

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10X | 12X | 14X | 16X | 18X | 20X | 22X | 24X | 26X | 28X | 30X | 32X |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

THE CANADIAN LUMBERMAN

WOOD WORKERS' MANUFACTURERS' AND MILLERS' GAZETTE

VOLUME XXI.
NUMBER 2

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1900

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

MAGNOLIA METAL



In Use by All the Leading Governments
BEST ANTI-FRICTION METAL FOR ALL MACHINERY BEARINGS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Genuine Magnolia Metal is made up in bars, of which this is a fac-simile :



Name and Trade Mark appear on each box and bar, and besides this the words "Manufactured in U.S." and "Patented June 3, 1890," are stamped on the under side of each bar.

MAGNOLIA METAL CO.

Agents and Sole Manufacturers 266 and 267 West Street, NEW YORK

Canadian Office, 318 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Que.
U.S. Office, Fisher Building, 281 Dearborn St. Cleveland, 15 South Water Street.
London Office, No. 49 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Magnolia Metal is still selling at the same price it has always sold at—no advance.

Ottawa Saw Works Co.

Middle Street - OTTAWA, ONT.

"SANDVIK" SWEDISH STEEL

We Manufacture

HIGHEST GRADE BAND SAWS

MADE FROM

Triple Refined Swedish Steel

... IMPORTED DIRECT. ...

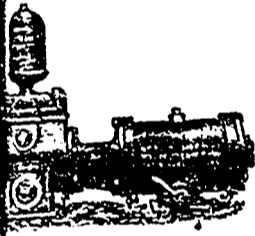
WE HAVE THE SOLE RIGHT FOR THE

Dominion of Canada

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

OIL TEMPERED.

MOORE STEAM PUMP



For Stationary, Traction and Marine Boilers.

High and Low or Special Duty.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

DARLING BROTHERS

Reliance Works - MONTREAL
Office and Works: Queen and Ottawa Streets, MONTREAL.
Frank Darling, Agent, Nelson, B. C.

DICKS BELTINGS



Never is affected by wetness, and does not stretch.

Excels in Transmission Power. Always Uniform.

LARGE STOCKS ON HAND.

WRITE TO SOLE AGENT :

J. S. YOUNG, 15 Hospital Street, MONTREAL

JAMES W. WOODS

Manufacturer of **LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES**

Tents, Awnings, Tarpaulins, Sails, Etc., Overhauls, Top Shirts, Pants, all kinds of Underwear, Sox, Mitts, Moccasins

75 QUEEN ST. - OTTAWA, ONT.

Tent Factory: 19 Elgin St., OTTAWA.

ALL ORDERS CAN BE EXECUTED ON THEIR RECEIPT.

John Bertram & Sons

CANADA TOOL WORKS
DUNDAS - ONTARIO.

Any one desiring a good Second-Hand Tool, should write us for prices. Have several we will dispose of at a bargain.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

C. C. CLEVELAND

G. F. CLEVELAND

J. L. Goodhue & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING... AND LACE LEATHER
Danville, Que.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH GRADE CIRCULAR AND LONG SAWS

UNEXCELLED SHINGLE SAWS

OUR INSERTED TOOTH SAW POSITIVELY THE BEST



No. 1 IRON FRAME OSCILLATING GANG SAW SASHES OF ALL WIDTHS

We manufacture a
Complete Line of



HIGH GRADE SAW-MILL MACHINERY

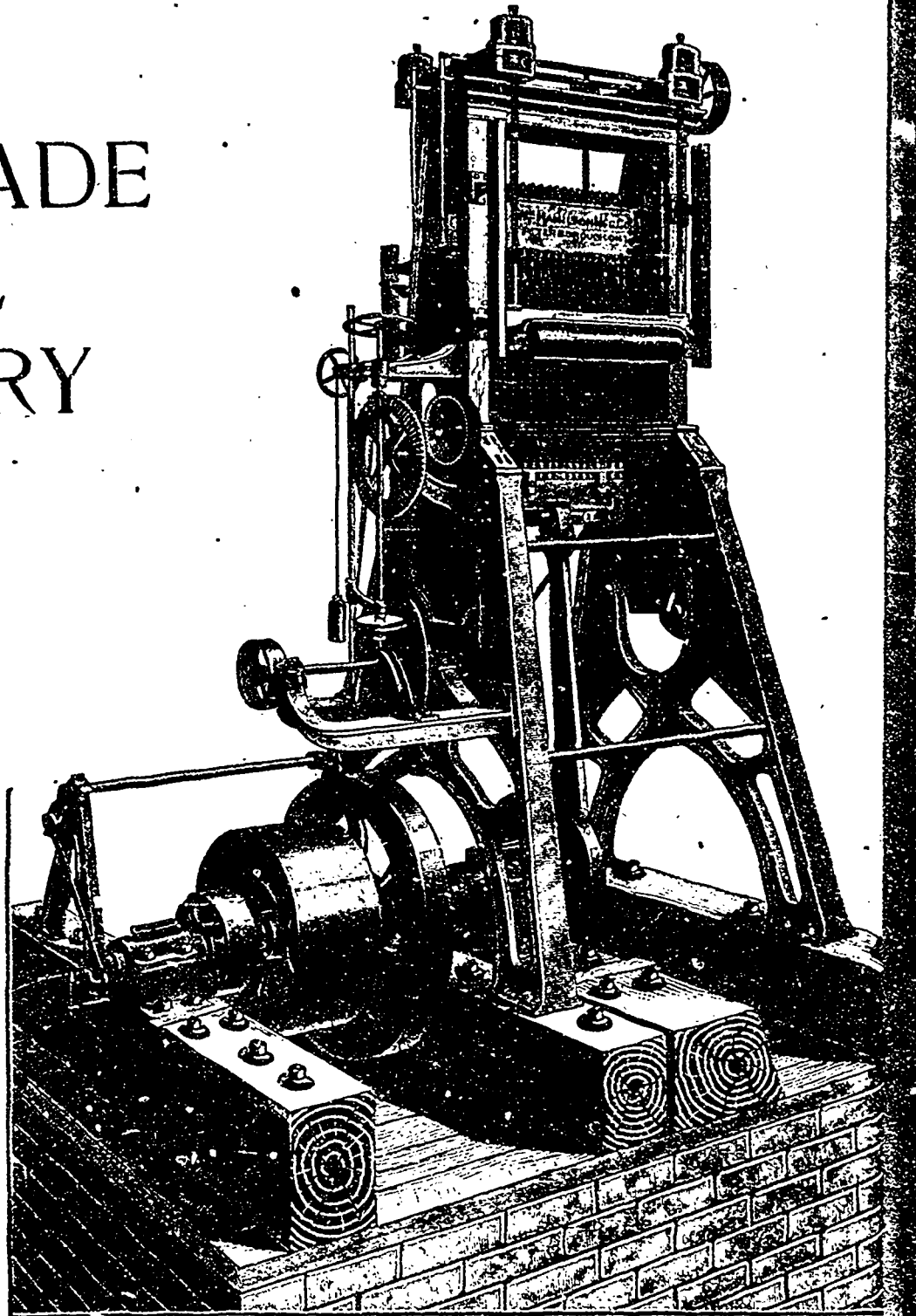
Prescott Band Mills
Perkins Shingle Mill Machinery
Covel's Tools for the care of
Saws
Engines, Boilers, Etc.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION



WE are prepared to furnish plans,
specifications, and build mills
complete of any capacity, or to
remodel old mills.

Write for prices, informing us what
your requirements are.



The Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Limited

Branch Office: VANCOUVER, B.C.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

THE

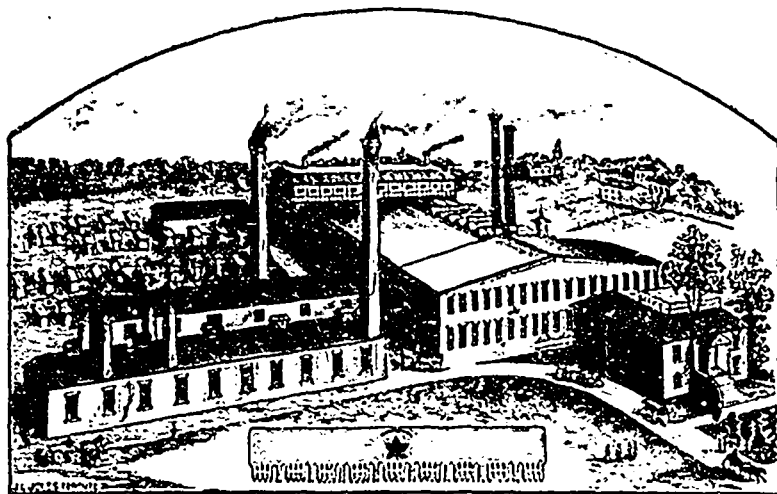
MAPLE LEAF SAW WORKS



Shurly & Dietrich GALT, ONT.

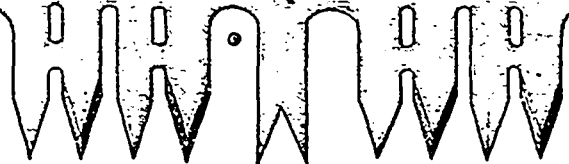
Manufacturers of

- CIRCULAR SAWS
- GANG SAWS
- MILL SAWS
- BAND SAWS
- CROSS-CUT SAWS



Manufacturers of

- HAND SAWS
- BUCK SAWS
- PLASTERING TROWELS
- BUTCHER SAWS
- STRAW KNIVES, &c.



