New Brunswick, were recently taken seriously ill from eating diseased pork. The pork was taken in last winter, and the carriers, to lighten the load, threw away most of the pickle.

The Restigouche & Western Railway Co. is building a line of railway from the Restigouche across the province of New Brunswick to the river St. John. The road will be about 100 miles long, and will open up a large tract of heavily timbered property.

The Timber News, of London, Eng., says that another proof of the kindness borne by the Hon. J. K. Ward, lumberman, of Montreal, towards his native Mansland, was afforded last Christmas by a donation of £40 for various charities in the island.

The Bronson & Weston Lumber Co., of Ottawa, are now placing in their mill a system of carriers for the purpose of transferring the sawdust to a point where it can be conveniently carted away. Up to the present it has not been decided to erect incinerators.

At a recent meeting of the Black Rock Business Men's Association held at Buffalo, a resolution was

adopted requesting representatives Alexander and Mahaney to support any measure providing for the reduction of the present duty on Canadian lumber.

According to the Insurance and Finance Chronicle, saw and pulp mill property was destroyed by fire in 1897 to the value of \$467,600, and the insurance was \$224,600. The largest fires were at Lake Megantic, Que., loss \$35,000; Three Rivers, Que., loss \$34,000; Hull, Que., loss \$125,000; and a pulp mill at East Angus, Que., loss \$125,000.

The Ashland Press gives the following average wages of men in northern Wisconsin logging camps this winter: Foremen, \$40 to \$50 per month; teamsters, \$26 to \$30; sawyers, \$26 to \$30; chainers, \$24 to \$26; swampers, \$20 to \$26; cooks, \$30 to \$50; cookees, \$20 to \$24, and scalers \$60 to \$125. These wages are not so very bad for an off year.

The Ontario Forestry Commission recently inspected the method of utilizing coarse lumber in vogue at the factory of the Rathbun Company, at Deseronto. Prof. Goodwin, of Queen's University, Kingston, who was also present, gave a brief address as to the instruction of forest rangers and other government employees in forestry work. In the spring the Commission will likely make a somewhat extended tour of the Lake Temiscamingue region.

Mr. Thomas Southworth, Clerk of Forestry for Ontario, is taking steps to ascertain the commercial value of jack pine, which is found in large quantities throughout the province, arrangements having been made with the Imperial Institute, London, Eng., whereby the timber will be scientifically tested by the engineers of the London County Council, with a view more particularly of learning its suitability for street paving material.

It is claimed that as a result of lumbering operations on the Musquodoboit river, in the vicinity of Halifax, N. S., the low lands are flooded and damaged by water. A petition has consequently been presented to the County Council asking that a by-law be passed preventing lumber companies from driving logs and flooding the lands on said river from the 10th of May to the 1st of October. It is believed that driving operations can be completed between the 1st of October and the 10th of May.

The annual meeting of the Tracadie Lumber Co., which will conduct extensive lumbering operations in New Brunswick, was held in Bangor, Maine, last month, at which directors were elected as follows: President, F. W. Hill; treasurer, C. D. Stanford; general manager, H. B. Foster; clerk, L. C. Tyler. The old board of directors was elected, consisting of F. W. Hill, C. D. Stanford, H. B. Foster, H. H. Fogg and L. C. Tyler. This company have erected a mill at the mouth of the big Tracadie river, and will manufacture both spruce and pine.

A movement is on foot to form a company for the export of furniture to Europe, reference to which was made in this journal last month. The new concern will be known as the Canadian Furniture Exporting Co. Among the promoters are J. G. Hay, Owen Sound, J. S. Anthes, Berlin, and John R. Shaw, secretary of the Ontario Furniture Manufacturers' Association. It is proposed to erect a new factory for the manufacture of goods for export, and to establish a warehouse in England. A change in the manner in which the goods are shipped has been made. The former custom was to export the furniture in piece and put the articles together on the other side, the object being to save freight charges by closer packing. It has been found that this saving in freight is more than offset by the greater cost of putting the goods together in Great Britain, hence the change.

## CASUALTIES.

Jos. Lambert, of St. Adelphe, Que., received injuries by a falling tree while working in the woods, from which he died.

Napoleon Millette, of Ottawa, while working on Eddy's limits in Temiscamingue, was struck by a falling tree, which killed him instantly.

James Ellis was killed at Anderson's lumber camp near Gravenhurst. He was felling a tree, and was struck on the head by a limb. His age was 30 years.

An employee of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, named William Twist, was recently killed by a falling tree in the company's camp near Manitou Lake.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Alfred Dickie, the well-known lumber dealer of Lower Stewiacke, N.S., sailed a fortnight ago for Liverpool, Eng. He will be absent perhaps two months.

Mr. T. G. McFarlane, of Brandon, Man., has recently been appointed assistant crown timber agent for the Yukon district, and has left for the scene of his duties.

Mr. E. H. Bronson, M.P.P., of Ottawa, and a member of the Bronson & Weston Lumber Company, has decided to retire from political life, owing to ill health. General regret is expressed that Mr. Bronson should have been compelled to take this step.

The Liberal Conservatives of London, Ont., have chosen Mr. Adam Beck, venter manufacturer, as their standard bearer for the forthcoming election, his nomination being unanimous. Mr. Beck is very popular, and should make a strong fight.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Rankin, head of the firm of Rankin, Gilmore & Co., of Liverpool, Eng., which house has been established for over 50 years. A

branch of the above firm was established in St. John, B., by the late Mr. Rankin. Besides doing a large lumber trade, considerable shipbuilding was carried on. In 1842 Mr. Rankin went to Liverpool and was succeeded by St. John by Mr. John Pollock. The St. John branch closed in the seventies.

## OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Geo. Morrow, brother of David Morrow, M.P.P. for Sunbury County, N.B. He was a large lumber operator and mill owner.

John Dewar, of St. George, N. B., died at his residence there late in December. Deceased was a successful business man and operated the Dewar Lumber Co. shipping large quantities of lumber to the United States.

Peter H. Colton, one of the best known timber brokers in Canada, died at Pembroke, Ont., on January 1st. While travelling the Mattawa limits of the Bronson & Weston Co., he contracted a severe illness, which resulted in his death. He was considered by the lumbermen of the Ottawa valley an authority on the value of timber limits, and his services were constantly in demand.

Geo. W. Hanes died at Victoria, B.C., early in January. Deceased was born at Bangor, Maine, in the year 1833, his father being a lumber merchant, to whom he was engaged until 1852. He then removed to California, and continued in the lumber business until 1864, when he removed to British Columbia. During 1863-64 he erected a saw mill at New Westminster. He remained in charge of the mill there until 1876. His 25 years were devoted to the real estate business.

## TRADE NOTES.

The Northey Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, have secured the contract for the pumps to be used on the Canadian Pacific Yukon steamers.

The Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., has recently purchased the plant of the Phelps Machine Co. at Eastman, Que. and will continue the manufacture of the Dake engine and steam feed and other specialties.

The McEachren Heating & Ventilating Co., of Ont., have just put in a double dry kiln and a blasting system for the Eckardt Casket Co., of Toronto. They also put in two planing mill fans.

The Globe File Mfg. Co., of Port Hope, Ont., have recently added to their extensive plant what is known as the steel rope drive system for operating their machinery in place of the old cog wheel system. The work was carried out by the Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co. of Toronto.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Lumber Company, Limited, was held on January 20th, at the office of Mr. John McKergow, President. The usual statements were presented, which showed that the results thus far had been satisfactory. There was no change made in the directorate or the management. Though this company has only been in existence about six months, it is stated that it has handled nearly five million feet of Ottawa pine. Purchases have also been made which should secure the future an increased trade.

Messrs. Baldwin, Tuthill & Bolton, of Grand Rapids, Mich., have sent us a copy of their 1898 catalogue, which are illustrated over 60 different saw-fitting machines adapted to every requirement in the care of bands, gang, circulars, rift gangs and band re-saws. This book includes a lengthy treatise on the fitting of saws, what matter is calculated to render it of direct advantage to saw filers, and, in fact, to all practical millmen and factory operators. The many valuable hints on the care of saws, construction and use of emery wheels, etc., make the work of more than ordinary value. The company state that they desire to mail copies to operators of saw mills and wood-working plants, and in particular to saw filers. They have endeavored to produce the best book of its kind published up to date, and believe that the majority of those receiving it will deem it worthy of careful examination and preservation.

A valuable addition to the literature of British Columbia is the Year Book which has just been published by Mr. E. Gosnell, Legislative Librarian, with a copy of which we have been favored. Of the many works which reach our table, most of them of considerable merit, the credit for the most complete and carefully prepared work received must be given to the author of the British Columbia Year Book. Besides the facts and figures relating to the natural resources of the province, there is sufficient in an historical, political and sociological character to render the book interesting and instructive to all. There are over 500 pages of letter-press and illustrations, so arranged as to present a most pleasing appearance. To even mention the interesting features would involve more space than can here be given; suffice it to say that among them are the following: An historical review, including portraits of early navigators and explorers, a group of pioneers and early legislators, portraits of members of parliament, illustrations of government buildings, a treatise of 100 pages on mines and mining, with illustrations, a description of the fisheries, and maps of different districts in British Columbia. The forestry wealth is referred to at some length, and statistics given showing the lumber cut for the past nine years.

# WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

## WOOD PULP IN GERMANY.

The future of the wood supply in Germany is the subject of an interesting article in the *Wochenblatt*. Fears have often been expressed whether, with the increased demand for pulp, the German forests will keep pace with the increased consumption.