GROUND THIN ON BACK

- Save Labor
- Save Time
- Save Gumming
- Save Files

This Saw Stands Without a Rival

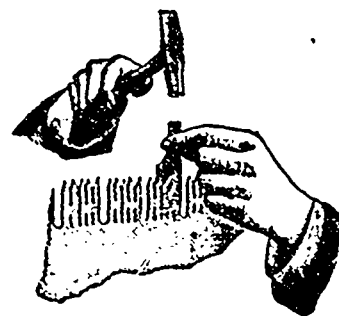
AND IS THE
FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

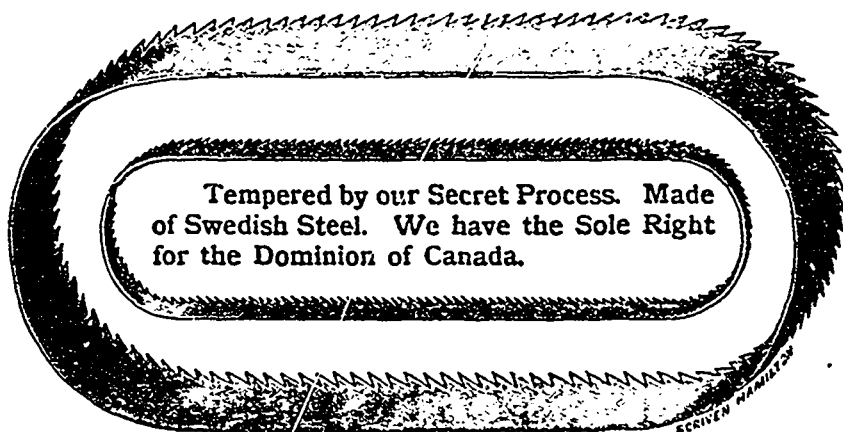
Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more level. If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.



We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

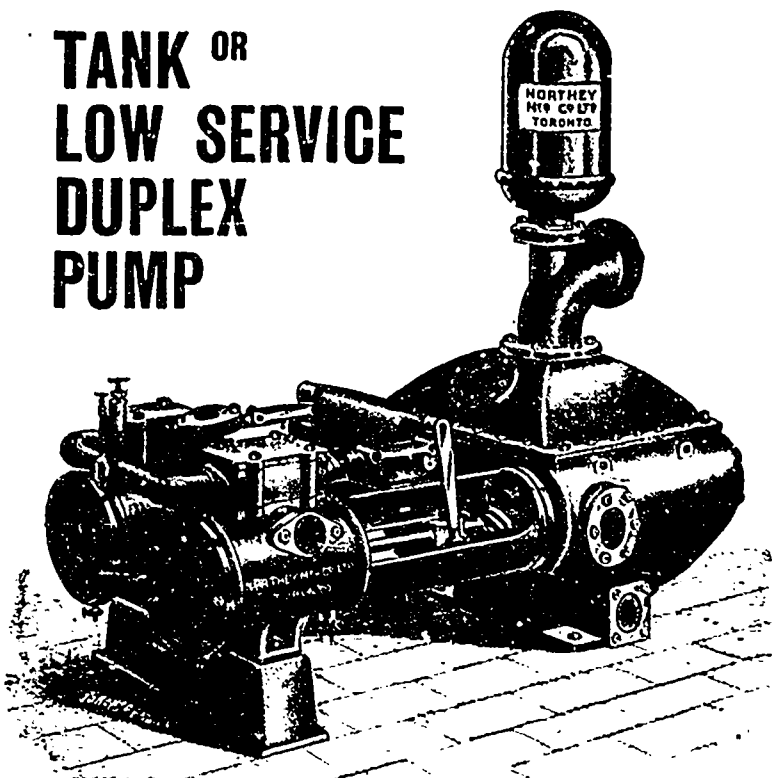
of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Swedish Steel imported direct, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

Northey Pumps—the Standard for Canada

We have installed pumping plants in many important Canadian Factories, Mills, Water Works, etc. For uniform reliable service our Pumps are excelled by none on the Continent. They embody the latest improvements in Pump construction and carry our guarantee for superiority in workmanship and material.

**TANK OR
LOW SERVICE
DUPLEX
PUMP**



We have a large Catalogue, illustrating and specifying Pumps for every conceivable duty. If you are looking for definite, reliable information on the Pump question send us your name for it. Sent free.

The Northey Mfg. Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

COPE BROS. Manufacturers of... LUMBERMEN'S WOODEN SUPPLIES

Our Specialty.

PEERLESS TAPERED PIKE POLES

Correspondence Solicited. We invite comparison with any other Pike Poles manufactured. **COPE'S FILLS ONT.**
Samples on Application.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialty

For Saw Mills



ONCE TRIED—ALWAYS USED

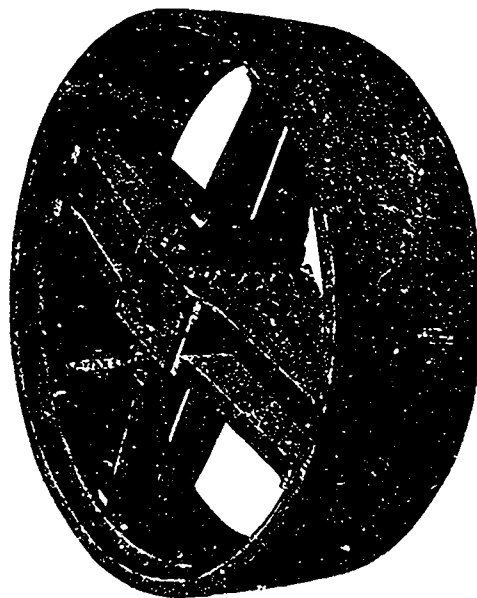
Its Driving Power and Durability not Impaired by Water, Dampness or Heat. Will outwear several Rubber Belts because it Does Not Slip.

W. A. Fleming & Co.

MONTREAL and ST. JOHN, N. B.

Dodge Patent Independence Wood Split Pulley with Patent Standardized Bushing System.

Dodge Pulleys



are now the recognized 'STANDARD' the world over.

We make them Saw Mill Work.

Much handier, be got quicker, Cost Less than other Pulley made.

Every Pulley Guaranteed.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

... SOLE MANUFACTURERS. ...

DODGE MANUFACTURING CO.
of Toronto, Limited

WORKS: Toronto Junction. OFFICES: 74 York Street, Toronto,

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1900

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

1899

VIEW OF THE LUMBER TRADE.

GENERAL SURVEY.

In many respects 1899 was a remarkable year for the lumber trade. A most active demand, high prices and a reasonable profit to manufacturers were features of the season's business. If adequate returns were available, they would undoubtedly show an increased home trade and a considerable expansion in the volume of export business. From almost every province of the Dominion there was an increase in shipments to foreign countries, and particularly was there an improvement in the United States trade.

One of the most striking features of the year's business was the almost unprecedented demand for hardwoods and the lower grades of pine and spruce. So great was the demand for low grade lumber that at the close of the year this quality of lumber was in more scant supply than the upper grades.

Lumber prices steadily improved from the early spring to about the month of September, when there was a particularly sharp advance, brought about partly by increased freight and insurance charges, and partly by the competition in buying stocks for fall and winter requirements. While the average prices for all grades of lumber were high, the profits of manufacturers were reduced to some extent by the increased cost of labor and supplies. The cost of producing lumber, calculated from the tree to the finished product, was about two dollars per thousand feet higher than the previous year, so that reckoning on an advance on the finished product of two dollars per thousand feet, the manufacturer's profit could be increased only by about one dollar.

The expansion of the lumber trade during the year was very largely due to increased building operations and a revival in industrial lines. The wood-consuming industries of the country operated steadily throughout the year, many of them working night and day. The result was a large increase in the consumption of lumber. Mining development also created a demand for lumber. Excepting a slight expansion, there were no peculiar features of the export trade. Great Britain remains our best customer, and will, we believe, continue to provide a market for a greater quantity of Canadian lumber each year. Australia, South America, the West Indies, China and Japan are also promising markets for Canadian lumber. The trend of foreign trade seems to be in the direction of closer relations between the manufacturer and the consumer.

At the time of writing there is much uncertainty regarding the business of the current year. Prospects are favorable to a large demand for lumber,

and preparations were made by the lumbermen early in the winter to get out a large stock of logs. In this they seem likely to be prevented by unfavorable weather conditions. The result will probably be that the production of lumber will not meet the requirements of the markets, and that present prices will be maintained if they are not considerably advanced.

ONTARIO.

Lumber manufacturing was unusually active in the province of Ontario during 1899, and the general conditions surrounding the trade were such as to give encouragement to lumbermen. It was the first year in which the benefits of the manufacturing clause were realized. Although this legislation went into effect on April 30th, 1898, the lumbermen were permitted to export in the summer of that year the logs cut during the previous winter. The effect of the regulation, so far as the sawing of lumber is concerned, did not begin to be felt until the spring of last year. The result of the legislation was a largely increased production of lumber in western Canada in comparison with the previous year and the putting into operation of mills that had been idle for years. There was a marked revival in the industry, the cost of labor and supplies was higher, and the country generally became more prosperous as a result. The full benefit of the law, however, has only commenced to be realized, as from year to year a greater number of saw-mills and wood-working factories will be established. At the present time new mills are in course of construction, and others are being refitted for operations next season.

While the production of lumber in the Georgian Bay district was considerably heavier than in the previous year, the output of the Ottawa Valley mills shows a falling off. The total pine production of the province, nevertheless, was probably 100,000,000 feet greater than in the season of 1898.

Throughout the entire year there was an active demand for pine lumber. Many sharp advances in prices took place, particularly in the lower grades. Mill culls, for instance, at Georgian Bay points which sold in 1898 at \$5.50 per thousand were readily taken last year at an advance of \$3. Much of this class of stock was shipped to the United States, the cost to the purchaser being thus increased by the import duty of \$2 per thousand. Before the close of the season all available box lumber had been picked up, and the higher grades were purchased to some extent for box-making. This resulted in an advance in the price of the better quality of pine lumber. There was probably an advance during the year averaging \$2 per thousand feet on all grades. A quantity of deals cut by the Georgian Bay mills was shipped to Great Britain, but the Ottawa Valley continues to hold the bulk of this trade owing to its favorable location for shipping purposes. The Ottawa Valley manufacturers realized for their British stock slightly higher prices than in 1898, while their shipments to the United States, which were considerable, they secured a substantial advance.