As by law a rational forest culture is maintained, by which the cutting down must be in a certain proportion to the whole forest area, an absolute break-down need never be expected, the fear only is whether the quantities available will suffice.

On this question, after careful inquiry, the writer of the article comes to the conclusion that such a fear is groundless, because the national forestry will be able to increase from year to year the total of the available quantity. Reforms in this respect have been introduced for some time, and will perhaps slowly but steadily give very satisfactory results.

The fear for the German pulp industry comes from another side. The prices of German raw wood are going up, and if no check takes place there is the chance to be considered that foreign pulp will be produced cheaper, and will in time replace the German pulp, if the latter must follow the higher prices of the raw material.

This is all the more likely, as foreign wood would not pay so well to be imported in the raw state, but rather as the manufactured article. The carriage on the latter would in proportion be cheaper than on the former. The forest owners would ultimately suffer from this, because it is to their interest to keep the pulp industry in a healthy condition.

From this consideration it would appear that the indiscriminate raising of the price of raw wood is likely to injure the forest industry. The forest owners are urged to keep prices steady by increasing the quantities put upon the market without running into the opposite extreme.

## HEMLOCK PULP WOOD.

The hemlock of Michigan and Wisconsin is to have a value other than that for conversion into lumber. Last year it was stated that a party bought up 5,000,000 feet of hemlock for pulp wood in the upper Wisconsin valley and at points on the Wisconsin Central railway. Now, says the *Northwestern Lumberman*, it is stated that N. H. Brokaw, of the Kaukauna Fibre Company, of Kaukauna, in the Fox river valley, Wisconsin, has purchased 5,000 to 6,000 cords of hemlock to be cut and delivered this winter, which will be worked up in the Brokaw mills. This shows that hemlock for pulp making in Wisconsin is a growing factor in the supply. It

is very possible that hemlock in the northwest will assume as much importance in the paper and pulp industry as has spruce in New England and New York.

With this result it plainly can be seen that hemlock as a merchantable wood will acquire great importance. It has rapidly come to the front in recent years for conversion into lumber, and operations in that line this winter are on a scale more extensive than ever before. Without doubt hemlock lumbering is to greatly increase in future years in the three old northwestern pine states. With a corresponding growth in the demand for hemlock pulp wood there will be such a scramble for that kind of timber properties as was not dreamed of a few years ago.

In the Eastern States 60 per cent. of the spruce annually cut goes to the pulp mills. It is possible that an equal percentage of the hemlock in the northwest will, within a few years, be devoted to a like purpose, leaving only 40 per cent. to be cut into lumber for the supply of the general and local demand. Thus we can see what is promised for hemlock in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

## THE BRITISH WOOD PULP MARKET.

In mechanical pulps, says *Wood Pulp*, of London, Eng., there is really very little to report, but there is likely to be keen competition between Scandinavia and Canada for the European market. The Sault Ste Marie Pulp and Paper Company—the largest mechanical mill in the world—has recently put in drying machinery with the view of shipping the bulk of its pulp to the European markets, and it is reported from the other side that it has already placed in England every ton it can manufacture during the next six months.

The abnormally mild winter in Scandinavia may later on have a tendency to stiffen the market, as owing to the lack of snow the work of getting the logs from the forests to the rivers has been impeded.

Of course, many mills have large stocks of wood on hand, and the market may not be affected by this cause until later on.

Sulphite pulps are slightly easier for the moment, mainly on account of the large shipments of American pulp sent on consignment. These are alleged to be job lots, but however that may be, the dirty condition of the bundles has necessitated them being forced on the market at low prices, and the result is likely to be so unfortunate to the shippers that they will not repeat the experiment. On the whole, however, as the quantities available do not at present exceed the estimated consumption, prices may be maintained a little longer.

Soda pulps are scarce, and prices are likely to be maintained over the year.

The Ontario Forestry Department has been notified that a large firm of American pulp jobbers, with headquarters in Wisconsin, and who use on an average 50,000 cords of pulp wood per year, the larger proportion of which was obtained in Ontario, have decided this year to obtain their supply in Wisconsin. This will considerably curtail the output from the western and newly settled districts of the province, and will cause some hardship among settlers, many of whom rely upon sales of pulp wood for much of their livelihood.

## PULP NOTES.

John Mather, of Rat Portage, Ont., is said to be negotiating for the erection of a large pulp mill at Keewatin.

A correspondent of the *Gleaner* points out the advantages possessed by Fredericton, N.B., as a site for the manufacture of pulp.

The Victoria & New Brunswick Pulp Co., of Woodstock, N.S., propose building a dam at the Tobique Narrows and erecting a pulp mill.

Mr. McDonald, of Montreal, will probably erect a pulp mill at St. Joseph d'Alma, utilizing the water power owned by Narcisse Garipey, of Bay St. Paul.

The Grand Falls Power & Boom Co. have asked the New Brunswick government for a renewal of charter. It is proposed to build pulp mills and other works at Grand Falls, N. B.

The Tourville Lumber Mills Co. is said to be considering the establishment of a large pulp and paper mill at Louisville, Que. The government has been asked to dredge three miles of the river to give the necessary water.

On March 5th the new pulp mills of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, at Chicoutimi, Que., will be formally opened by the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Quebec. The company have issued invitations to the members of the legislature, journalists, and others interested.

Specimens of the wood pulp manufactured at the Chicoutimi pulp mills were laid on the table of the Quebec Legislature during its recent session. The Chicoutimi Pulp Co. have placed contracts for the cutting of 13,000 cords of pulp wood during the present winter.

Incorporation is asked for the Jacques Cartier Pulp and Paper Co., of Montreal, for the purpose of manufacturing pulp and paper, lumber, etc., and developing water powers on the Jacques Cartier river. Robert Law, merchant, Wm. Currie, paper manufacturer, and others, are interested.

The Shawenegan Manufacturing Co., of Shawenegan, Que., has been granted incorporation, to manufacture pulp, paper, acetylene gas, etc., with a capital of \$500,000. Peter Lyall, contractor, of Montreal, and Charles Riordon, paper manufacturer, of St. Catharines, are interested.

The material used by the new pulp mill of Harvey & Co., of St. John's, Newfoundland, is said to be a species of dwarf lumber, principally spruce, which produces excellent pulp, but has little value for any other purpose. The mill employs 200 hands, and is driven by the water power of an immense flume.

The trade and navigation returns for the year ending June 30th, 1897, states that the value of pulp wood exported to the United States was \$667,221, as against \$600,225 for the previous year. Of wood pulp the export to the United States amounted in value to \$576,720, showing a gain over 1896 of about \$20,000.

Mr. M. F. Mooney, who is interested in the proposed pulp mill at Mispec, near St. John, N.B., to be built by the St. John Pulp Co., is at present in Scotland for the purpose of conferring with the directors of the company. It has not yet been decided whether the output will be 25 or 50 tons per day. Upon Mr. Mooney's return the work of construction will likely be proceeded with.

The Canadian correspondent of the *Paper Mill*, New York, advocates the lowering of the duty on paper making machinery coming into Canada from the United States. He argues that it would greatly promote the development of this country's natural paper making resources, that owners of mills would take advantage of it to increase the efficiency of their equipment, and that new mills would be built.

The Dufferin Falls Lumber, Pulp and Paper Co., of Montreal, is a new concern seeking incorporation, with a capital of \$300,000. Among the promoters are Wm. Currie, paper manufacturer, and James T. Shearer, lumber merchant. This company has purchased the properties on the DuLievre river at Buckingham, Que., belonging to the estate of Ross Bros., and will commence the manufacture of pulp and paper on an extensive scale.

A barker in the Treadwell Mills, Plattsburg, N.Y., recently went to pieces. The barker is a steel disc, three quarters of an inch thick, and about four feet in diameter. On one side are four knives to cut the bark from the wood, on the other side are fans to blow the shavings away from the barker. The machine is heavily enclosed in iron. An accident such as happened is said to be without precedent in the record of pulp making. A large piece of the barker went through the roof and was carried 300 ft. from the mill.

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Mr. J. W. Woodward, of 1003 Park Avenue, Omaha, Neb., has issued a book of much value to lumbermen, wood-workers, etc. It is entitled "The Lumberman's Ambidexter," and is so designed as to be a model of convenience. This feature of the book has been patented by the author. The tables are so arranged that by a simple multiple or divisor of two you can find practically the product of any number of pieces of any size of lumber made, barring four foot lengths, which require a division of

twelve foot by three; or for inch and a quarter, stock widths, it requires adding one-fourth to one inch totals.

A recent issue of the Northwestern Lumberman says: "Bill" Murray, of St. John, king of log operators of the province of New Brunswick, together with Charles T. White, of East Apple River, N.B., and George E. Barhill and John E. Moore, of St. John, N.B., were in town last week, according to the program already announced in this column. They were more than pleased with New York,

though not more than New York was with them. It is rarely that any visitors appreciate the metropolis more than they did. It is worth having a metropolis if only to furnish pleasure in the expansive quantities that these gentlemen enjoyed. They report that our lumber is a "corker" and shuts them out of the United States completely, except for lath, and that this commodity can only be supplied to our far east market. To offset this, however, they say their trade with England is in excellent shape.

**LUMBERMAN'S ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO NOTICE**

The Annual General Meeting of the Lumberman's Association of Ontario will be held in the Rotunda of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, on Monday, the 28th February, at Two o'clock p.m.