Cedar and hemlock lumber shared in the improvement, the advance in price being about \$2 per thousand. Hemlock which sold at mills in Western Ontario at \$6 in the spring brought

as high as \$8 toward the close of the year. There was a greater use of these classes of timber for building purposes.

The hardwood industry made a marked advancement. So great was the demand that buyers found it impossible to purchase to the full extent of their requirements, and towards the close of the year the question of price became a secondary consideration. Ash advanced during the year about \$4, and elm about \$3 per thousand. On hardwoods generally there was a gain of about \$3 per thousand. The full extent of this advance, however, was not realized by some manufacturers, who had sold their output early in the season at lower prices than those which ruled later in the year. The cost of logs was likewise considerably higher. But, considering all the conditions, we believe that the margin of profit in the manufacture of hardwood lumber exceeded any year for the past decade.

Shingles and lath were in brisk demand during the year. The price of shingles did not advance in proportion to other stock, but the same cannot be said of lath. No. 1 lath, which sold early in the spring at \$1.50 per thousand, readily found a purchaser before the close of the year at \$3.75. This represents an advance of 250 per cent., which is almost unprecedented in lumber trade history.

Reverting to the lumber production, we give below the cut for two years of twenty-one mills in Western Ontario. The totals show an increase of production last year equal to about fifty per cent. The figures are given with a view of indicating the increase in the production, and represent but a small proportion of the total cut of the district:

CUT OF SOME WESTERN ONTARIO MILLS.

| | 1898—Feet. | 1899—Feet. |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| James Playfair, Midland..... | 16,000,000 | 32,000,000 |
| Georgian Bay Lumber Co..... | 24,000,000 | 29,000,000 |
| Victoria Harbor Lumber Co..... | 21,500,000 | 24,500,000 |
| Chev Bros., Midland..... | 15,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| C. Beck Mfg. Co., Penetang..... | 1,500,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Longford Lumber Co..... | 8,000,000 | 12,000,000 |
| Toner & Gregory, Collingwood..... | 3,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| M. Boyd & Co., Bohaygeon..... | 1,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Goderich Lumber Co., Goderich..... | 3,000,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Harrison & Hawke, Shallow Lake..... | 1,500,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Snyder Lumber Co., Gravenhurst..... | 4,500,000 | 6,200,000 |
| H. Cargill & Son, Cargill..... | 4,000,000 | 5,300,000 |
| South River Lumber Co..... | 2,500,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Blind River Lumber Co..... | 2,500,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Thompson & Avery, Shallow Lake..... | 1,200,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Wm. Milne, Trout Creek..... | 2,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| D. G. Cooper, Collingwood..... | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 |
| J. E. Murphy, Hepworth Station..... | 1,000,000 | 1,500,000 |
| John Carew, Lindsay..... | 2,500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| J. Harrison & Sons, Owen Sound..... | 4,000,000 | 3,500,000 |
| A. McPherson & Co., Longford Mills..... | 5,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Total..... | 126,200,000 | 175,500,000 |

After careful investigation the lumber production of the Ottawa Valley in 1899 is placed at 532,000,000 feet. Below is given a statement of the separate and combined cuts of the mills for the past two seasons. It will be observed that, in comparison with the previous year, a decrease is shown of about 100,000,000 feet. The explanation of this is that the Bronson & Weston mill and Wm. Mason & Son's mill at Ottawa, and the mill of the Canada Lumber Co. at Carleton Place, were not operated during the year. The combined cut of these three mills in 1898 was 36,000,000 feet. R. & W. Conroy's mill at Deschenes, which cut 17,000,000 feet in 1898, was destroyed by fire in July last, when only 3,000,000 feet had been cut. Another circumstance was that

several of the mills were not operated steadily last season owing to a shortage in the supply of logs. The cut of the Hull Lumber Company, for instance, was less than half that of the previous season as a result of an insufficient stock of logs, while the Gillies Bros. Company, of Braeside, also suffered from this cause.

OTTAWA VALLEY PRODUCTION.

Table with columns for 1898-Feet and 1899-Feet, listing production for various companies like J. R. Booth, Gilmour & Co., Hull Lumber Co., etc.

QUEBEC.

The volume of lumber shipped to European countries from the province of Quebec during the year 1899 cannot fairly be taken as reflecting the condition of the lumber trade. These shipments, in comparison with the previous year, show a decrease, although it is admitted by manufacturers that the year was one of active demand and considerable prosperity.

A factor which tended to decrease the lumber shipments from the St. Lawrence is the adverse discrimination of the insurance companies against the British North American trade. The Underwriters had suffered heavy losses on vessels from American ports, and for some reason placed the onus upon the St. Lawrence route.

The shipments of spruce and pine deals, etc., from the port of Montreal to Europe in 1899 were 290,238,527 feet, made up as follows:

Table listing lumber shipments from various companies to Montreal, including Dobell, Beckett & Co., W. & J. Sharples, etc.

In the previous season the shipments were 323,435,266 feet, and in 1897 320,802,733 feet. It will thus be observed that the decrease last year as compared with the two previous years was about 30,000,000 feet.

SHIPMENTS FROM QUEBEC PORTS.

Table showing shipments from Quebec ports (Montreal, Three Rivers and Batiscan, Sorel) for 1898 and 1899, categorized by articles like Pine Deals, Spruce Deals, etc.

Coming to the port of Quebec, we find a considerable increase in the export of square and waney timber. Mr. James Patton, supervisor of cutlers, furnishes the following comparative statement for three years of the quantity of the chief classes of timber measured and culled at the port:

STATEMENT OF TIMBER MEASURED AND CULLED AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

Table comparing timber measured and culled at the port of Quebec for 1897, 1898, and 1899, listing Waney White Pine, Square White Pine, etc.

The timber trade of Quebec is reviewed by J. Bell Forsyth's annual circular as follows:

WHITE PINE.—Without much change in the export as compared with last year, an unprecedentedly light stock remains to winter, especially in waney pine. The production will again be small, and probably quite inadequate to meet the demand and provide a wintering stock twelve months hence.

RED PINE.—An increased export and reduced stock is probably due to the marked advance in the value of pitch pine, not only in the United Kingdom but at the port of shipment.

OAK.—Shipments show a decrease, though not a very large one, on the reduced export of last year. The stock is considerably diminished and manufacture will be curtailed, while demand

promises to improve in view of insufficient stock on English railroads for present export traffic.

Small table showing Supply and Export figures for 1899 and 1898.

ELM.—Has advanced in value to export figures, at which demand continues good. The figures is light, and the scarcity of suitable timber of good size will limit production.

Small table showing Supply and Export figures for Elm for 1899 and 1898.

ASH.—The stock is almost nominal, and small average wood has become very scarce. The demand is good in the markets of the United Kingdom at full prices, but it seems possible to obtain any large quantity for export.

Small table showing Supply and Export figures for Ash for 1899 and 1898.

BIRCH.—The export has been large and is left on hand, but as production promises considerable if this winter remains favorable there should be a sufficient supply of new for early shipment, though probably not than demand warrants.

Small table showing Supply and Export figures for Birch for 1899 and 1898.

PINE DEALS.—A very great advance in the attracting prices for Ottawa mill cuttings has been established for next season. The United States demand and prices fully justify the figures ready obtained, from a producer's point of view, but the point reached may seriously limit assumption in the United Kingdom, and make business dangerous and the possible profit inadequate for the risk involved.

Small table showing Supply and Export figures for Pine Deals for 1899 and 1898.

SPRUCE DEALS.—Have improved in value this side from United States demand, which promises a better return from boards than At same time the advance in Baltic white and a good business in the United Kingdom fully justify even a greater advance on last prices than mill cuttings have been placed at

Small table showing Supply and Export figures for Spruce Deals for 1899 and 1898.

It is evident that the deal exports for were wrong in last circular. All returns not have been entered at custom house circular was issued.

SAWN LUMBER.—Shipments have been during the past season to the River Platte about the same prices as last year. The demand from the United States has practically cleared all available stock, at very good prices.

FREIGHTS.—Opened at about same figures usual of late years for steam, and sixty shillings for timber, per Pg. Std. intake, forty-two and sixpence for deals, was paid Quebec loading, and forty shillings for Montreal liner space. Rates remained without change till the usual fall advance, which probably made more marked by withdrawal some of the liners for transport service. Freight tonnage is rapidly becoming a thing of the in the business of Quebec.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

"I have found the year just closed the best have ever experienced in the lumber business. This is the terse way a New Brunswick manufacturer expresses his satisfaction with the business and profits of the year 1899. This sentiment however, is not local in character, as we believe it reflects the opinion of the lumber trade of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The cut of lumber in the two provinces during the year, as gauged from the reports of the owners, was slightly heavier than in the season of 1898, and would have been still greater but for an insufficient supply of logs. Early in the prices of timber products began to advance,

many of the manufacturers had already sold a considerable proportion, if not all, of their production in advance, they did not realize the full benefit of the advanced prices. Another feature which has reduced the profits of manufacturers and shippers was the high insurance rates and extra freights, particularly as the bulk of the shipment was made late in the season.

The principal markets for the lumber products of the Maritime provinces was South America, the United States, the West Indies, and Great Britain. The average price during the year showed an advance, it is estimated, of about \$2 per thousand feet over the quotations of the previous season. Although no statistics are available, it is known that the South American trade was particularly active, as high as \$11.50 per thousand being paid for desirable specifications at favorable shipping points in Nova Scotia.

This was as against from \$9.50 to \$10 in the previous season. There were quite heavy shipments to the West Indies, which market consumed a grade of lumber that could not be marketed in some of the other countries. It was, perhaps, in the United States trade that the most marked improvement took place during the year.