By order,  
J. B. MILLER, Sec.-Treas. L. A. O.

NOTE:—The above notice is given in accordance with the terms of the Constitution. It is proposed, however, to meet "pro forma" and adjourn until the 22ND MARCH, at the same hour and place.



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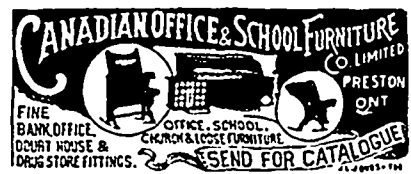
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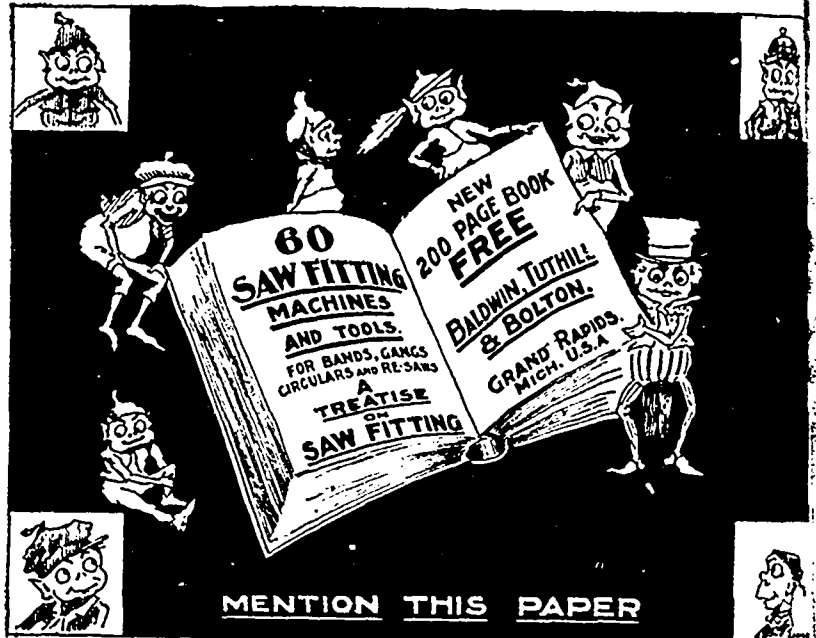
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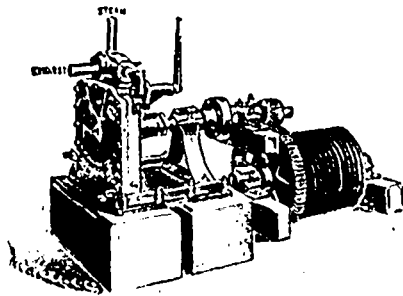
Send for Catalogue of New Saw-Mill Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c.

**Robt. Bell, Jr. : Hensall, Ont.**

Mr. Alex. Macpherson has resigned his position as secretary-treasurer of the Alpha Rubber Co., Montreal, to become the manager of the Canadian Rubber Company's Toronto branch.

The mill of the Port Blakely Mill Co., at Port Blakely, Wash., is credited with having cut more lumber during 1897 than any other mill in the United States. It cut 97,777,517 feet of lumber and 15,744,500 lath, says the Wood-Worker. Our United States friends should visit Canada if they want to see large saw mills. J. R. Booth's mill at Ottawa cut last year 130,000,000 feet of lumber, to say nothing of lath, etc.