There were shipped to that market very large quantities of spruce, cedar and hemlock lumber and shingles and lath. The price of lumber suitable for this market advanced during the year to \$2 per thousand, and shingle prices were about 40 cents per thousand higher than in 1898, while there was an advance of nearly 100 per cent. in the price of lath. It is safe to assume that each of the three markets above referred to consumed one-third more lumber than in the previous season.

The trans-Atlantic shipments from New Brunswick were, according to J. B. Snowball's wood trade circular, slightly larger than in the previous season, being 431,518,197 feet in 1899 and 412,280,000 feet in 1898. The trans-Atlantic shipments from Nova Scotia show a falling off of over 2,000,000 feet as compared with 1898, accounted for by the increased shipments to the United States, South America and the West Indies. The opening spring rates of freight ranged from 44 1/2 to 47 1/2, according to size of vessel and port of destination. Fall freights were from 50s upwards.

A comparison of shipments for two years shows that fewer cargoes were sent to France and Australia. In 1898 there were shipped from the ports of St. John and the Miramichi to France 17,000,000 feet, as against 4,500,000 feet last year. To Australia there were shipped over 100,000 feet in 1898, as against about 2,000,000 feet last year.

The manufacturers of the provinces look forward to a profitable trade this year. One manufacturer writes: "The outlook for next season is the most promising for twenty years, and the time is now approaching (so long predicted) when the best products will command the cost of production and leave a liberal profit to the investor."

The stocks of lumber held in the provinces are usually small, in fact, most manufacturers remark that they are completely sold out. On the Miramichi the stock of merchantable spruce and pine wintering is 31,684,000 superficial feet, against 40,000,000 feet last year. The production of lumber in the coming season by the large manufacturers will not likely be greatly increased, but a large number of portable mills are being put in operation which will no doubt considerably increase the quantity manufactured. An undesirable feature in connection with the operation of these portable mills is that the owners are frequently not conversant with market conditions, and therefore offer their stock at a figure below the average market quotations. There is no doubt but that all the lumber manufactured in the Maritime provinces in the year 1900 will be required, and manufacturers should endeavor to maintain the strength of the market by holding firmly to prices.

The following tables of shipments from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are compiled from J. B. Snowball's annual Miramichi wood trade circular:

Brunswick and Nova Scotia are compiled from J. B. Snowball's annual Miramichi wood trade circular:

SHIPMENTS FROM MIRAMICHI FOR 10 YEARS, FROM 1890 TO 1899, INCLUSIVE.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1890-88,000,000. | 1894-96,000,000. | 1898-113,000,000. |
| 1891-72,000,000. | 1895-82,000,000. | 1899-129,000,000. |
| 1892-95,000,000. | 1896-106,000,000. | |
| 1893-83,000,000. | 1897-102,000,000. | |

SHIPPERS FROM THE PORT OF MIRAMICHI, SEASON 1899.

| Shippers. | No. Vessels. | Tons. | Sup. ft. deals, ends, scantling and boards. | Palings. pcs. |
|------------------------|--------------|---------|---|---------------|
| J. B. Snowball | 30 | 35,256 | 32,977,292 | 3,573,020 |
| Wm. Richards | 6 | 10,708 | 15,844,819 | |
| Geo. J. Vaughan | 10 | 11,725 | 15,888,174 | 1,343,191 |
| W. M. Mackay | 10 | 11,678 | 14,780,399 | 36,000 |
| D. & J. Ritchie | 16 | 11,556 | 12,224,000 | 94,800 |
| F. E. Neale | 4 | 5,059 | 8,567,645 | |
| Geo. Burchill & Sons | 7 | 7,146 | 8,509,000 | 12,000 |
| E. Hutchison | 7 | 6,968 | 8,357,032 | |
| Fredk. Dyke | 7 | 6,279 | 6,429,589 | |
| W. A. Hickson | 4 | 4,418 | 5,230,080 | |
| Clark, Skillings & Co. | 3 | 4,165 | | |
| Total | 113 | 115,558 | 128,802,030 | 5,059,011 |

Birch Squares—J. B. Snowball, 374,099 pcs. Spool Wood—Clark, Skillings & Co., 3,587,088 sup. ft.; James McKinlay, 625,000 sup. ft.; total, 4,212,088.

1899—DISTRIBUTION OF MIRAMICHI SHIPMENTS.

| Country. | No. Vessels. | Tons. | Sup. ft. deals, ends, scantling and boards. | Palings. pcs. |
|---------------|--------------|---------|---|---------------|
| Great Britain | 65 | 76,186 | 87,475,014 | 4,940,211 |
| Ireland | 35 | 30,043 | 32,641,986 | 118,860 |
| Africa | 6 | 3,427 | 3,230,970 | |
| France | 4 | 3,493 | 3,328,961 | |
| Spain | 3 | 2,409 | 2,122,099 | |
| Total | 113 | 115,558 | 128,802,030 | 5,059,011 |

Great Britain, birch squares, 374,099 pcs.; spool wood, 4,212,088 sup. ft.

ST. JOHN, N.B., SHIPMENTS OF DEALS TO TRANS-ATLANTIC PORTS, DEC. 1ST, 1898, TO DEC. 1ST, 1899.

| Shippers. | Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards. | Timber (tons). Pine. Birch. |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| W. M. McKay | 114,214,144 | 131 5,752 |
| A. Gibson Ry. & Mfg. Co. | 38,019,304 | |
| Geo. McKean | 24,791,633 | |
| Andre Cushing & Co. | 2,779,905 | |
| Other Shippers | 4,387,449 | 107 |
| Total | 184,192,435 | 131 5,859 |

DISTRIBUTION OF ST. JOHN, N.B., SHIPMENTS, DEC. 1ST, 1898, TO DEC. 1ST, 1899.

| Ports. | Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards. | Timber (tons). Pine. Birch. |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Barrow | 3,053,200 | |
| Barry Dock | 3,302,110 | |
| Belfast | 4,548,416 | |
| Bantry | 513,351 | |
| Cardiff | 14,181,468 | |
| Coleraine | 460,030 | |
| Clare Castle | 386,265 | |
| Cork | 1,158,339 | |
| Dingle | 479,070 | |
| Dublin | 6,978,077 | |
| Foynes | 434,499 | |
| Fleetwood | 3,427,773 | |
| Garston | 1,663,200 | |
| Glasgow | 8,341,124 | |
| Liverpool | 38,515,710 | 131 5,859 |
| London | 4,160,786 | |
| Limerick | 2,878,035 | |
| Londonderry | 1,131,181 | |
| Manchester | 39,206,834 | |
| Mersey f.o. | 14,942,136 | |
| Newport | 4,937,590 | |
| Newry | 550,770 | |
| Sharpness | 20,532,072 | |
| Swansea | 775,669 | |
| Tralee | 682,110 | |
| Waterford | 889,720 | |
| Australia (Melbourne) | 2,176,415 | |
| Spain (Barcelona and Valencia) | 1,304,410 | |
| France (Marseilles) | 1,168,157 | |
| Holland (Rotterdam) | 970,129 | |
| Africa (Tunis) | 443,789 | |
| Total | 184,192,435 | 131 5,859 |

SHIPMENTS FROM ST. JOHN TO TRANS-ATLANTIC PORTS FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

| | Total sup. ft. deals, etc. | Timber (tons). Birch. Pine. |
|------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1889 | 180,167,488 | 7,221 487 |
| 1890 | 132,608,516 | 1,311 4,317 |
| 1891 | 122,242,682 | 5,004 |
| 1892 | 146,529,309 | 10,200 |
| 1893 | 156,653,334 | 5,294 |
| 1894 | 153,473,076 | 5,015 |
| 1895 | 126,449,707 | 8,374 324 |
| 1896 | 167,246,442 | 9,872 128 |
| 1897 | 244,399,066 | 9,454 92 |
| 1898 | 184,954,343 | 6,636 95 |
| 1899 | 184,192,435 | 5,859 131 |

SHIPMENTS FROM OTHER NEW BRUNSWICK PORTS.

MONCTON.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| John L. Peck | 1,105,000 sup. |
| J. Nelson Smith | 613,000 |
| W. M. Mackay | 12,535,037 |
| Geo. McKean | 8,217,452 |
| Chas. J. Willis & Co. | 4,304,517 |
| Total | 27,858,508 |

SHEDIAC.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| J. L. Black & Sons | 3,084,510 sup. ft. |
| Geo. McKean | 2,118,585 |
| W. M. Mackay | 1,408,187 |
| M. Wood & Sons | 1,463,137 |
| Chas. J. Willis & Co. | 969,553 |
| T. B. Calhoun | 802,062 |
| E. J. Smith | 566,235 |
| Total | 10,411,578 |

SACKVILLE.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Geo. McKean | 4,113,073 sup. ft. |
| M. Wood & Sons | 2,322,434 |
| W. M. Mackay | 944,094 |
| Chas. J. Willis & Co. | 1,033,861 |
| P. J. Mahoney | 2,260,521 |
| Total | 10,683,583 |

DALHOUSIE.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Geo. Moffat & Co | 8,439,407 sup. ft. |
| King Bros. | 6,153,697 |
| Prescott Lumber Co. | 3,689,429 |
| Price Bros. | 4,386,796 |
| Nat. McNair | 1,010,751 |
| Geo. Douch | 770,000 |
| Geo. J. Vaughan | 1,205,000 |
| Wm. Currie & Co. | 976,000 |
| Total | 27,240,080 |

CAMPBELLTON.

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Geo. McKean | 6,949,265 sup. ft. |
| Richards & Co. | 6,176,821 |
| K. Shives | 1,806,112 |
| J. D. Sowerby | 1,902,810 |
| W. M. Mackay | 605,000 |
| Price Bros. | 706,980 |
| Total | 18,146,988 |

RICHIBUCTO AND BUCTOUCHE.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| J. & T. Jardine | 7,908,977 |
| Edward Walker | 1,053,975 |
| J. D. Irvine | 322,948 |
| Total | 9,285,900 |

BATHURST.

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| W. M. Mackay | 8,036,737 sup. ft. |
| Sumner & Co. | 1,590,571 |
| Total | 9,627,308 |

TOTAL TRANS-ATLANTIC SHIPMENTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK 1899, COMPARED WITH 1898.

— 1899 —

| Ports. | No. Vessels. | Tons. | Sup. ft. deals, etc. | Timber (tons) |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------|----------------------|---------------|
| St. John | — | — | 184,192,435 | 5,990 |
| Miramichi | 113 | 115,588 | 128,802,030 | 352 |
| Moncton | 18 | 23,536 | 27,858,508 | |
| Shediac | 21 | 10,843 | 10,411,578 | |
| Dalhousie | 36 | 27,374 | 27,240,080 | |
| Campbellton | 8 | 20,172 | 18,146,988 | |
| Bathurst | 2 | 10,254 | 9,627,308 | 51 |
| Richibucto and Buctouche | 15 | 8,683 | 9,285,900 | |
| Sackville | 16 | 10,479 | 10,683,583 | |
| Total | 255 | 226,899 | 426,248,410 | 6,393 |

— 1898 —

| Ports. | No. Vessels. | Tons. | Sup. ft. deals, etc. | Timber (tons) |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------|----------------------|---------------|
| St. John | — | — | 184,954,343 | 6,731 |
| Miramichi | 107 | 103,643 | 113,167,105 | |
| Moncton | 29 | 27,751 | 29,549,783 | |
| Shediac | 25 | 12,514 | 11,740,280 | |
| Dalhousie | 42 | 30,654 | 28,230,563 | 256 |
| Campbellton | 20 | 17,207 | 16,249,172 | |
| Bathurst | 9 | 9,768 | 12,159,857 | |
| Richibucto and Buctouche | 18 | 8,019 | 7,455,849 | |
| Sackville | 18 | 9,343 | 8,972,658 | |
| Total | 268 | 218,899 | 412,479,660 | 6,987 |

The trans-Atlantic shipments from the province of New Brunswick for the past ten years were:

| | Sup. feet. | Sup. feet. | |
|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1890 | 293,000,000 | 1895 | 291,000,000 |
| 1891 | 253,000,000 | 1896 | 386,000,000 |
| 1892 | 325,000,000 | 1897 | 494,000,000 |
| 1893 | 312,000,000 | 1898 | 412,000,000 |
| 1894 | 326,000,000 | 1899 | 426,000,000 |

A LUMBERMAN HONORED.

affords the CANADA LUMBERMAN much pleasure to present to its readers the accompanying portrait of Mr. J. G. Scott, manager of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, who was recently elected Mayor of the city of New Westminster, B.C., for the year 1900. The citizens paid a tribute to Mr. Scott's ability and giving him the largest majority ever recorded in a Mayoralty contest in that city. It is interesting to learn that Mr. Scott is an Ontario boy. He was born in the city of Stratford, Ont., on December 23rd, 1860. His first experience in the lumber business was with the Ontario Lumber Company, in Simcoe County, in partnership with his brother, Mr. A. A. Scott, of the firm of Cooke & Scott, of McGregor, Ont. He purchased the business of the above-named company. Their timber supply becoming exhausted, the subject of our sketch, following the advice of Horace Greeley, went to British Columbia in 1891. After investigating the timber supply and market prospects, he became convinced that there was a bright future for the lumber trade of that province, and the result was the formation of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, with Mr. W. J. Sheppard, of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, Waubaushene, as president, and Mr. Scott as general manager. The history of the company since its formation has been one of continued success. The mills of the company are located on the Fraser river at New Westminster, and the product manufactured is red cedar lumber and shingles. Their business, confined at present to a car trade with Manitoba and Ontario, has been steadily developing, and it is understood by their intention to erect an extensive plant at Vancouver.



Mr. J. G. Scott, Manager Pacific Coast Lumber Company and Mayor of New Westminster, B. C.

Mr. Scott's debut into public life was due to somewhat peculiar circumstances. Our readers will remember that in the fall of 1898 a disastrous fire occurred in New Westminster, by which property to the value of over three million dollars was destroyed. The fire, as subsequent investigation proved, was largely the result of incompetent civic administration, and as an outcome of this, new men of a class not usually found in municipal harness were pressed by the citizens to become candidates for municipal honors. Some consented, among them being Mr. Scott. Confidence was thus restored in financial circles, and as a result New Westminster of to-day is a better and more prosperous city than ever before. After one year's service as chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Scott, by a very substantial majority, was placed in the chief magistrate's chair. The citizens of New Westminster are to be congratulated that a man of marked business ability, and with large private interests

to engage his intention, should decide to place his services at the disposal of the public.

THE LATE HON. GEO. BRYSON.

One by one the pioneer lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley are passing to the Great Beyond. Hon. Geo. Bryson, sen., died at his home at Fort Coulonge, Que., on January 14th, after a useful life of almost four score and ten years. He had been ill but a few days.

The late Mr. Bryson was born in Paisley, Scotland, on December 16th, 1813, and was therefore in his 88th year. He emigrated to Canada in 1821, and settled with his parents on a farm in the township of Ramsay, Lanark County. During the early part of his life he worked on the farm in summer to make a comfortable home for his parents, part of the winters being spent in cutting cordwood by the cord for a firm in Almonte. His education consisted of that which he received during an attendance of three months at school and what he learned from his father during the fall and winter evenings. He was one of the first to engage in lumbering in his district. At twenty-two years of age he became associated with his brother-in-law, the late Hiram Colton, of Litchfield, Pontiac County, Que., in lumbering operations on the Coulonge river above Ragged Chute. At that time red pine timber was in good demand, and they together took off some very large timber from Calumet Island. He then returned to Ramsay Township and in company with another party took a large raft to Quebec. This did not prove a profitable venture, as when the timber was sold they found that there was a considerable deficit to be made up. Mr. Bryson, however, was not easily discouraged. He next year operated on the Coulonge, and, aided by the late Mr. Colton, took out another raft. The sale of this raft netted a fair profit, which Mr. Bryson devoted to paying off the debt of the previous year. Subsequently he purchased the good will of a half-breed and cleared the farm on which he lived until he built a residence in Fort Coulonge in '89.

The late Mr. Bryson was not what might be called an extensive lumberman, rarely making more than one large raft each year, but after 1864 he usually had one or two camps, besides jobbers, making saw-logs, which he sold generally to the late Capt. Young, of Ottawa. He furnished men to manufacture square timber and logs from 1864 to 1876, although retiring from active lumbering in 1873, when he disposed of most of his limits to his two sons, Mr. Geo. Bryson, jr., and the late John Bryson. Being shrewd, industrious, and frugal, he amassed considerable wealth.

Mr. Bryson lived a life of great usefulness. He was a promoter of the Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway, a member of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company for many years, and one of the founders and a director of the



THE LATE HON. GEO. BRYSON.

Bank of Ottawa. The town of Bryson, formerly known as Havelock, was re-named after the Bryson family. In politics he was a Liberal! His parliamentary career began in 1857, when he was elected to represent Pontiac county in the old Canadian Assembly. He was called to the Legislative Council at Quebec in 1867, and occupied a seat there for twenty years, when he retired in favor of his second son, Mr. Geo. Bryson, jr. He was for many years Mayor of Mansfield and was warden of Pontiac for four consecutive terms. He lived a christian life, being an elder of the Presbyterian church for over forty years. As a tribute to his worth his funeral was attended by nearly two thousand persons, including prominent business men and representatives from various banking and other institutions in which he was interested.

John Munro has purchased Paul Bros.' planing mill at Midland, Ont., and will put in sash and door machinery.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

(Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

A portable saw mill now situated at Mousseau lake, about twenty miles from Ottawa, is being operated all winter, work being rushed ahead night and day. The logs are drawn direct to the mill from the woods. The mill itself, which is run by electricity, has eighty horse power, and is fitted up for removal on short notice. Last season such a mill was erected on a large barge, which navigated the waters of the Ottawa and its tributaries. The mill was thus sailed from point to point, and when a contract was taken the logs were simply floated alongside. This is the first of its kind, but others will probably be put in commission next season, as the present high prices ruling make them profitable as well as convenient for small dealers.

Mr. James W. Woods, Ottawa, manufacturer of lumbermen's supplies, states that his business has increased 50 per cent. in the last year, and shipments are now made to all points in Ontario and Quebec, as well as New Brunswick and British Columbia. This business has been conducted for five years by Mr. Woods, and the satisfaction given the customers may be understood when it is stated that not a single account has been lost. Next spring Mr. Woods will erect a new five storey warehouse in Ottawa, which with machinery will cost about \$35,000. Quite a run is at present being made on the firm's hand-knit underwear.

Messrs. James and R. J. Davidson, of the firm of Davidson & Thackeray, proprietors of Ottawa's leading planing mill, have again been re-elected to positions at the city council board. Messrs. W. D. and F. F. Morris, manager and city traveller respectively of the Ottawa branch of the Queen City Oil Company, have also been granted the same honor by the ratepayers. The two pairs of brothers are well known to the lumber trade, and their success in their business callings furnishes the keynote for their success at the polls.

Lieut. W. T. Lawless, of the Ottawa company of the first Canadian contingent, now on the scene of war, is in private life a very efficient and popular clerk in the office of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, the concern that rafts the logs for all the Ottawa mills. Lieut. Lawless' salary will be paid his relatives during his absence at the front, and on his return his desk will again be given him. His friends in the lumber business remembered "Billy" and presented him with several useful gifts. Several of these friends have had bright chatty letters from the soldier lumber clerk.

It appears there is a hitch in the negotiations now pending for the sale of the Gilmour & Hughson spruce limits above Ottawa. American capitalists were desirous of securing the land, as they intended to erect a large pulp mill near by, at Chelsea, Que. The Provincial Government has, however, advanced a claim to the valuable water powers which it was thought belonged, as did the limits, to Gilmour & Hughson. Documents, it is claimed, however, can be procured showing that the water power was included in a Crown grant made to Thomas Brigham years ago. He sold it to one Gardner Church in 1841, and the latter now holds the deed in which no reserve claims are set forth. Even should the Quebec Government establish a claim to the water power, it is thought likely that a reasonable rental can be arranged, and the erection of the large pulp mill proceeded with.