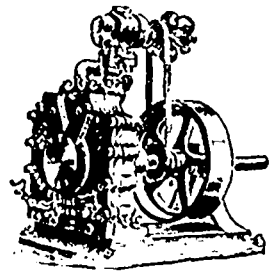
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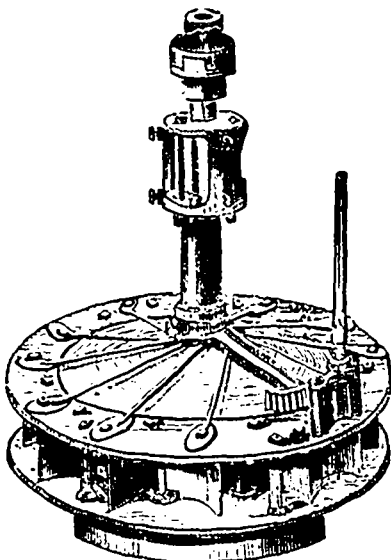
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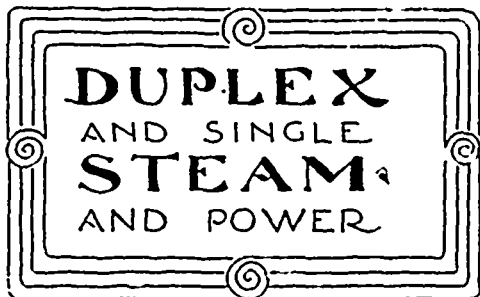
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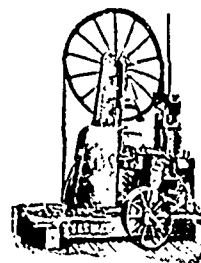
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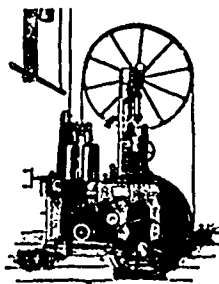
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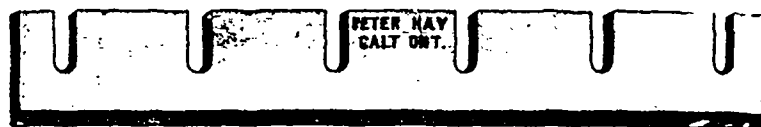