Ald. W. D. Morris, Manager of the Queen City Oil Co.'s Ottawa business, states that last year's business with the mills and lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley was the largest on record. This concern supplies all the Ottawa and Ottawa Valley mills with lubricant and lighting oils, etc., and the increase in business is due to the improvements in the lumber business. The present year promises to eclipse the past one for the same reason.

Mr. John Belford, cashier for W. C. Edwards & Co., of this city, is one of the members of the Ottawa battery now en route for South Africa. Jack was very popular and widely known in the lumber trade, and he carries with him the best wishes of all.

Ald. James Davidson, of the firm of Davidson & Thackeray, Ottawa, leaves for England this week on his annual business trip.

The recent mild spell has caused consternation amongst the Ottawa lumbermen, who state that the unfavorable weather has virtually destroyed what chances there were of securing a good supply of logs. Men and teams are both idle in the woods, where the lack of snow makes transportation difficult.

Ottawa mill men have received advices that British buyers are en route to this country to contract for their requirements. Prices remain high and there is already a brisk demand for next year's cut. Mill men are in some cases holding off, as the prospects of a still further advance in the English market are good. American buyers are also figuring on next season's wants.

The Rideau Lumber Company, during the past year, did a greatly increased business, but as the annual statement has not been prepared, the exact comparison cannot be made. Members of the firm state that American buyers came to the Ottawa market last season for the first time in the last eight years. During the previous year the local millmen had to go to the American buyers, but the demand was so great last year that the Americans were glad to allow the Canadian mill owners to dictate prices.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15th, 1900.



MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS
PUBLISHED BY

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

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

BRANCH OFFICE

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, MONTREAL

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

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

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

Special correspondents in various of the important lumber producing regions 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 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. Advance payment 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.

THE SAW-LOG PROBLEM.

FOR the past year we have heard but little of the Michigan lumberman lobbyist; he has rested quietly in the hope that the courts would compel the Ontario Government to permit the exportation of saw-logs from the province. This hope not having materialized, he has now turned up at Washington, with the avowed intention of coercing Great Britain into taking from the Ontario Government her right to make laws to regulate the manufacture of her raw material. The Michigan lumberman must be given credit for his perseverance, even though he may not succeed in his present undertaking.

At the time of writing such well-known mill owners as Col. A. F. Bliss, Walter S. Eddy and Selwin Eddy are at the United States capital, and have submitted to the Treasury Department several questions, including one as to whether there is any diplomatic reason why the retaliatory clause of the Dingley Bill should not be put into effect. This clause in the bill reads as follows:

"Provided that if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty on saw-logs, round unmanufactured timber, stave bolts, shingle bolts, or heading bolts, exported to the United States, or a discriminating charge on boom-sticks or chains used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, tax or other charge, as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties imposed upon the articles mentioned in this paragraph, when imported from such countries or dependencies."

The Michigan lumbermen profess to be of the opinion that by a broad construction of the clause the Treasury Department may impose an addi-

tional duty on Canadian lumber imported into the United States. The difficulty is that the Canadian Government did not place an export duty on logs, but simply prevented their exportation entirely. Hence the necessity of this broad construction.

The Michigan lumbermen propose to accomplish their purpose by compelling the interference of Great Britain. They claim that the application of a prohibitive duty on Canadian lumber would bring about a commercial war ruinous to the trade between the two countries. This, they say, would be foreseen by Great Britain, who, in her present predicament, would endeavor to prevent unfriendly relations with the United States.

That Great Britain will interfere in this question is too remote a possibility for consideration. She will not divest Ontario of her provincial rights, even for the sake of the Michigan mill owner.

The placing of a prohibitive duty upon Canadian lumber is a step which, we venture to predict, will never be taken by the Government of the United States. Each year the consumers of the Eastern States are becoming more dependent upon Canada for their lumber supply. It is said that a bill will be introduced in the next Legislature prohibiting the cutting of spruce in the State of Maine for a term of years, for the purpose of giving the forest an opportunity to gain lost ground and to prevent the complete extermination of the spruce tree by paper-makers. In the face of such a condition, where would be the wisdom of a prohibitive duty?

Even if the United States Government were to remove entirely the duty on Canadian lumber, the Ontario Legislature would not recede from the position it has taken in relation to the exportation of saw-logs. This fact is evident by the passing within the past month of an Order-in-Council prohibiting the exportation of pulp wood from the Dominion after April 30th next.

Our advice to the Michigan mill owners is to follow the example of one or two of their confreres and establish mills on the Ontario side of Lake Huron. They need have little hope of ever again being permitted to raft their logs across the water.

FREIGHT RATES ON CEDAR.

THERE seems to be much dissatisfaction among the lumber merchants of Ontario owing to what is claimed to be unjust discrimination against cedar timber products in the matter of freight rates. The railway companies, for some reason known only to themselves, charge a considerably higher rate on cedar products than on other classes of timber.

We are advised by Mr. E. Tiffin, general freight agent of the C. P. R., that on this road the rate on common lumber would cover shipments of cedar lumber, but that cedar ties, or timber, are carried only under special arrangements. The Grand Trunk Railway, it would seem, charge a higher rate on cedar lumber as well as on ties, posts and timber than that which is applied to other timber products. The publishers of this journal, desiring to give the Grand Trunk authorities an opportunity to explain their position, wrote the following communication:

TORONTO, January 18th, 1900.

General Freight Agent,

G.T.R., Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—Some of the lumbermen of Ontario have reported to us that your company apply a higher rate of

freight on cedar products, such as lumber, ties, etc., than is charged on other classes of timber products, also that no rate on such cedar products is quoted in your tariff circulars. Before making any comment on this subject, we would be pleased to have your views as to the correctness or otherwise of these reports, and if correct to learn on what ground such high freight rates are charged.

Yours respectfully,

THE C. H. MORTIMER PUBLISHING Co.

Below is the reply of the Grand Trunk Railway:

TORONTO, January 24th, 1900.

Gentlemen,—Replying to your favor of the 18th inst. it is correct that we do not carry cedar at the lumber rate. Our rates on lumber are as published in our lumber tariffs from time to time; our rates on cedar are our class tariff rates.

Trusting that the above supplies you fully with the information you require, we remain,

Yours sincerely,

A. WHITE,

Divisional Freight Agent.

It will be observed how non-committal is Mr. White in his reply. He does not attempt to give an explanation of the discrimination against cedar, but confines his remarks practically to the statement that such discrimination exists. The point which the writer and the lumbermen generally would like to have explained is the basis of calculation which places a higher rate on cedar than on other timber products.

While the trade in cedar products is thus handicapped by exorbitant rates, it also suffers from the absence of any definite rate as furnished by the railroad tariffs. None of the lumber tariff circulars issued by the Grand Trunk Railway since November 1st last, so we are informed, have deigned to quote a rate on cedar products. The result of this is that a manufacturer or shipper must communicate with the district freight agent or some other high official and ask to be furnished with the rate for a certain haul. This usually requires several days, and the prospective customer is kept waiting in the meantime when he may have secured his requirements elsewhere.

One or two instances might be given of the discrimination referred to. A rate was recently asked on cedar poles from the Owen Sound District to a point where the lumber rate is now 14 cents. The reply was that 14 cents was the best rate that could be given. From Warton to Toronto the rate on ordinary lumber is 7½ cents while that quoted on cedar lumber, posts or timber is usually about 12 cents, and in the same proportion to other points on the road.

This policy of the railroad companies has the appearance of coercion, and is undoubtedly an injustice to the lumber trade which should be remedied if possible. It is likewise a hardship to the farmer, who, for instance, requires a carload of cedar posts, to be compelled to pay such exceedingly high rates on this species of wood products. Now that the railway companies have advanced their rates generally in proportion to their views of the prosperity prevailing in the lumber trade, surely lumber manufacturers have reason to expect a just schedule on all timber products of common quality. It is significant that the railway companies are large consumers of cedar, but on this point we will defer an expression of opinion until the railroad companies are given an opportunity to explain their policy.

In the meantime, we invite correspondence on this subject from lumber manufacturers and shippers.

THE FORESTRY MOVEMENT.

At the last session of the Dominion Parliament the Minister of the Interior made provisions for the appointment of a chief inspector of timber forestry, the purpose being to inaugurate a system for the preservation of the Canadian forests as well as to encourage tree culture. An inspector was duly appointed, in the person of E. Stewart.

The outcome of the above step is a movement in the direction of organizing a Canadian Forestry Association, on lines similar to the Association established in the United States. A preliminary meeting looking to the formation of such an association was held in the city of Ottawa a fortnight ago, at which a committee was appointed to formulate a working constitution. It is a cause of congratulation that steps are now to be taken to disseminate knowledge concerning the situation of our timber supply, even if no other object should be directly accomplished by such an association.

It will be remembered that in August, 1882, a meeting was convened in the city of Montreal for a similar purpose. The result was a general awakening of interest in the subject throughout the Dominion, but for some reason the good work commenced was continued for only a short time. Since that time the public have become thoroughly imbued with the necessity of adopting measures to provide an ample supply of timber for future generations. Thus it would seem that an association now about to be formed will come into existence under circumstances favorable to the career of great usefulness.

An example of forestry advancement is the establishment of the College of Forestry in New Brunswick State, which began work in the fall of 1898, under the direction of Prof. Fernow. The college forest is situated in the Adirondacks, and covers 30,000 acres of land, selected with a view to its adaptability for a demonstration of forestry management. The students in attendance during the first session numbered twenty-five, but of these only four were regularly credited as students of forestry, the others being taken only from the department of political economy and the college of engineering and agriculture.

The hope may be expressed that the reforestation of pine may not absorb all the efforts which will be put forth in the direction of forest preparation, but that the continuance of the hardwood industry of this country will also be given proper consideration. It is admitted to be no light task to grow hardwood timber. In the past, however, practically all investigation and research have been confined to pine. This is especially owing to the fact that the Provincial Governments derive a large annual revenue from the logging of pine timber. But the time has come when the perpetuation of our hardwood supply is an important question, and one which we hope will not be overlooked by the Canadian Forestry Association about to be formed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The transportation problem is one which bears a close relation to the future trend of saw-milling operations. While in earlier days it was believed that the only mills which could manufacture lumber at a profit were those situated at favorable shipping points, there now seems to be a

disposition to establish mills nearer the source of the timber supply. Some manufacturers contend that the cost and risk of getting logs from distant forests is greater than the saving in freight. It is believed that the winters of Canada are becoming less severe, and that the quantity of snow is each year decreasing. It is also pointed out that the cutting away of the forest has deprived the streams of a moisture cover, and the water which formerly came away in rivulets and streams leaves largely by evaporation. Granting that these claims are well founded, lumbermen may experience considerable difficulty in the future in floating their logs any considerable distance, and may find it profitable to place their mills adjacent to their limits.

The architects of the Eastern States possess but little knowledge of the qualities and characteristics of Canadian woods. They are, however, desirous of adding to their knowledge in this direction. An instance recently came to our notice where a resident of the Eastern States was afforded the opportunity of examining some samples of Canadian birch wainscoting, and so great was his satisfaction with the material that he endeavored to induce his architect to substitute Canadian birch for North Carolina pine on a large building in course of construction. The architect, of course, being unacquainted with Canadian wood, was somewhat reluctant to take the step. It is said that if the qualities of the Canadian woods were better known by the architects of the Eastern States, a much larger quantity would be used in the construction of buildings. There is no doubt as to the adaptability of birch for flooring purposes, and from our knowledge of the wood we believe it will compete successfully with North Carolina pine. It might be of advantage to the lumber trade of Canada to have printed for distribution a booklet setting forth the qualities and characteristics of the different species of the Canadian woods.

The editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN recently received a communication from a correspondent in a large city in the Eastern States asking for the names of some saw-mill owners in a position to supply pine slabs. It was his purpose to utilize these slabs for bundled kindling wood, he to set up a machine at the mill to cut up the slabs as required. We understand that this industry in the Eastern States is controlled by a trust having its plant in Western Pennsylvania and shipping to eastern points by rail. This trust, as is the case with monopolies generally, has been demanding exorbitant prices for kindling wood, a recent advance of 40 cents bringing the price up to \$1.70 per hundred bundles. The outcome of this last advance is that retailers have turned their attention to the Canadian mills as a source of supply. They have to reckon, however, with an import duty of three-tenths of a cent. per bundle on all less than one-quarter cubic feet each in quantity. But even in the face of this duty it is believed that kindling wood can be imported from Canada and sold at a reasonable profit in competition with the trust prices. This industry is one which, if encouraged by the mill owners on this side, may result in the utilization at a profit of a considerable quantity of refuse material.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A correspondent in Algoma writes: "Some 12 years ago there was a dam built at the mouth of a lake. It was repaired occasionally for years by different parties as they required it. Last year a party removed it so as to get all available water for driving lower down the water course. This fall, believing I was the only one who would require to use it next spring, I put on a new dam on the old site. I find now that another mill man is operating up the same waters. I will require all the water available to get my timber down. The stream out of the lake is not navigable. Can I collect any rate or dues on logs or pulpwood coming down; if so, how much and in what way? All timber coming down this way must pass through my mill pond, which is a basin on the waterway. What steps will I have to take to put on a sorting jack?"

ANSWER.—A person who constructs improvements on a public water course has, of course, no exclusive right to the use thereof. He may, however, collect from other persons using these improvements a certain toll, said toll to be fixed by the county judge and to be based upon the expenditure involved in the construction of improvements. We presume that a sorting-jack might be included in these improvements, and that it would be an element in the construction to be considered by the judge in fixing the tolls. The fact that a dam had previously been removed does not seem to affect the case, excepting that in removing it the party who did so took the law into his own hands unless he had previously obtained permission to do so from the proper source. The following sections of the Rivers and Streams Act of Ontario would seem to cover the points in question:

SECTION 11.—In case any person shall construct in or upon such river, creek or stream any apron, dam, slide, gate, lock, boom or other work necessary to facilitate the floating or transmission of saw logs or other timber, rafts or crafts down such river, creek or stream which was not navigable or floatable before the improvements were made, or shall blast rocks or remove shoals or other impediments, or otherwise improve the floatability of the river, creek or stream, such persons shall not have the exclusive right to the use of the river, creek or stream or the constructions and improvements, but all persons shall have, during the spring, summer and autumn freshets, the right to float and transmit saw logs and other timber, rafts and crafts down such rivers, creeks or streams and through and over the constructions and improvements, doing no unnecessary damage to the construction and improvements or to the banks of the said river, creeks and streams, subject to the payment of reasonable tolls to the person who has made the constructions and improvements.

SECTION 13.—The judge of the county court or the judge or stipendiary magistrate of the district, as the case may be, in which the constructions and improvements are situated, shall, upon the application of the owner thereof, or of any person who may desire to use the same, fix the amounts which any person entitled to tolls under this act shall be at liberty to charge, and may from time to time vary such amounts, except where the tolls are fixed by the charter of incorporation of the government of Canada or of the legislature of this province, and the judge or stipendiary magistrate, in fixing the tolls, shall have regard to and take in consideration the original cost of the constructions and improvements, the amount required to maintain the same and to cover interest upon the original cost, as well as such other matter as under the circumstances may seem just and equitable.

A resident of Memel, N.B., some years ago bought a small tract of wood land for \$80. Some time afterwards he sold a part of it for \$20, and the balance about one month ago for \$1,000, and that after logging the land more or less each winter since it became in his possession.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

ENCOURAGING THE CANADIAN PULP INDUSTRY.

THE governments of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec have, almost simultaneously, taken action to assist the development of the Canadian pulp industry and to build up an industry proportionate to the vastness of our resources and manufacturing facilities. In the past the United States has been permitted to import pulp wood from any of the provinces of Canada free of duty, while if the wood were manufactured into pulp and exported to the United States, a duty equal to about 20 per cent. of the value of the pulp was collected by the government of the latter country. This anomaly is now to be removed.

The Ontario government, by an order-in-council already issued, proposes to apply the manufacturing clause to spruce and other soft woods; that is to say, after April 30th, 1901, spruce timber as well as pine must be manufactured within the Dominion. The government was probably induced to take this step by the satisfactory working of the manufacturing clause as applied to pine saw logs.

The Quebec government proposes to accomplish practically the same result in another way. An order-in-council has been signed by the Lieutenant Governor increasing the stumpage dues on spruce timber from 40 cents per cord as at present to \$1.90 per cord, a rebate of \$1.50 per cord to be allowed on all pulp wood manufactured within the province. This rebate will, it is believed, more than offset the present duty on

pulp exported to the United States. Consequently, the United States pulp manufacturer importing his raw material from the province of Quebec will be unable to compete with the Canadian manufacturer, and hence will be obliged to look elsewhere for his supply of raw material or remove his mill across the border into the province of Quebec.

These new regulations, of course, only affect the cutting of timber on Crown lands, but this is the most important factor, as a very small quantity of pulp wood is exported from lands on which the settlers hold the patent. Nearly all the pulp wood exported from Canada is from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, Canada exported pulp wood to the value of \$912,041, of which \$876,962 went to the United States. Of the total amount Ontario sent \$286,987 and Quebec \$624,475. Placing the value of a cord of pulp wood at three dollars, this would represent about 300,000 cords. If this quantity were manufactured in the country and sent out as wood pulp, there would be expended on each cord about \$10, or a total of \$3,000,000. It is no doubt a recognition of this fact that has influenced the governments of the two provinces in the adoption of their present policy. It is quite probable that for a time the governmental revenues from the cutting of pulp wood will show a decrease, but as new pulp mills are established this condition will be overcome.

The Premier of Quebec, speaking on the subject, stated that he was fully alive to the neces-

sity of preserving, as far as possible, the wood of the province for the benefit of our own people. He pointed out that, owing to the depleted supply in the United States, the value of our spruce lands had risen enormously in the past few years. In 1892 spruce limits were sold for about \$8 per mile, while last year the government sold similar limits for \$150 per mile. He further stated that in the province of Quebec there were under license about thirty million acres of timber limits, while there were still unlicensed one hundred million acres in the old part of Quebec and seventy million acres in the new part recently added to the province.

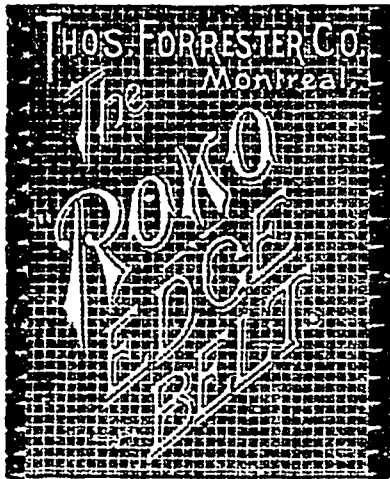
PROVINCIAL DISCRIMINATION.

In the preceding article satisfaction has been expressed with the action of the Quebec Government in imposing differential stumpage due on pulp wood. While in sympathy with the spirit of the legislation, we cannot entirely endorse the terms of the Order-in-Council which provides that a reduction of \$1.50 per cord will only be allowed when the pulp wood is manufactured in the province of Quebec. If this provision is adhered to, it is likely to result to the serious disadvantage of persons owning timber limits in the province of Quebec adjacent to the borders of the other provinces. There are at least two instances where the interprovincial boundaries are large streams, namely, the Ottawa river forming the dividing line between Ontario and Quebec, and the Restigouche river dividing the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec. These streams bear an important relation to the lumber industry of these provinces, and the regulations in the past have been such that timber could be cut on either side with almost equal advantage, irrespective of the point of manufacture. If a lumberman now operating a saw mill should decide to engage in the manufacture of pulp, the natural site for such an establishment would be adjacent to his present mill. If, however, this mill should

NOTE: We fear no Competitors, so have published a Public Price List which defies Competition. If you want our goods place your orders well ahead to insure prompt delivery.