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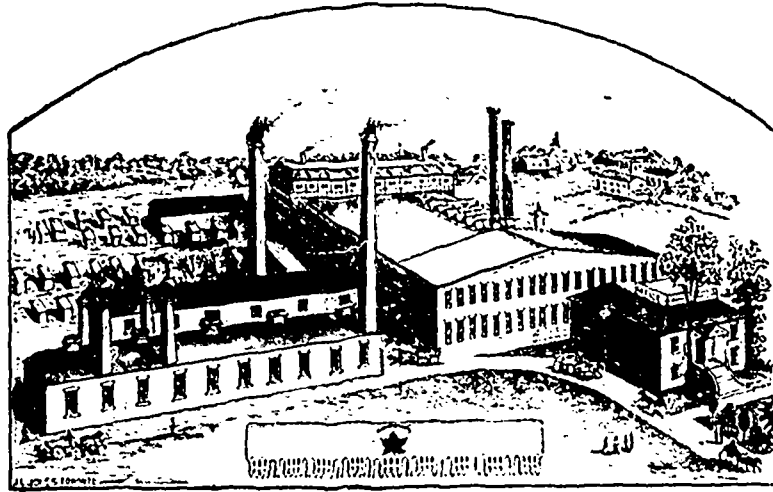
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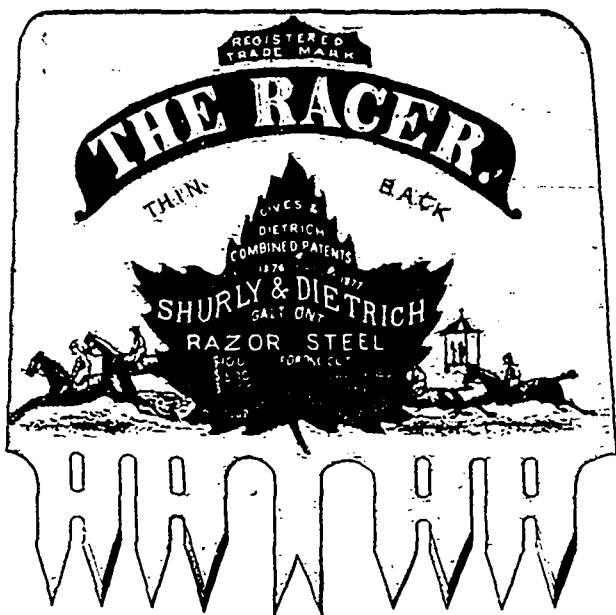
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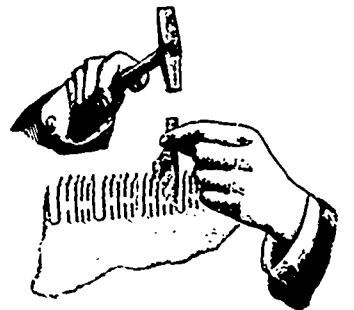
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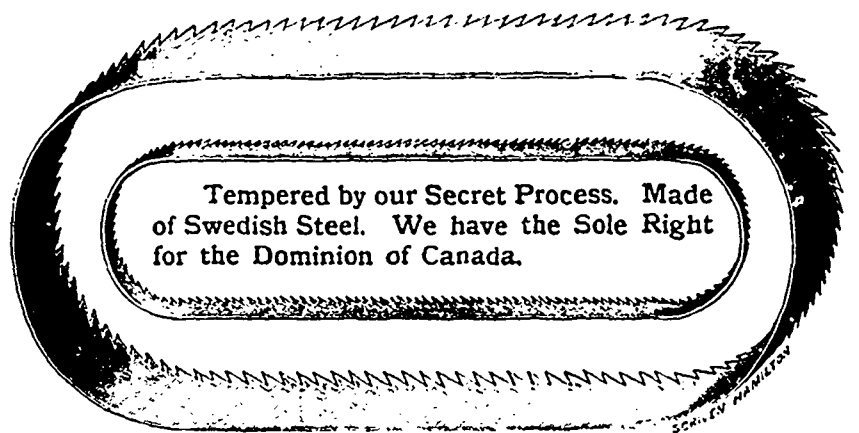
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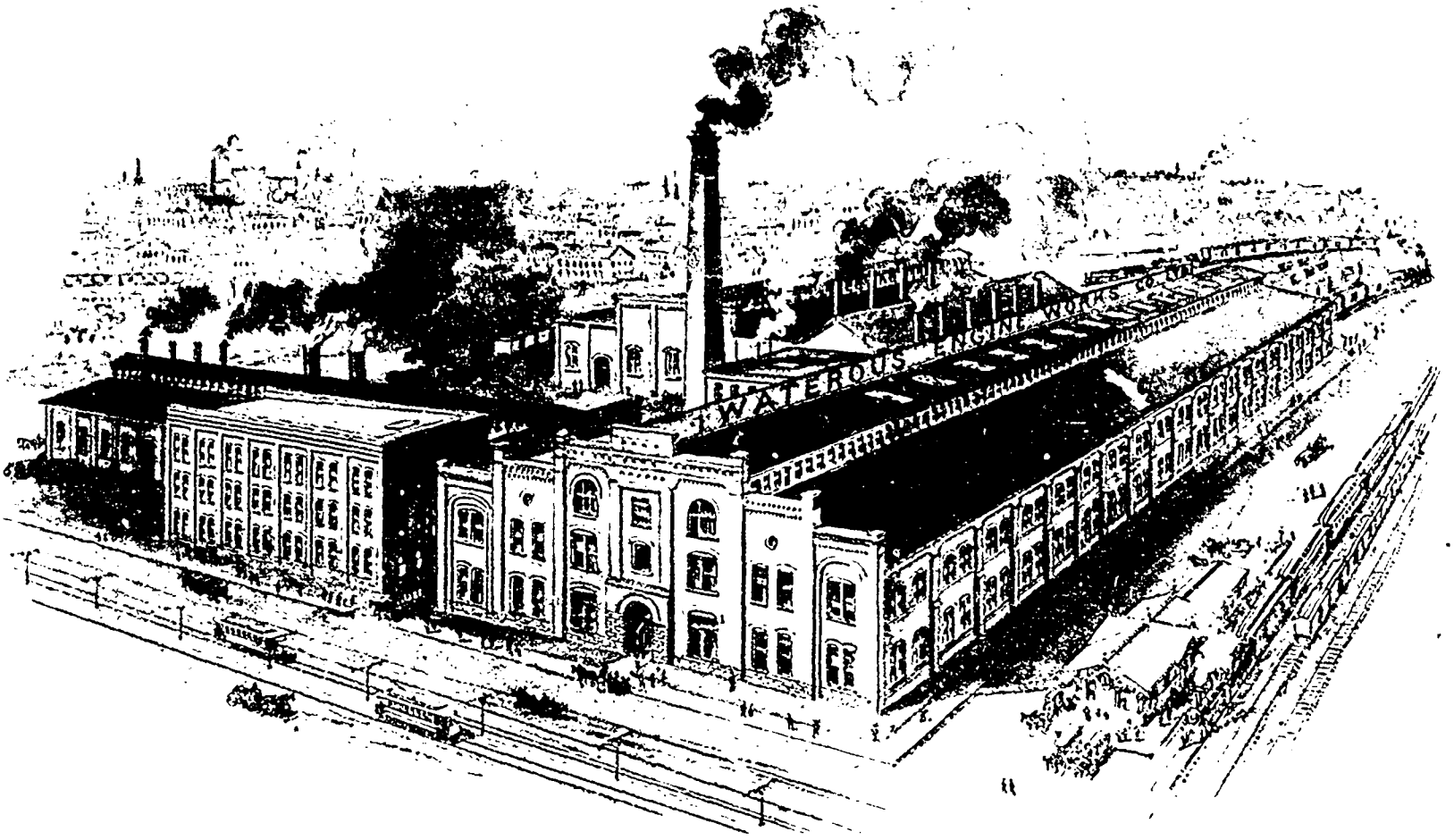
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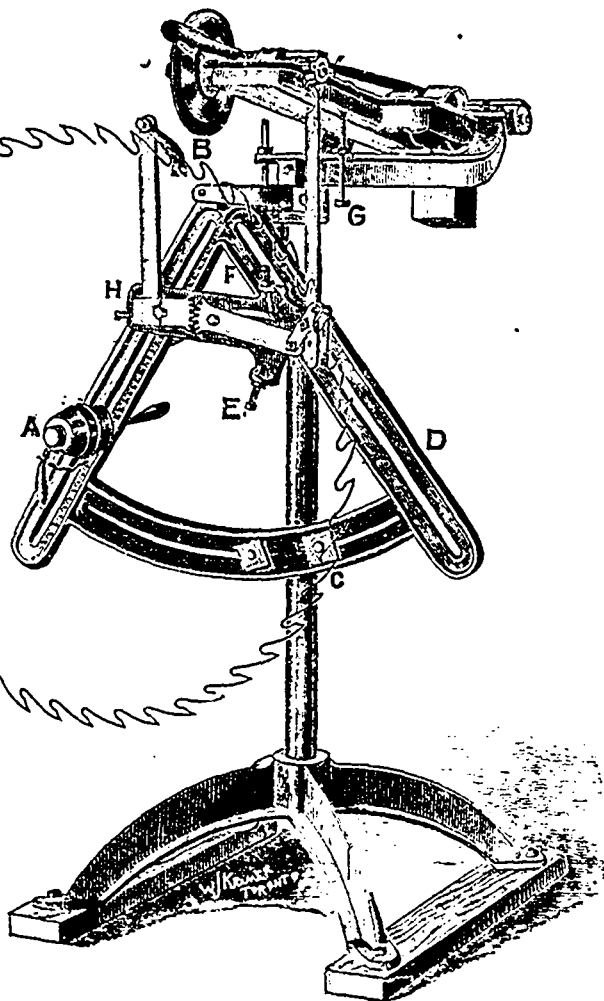
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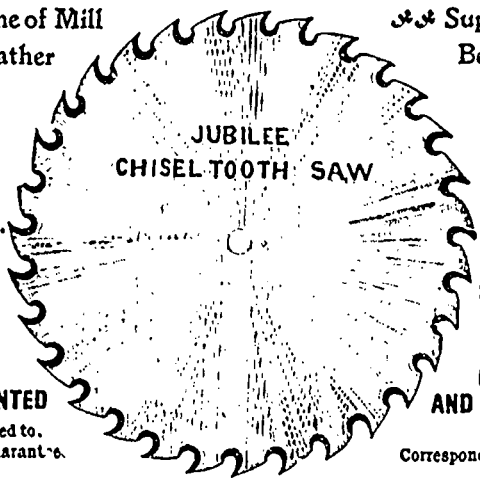
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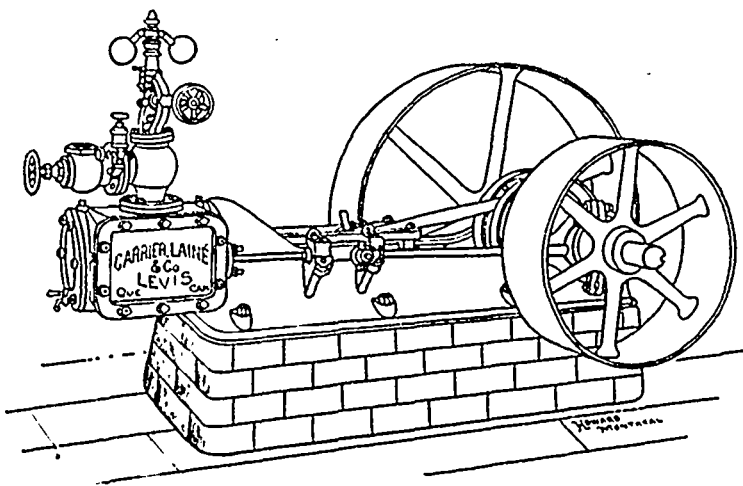
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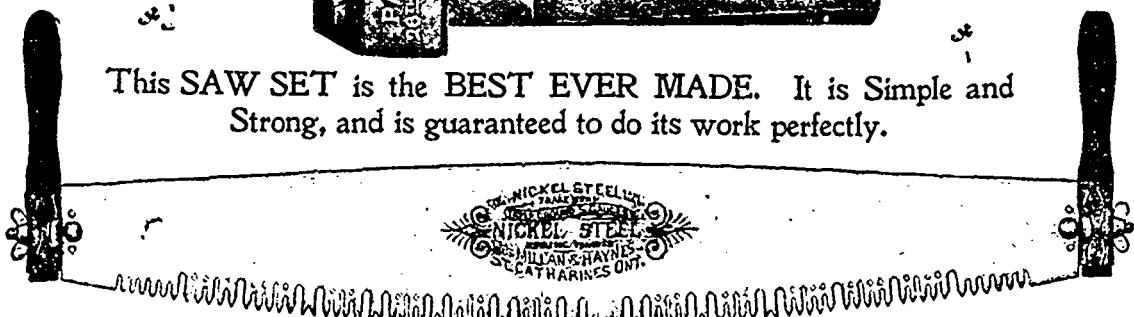
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