CAMEL HAIR ROKO EDGE BELTING

Cheaper and Stronger than double leather. This list applies to any make of Hair Belting.

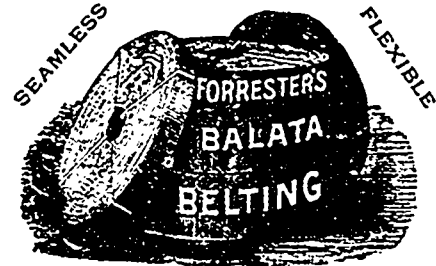


Best Value Ever Offered
OUR TWO LEADERS

SOLID EDGE

- NO SLIP
- NO STRETCH
- NO SHRINK
- NO SEAMS
- NO JOINTS
- NO STIFFNESS
- NO TROUBLE
- WHATEVER
- NO FANCY PRICES

Most all our Readers know the virtues of the Hair Belt. Ours has them all and one more—the Patent Solid Edge which prevents fraying.



- WATER PROOF
- STEAM PROOF
- HEAT PROOF
- COLD PROOF
- JUST PERFECT

THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.

Combines Greater Strength, Flexibility and Durability than any other belt manufactured.

PRICE LIST.

| 3 PLY | | 4 PLY | |
|---|---------|--|---------|
| Equal to Single Leather for light work. | | Equal in strength to Light Double Leather, recommended where pulleys are over 3 in. in diameter. | |
| Inches. | Per ft. | Inches. | Per ft. |
| 1 1/2 | \$0.09 | 1 1/2 | \$0.12 |
| 2 | 11 | 2 | 14 |
| 2 1/2 | 13 | 2 1/2 | 16 |
| 3 | 16 | 3 | 21 |
| 3 1/2 | 19 | 3 1/2 | 23 |
| 4 | 21 | 4 | 29 |
| 4 1/2 | 27 | 4 1/2 | 31 |
| 5 | 31 | 5 | 35 |
| 6 | 31 | 6 | 45 |
| | | 8 | 56 |

| 5 PLY | | 6 PLY | |
|--|---------|--|---------|
| Equal to Double Leather for heavy high speed work not suited for pulleys under 4 ins. in diameter. | | Better than Heavy Double Leather, best suited for all kinds of heavy drives, where great strength is required and on slow speed machinery. | |
| Inches. | Per ft. | Inches. | Per ft. |
| 2 1/2 | \$0.22 | 5 | \$0.52 |
| 3 | 25 | 6 | 63 |
| 3 1/2 | 30 | 8 | 81 |
| 4 | 34 | 10 | 104 |
| 4 1/2 | 40 | 12 | 129 |
| 5 | 43 | 14 | 148 |
| 6 | 53 | 16 | 175 |
| 8 | 71 | 20 | 230 |
| 10 | 93 | 24 | 250 |
| 12 | 104 | 30 | 330 |

Discount 2 per cent. Cash 10 days.

7 ply equal to 3 ply leather for special drives and big driving belts. Prices on application. Sizes not on this list can be made in proportion up to 60 ins.

PRICE LIST.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2 | 2 1/2 | 3 | 3 1/2 | 4 | 4 1/2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| \$1.18 | .22 | .30 | .37 | .43 | .57 | .60 | .72 | .90 | 1.08 | 1.27 |
| 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 24 | 30 | 36 | | |
| \$1.46 | 1.86 | 2.24 | 2.74 | 3.02 | 3.41 | 4.38 | 5.86 | 7.10 | | |

Inches wide. Price per foot.

Discount 20 per cent. 2% Cash 10 days.
HAS NO EQUAL FOR A SHIFTING BELT.
ALL OUR BELTING GUARANTEED.

The Thos. Forrester Co.

Office: 335 St. James St.
Stores: 772 Craig St.

MONTREAL

Save Money By Buying Our Belting
OUR TWO LEADERS

be located on the Ontario side of the Ottawa river or the New Brunswick side of the Restigouche river, he would not be allowed the rebate of \$1.50 per cord on pulp wood, but would be classed in the same category as a person exporting to the United States. This would simply mean that he could not compete with his competitor who had a mill in Quebec.

The Riordan Pulp Company recently built a mill at Hawkesbury, on the Ontario side of the Ottawa, but they are dependent to some extent on Quebec for their timber supply. Hence they will be seriously handicapped by the Order-in-Council.

Another disadvantage of the law would be the restriction of the number of pulp mill sites. It is not a difficult task to find a suitable site for a saw mill, but the number of first-class sites available for pulp mills is limited, and any legislation which would further restrict the number must hamper the industry without any compensating advantage.

The effect of this legislation may not be regarded as serious at the present time, but as the supply of pine becomes less plentiful more attention will be given to the manufacture of pulp. Then the disadvantages will be more fully realized. The Ontario Government established a precedent for the Quebec Legislature by placing no restriction on the manufacture of spruce and pine timber within the province, and permitting it to be manufactured anywhere in the Dominion. The latter government, however, places the provinces of Ontario and New Brunswick on exactly the same footing as the United States. It is improbable that this was the intention of the Quebec Government, and no doubt the wording of the

Order-in-Council will be so changed at the present session as to give equal rights to all owners of Quebec timber whether manufactured in one province or another. It is stated in the British North America Act that there shall be no provincial discrimination affecting trade matters. This is purely a trade question, and as one which affects the development of an important Canadian industry, should receive liberal treatment.

LARGE PULP DIGESTORS.

The Polson Iron Works Company, of Toronto, are building three large pulp digestors for the new mill of the Riordan Pulp Company at Hawkesbury, Ont. These digestors are 38 feet high, 13 feet 6 inches in diameter, and are known as 11-ton digestors, being capable of making 11 tons of pulp each charge. They are made of 1/8 inch steel plate, with 1/4 inch butt straps. A special press for forming the ends, which are elliptical in shape, was built by the Polson Company. It has a capacity of 100 tons, and is also used for flanging and pressing large marine boiler heads. The Polson Company are looking forward to a considerable business in the manufacture of pulp digestors.

JACK PINE FOR PULP.

A writer in the Paper Mill from Appleton, Wis., says: "Some of the mills on the Wisconsin river are experimenting with jack pine for making pulp. Considerable success has attended these experiments, and when more effective methods are perfected for eliminating the pitch in which the wood abounds, a great deal of it may be used, as it is abundant and cheap in the immediate vicinity of many of the mills. Basswood is also used to some extent by some of the mills, and so are hemlock and straight pine, though always in combination with spruce."

PULP NOTES.

The North River Lumber & Pulp Co., of Val Morin, Que., have applied for a charter.

It is reported that the Cushing pulp mill at St. John, N.B., may not be put in operation before next fall, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the machinery.

A syndicate, including Dr. Lynd, E. F. B. Johnson, Robert Davies, of Toronto, W. R. White, of Pembroke, and others, have applied to the Ontario government for a pulp wood concession in Temiscamingue district. They propose to erect a mill for the manufacture of pulp wood, and will spend about \$100,000 on buildings and plant.

A report from Watertown, N. Y., states that Col. J. T. Otterson and associates have purchased a tract of 160,000 acres of spruce lands in Bonaventure county, Que., upon which they will erect extensive pulp mills. The property fringes the shores of Challeurs Bay and Restigouche harbor, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is well watered. It is stated that the papers have already been signed, and that the company will be called the Bay Challeurs Sulphite Fibre Co.

The quality of the pulp wood growing in the Ottawa valley is as a rule better than that growing in the Georgian Bay district, according to a correspondent of the Paper Mill. The reason for this appears to be that in the Ottawa valley there is a deep, fertile soil, suitable for agriculture, while on the shores of the Georgian Bay the soil is thin, lying on a rocky tract. Thus there is not the same nourishment in the Georgian Bay soil as in that of the Ottawa valley. It has not been ascertained by any precise tests how far the two regions differ in the quality of the wood. In size the difference is marked, but how much in density, in length, or toughness of fibre is unknown. According to the common estimate a cord of spruce should yield 1,800 pounds, dry weight, of mechanical pulp, and 1,000 to 1,050 pounds dry weight of chemical pulp. Such will probably be found to be above the average from wood brought to the Welland Canal and Niagara mills. But in the Ottawa valley spruce has been found in some cases to run 2,000 pounds of ground pulp to the cord, or 1,150 pounds of chemical pulp.

PULP DIGESTORS

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

THE POLSON IRON WORKS

Boilers and Engines for every service. Steel Shipbuilders.

Toronto, Canada

Lumberman's Inspection Book

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

Address: The CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

TOWER & WALLACE

ASHLEY B. TOWER, M. Am. Soc. C.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Broadway and 26th St. - NEW YORK

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

PAPER AND PULP MILLS

MANUFACTURING AND

POWER DEVELOPMENTS

PULP AND PAPER MILL MACHINERY.

CONTRACTORS FOR COMPLETE EQUIPMENT OF

GROUND WOOD, SODA or SULPHITE PULP MILLS.

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

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

OUR CROCKER TURBINE PLANTS are driving some of the best mills in the Dominion.

Write for Circulars and Prices.



THE PORT HENRY PULP GRINDER.

With latest improvements; patented 1898.

Operation continuous and production large.

Most convenient in handling and thoroughly well built.

Ask for special bulletin No. 505.

Branch Offices:

MONTREAL, TORONTO, RAT PORTAGE, ONT.
ROSSLAND, B.C.

Head Office and Works:

36 to 40 LANSDOWNE ST.
SHERBROOKE, QUE.



Save Money By Buying Our Best Quality

CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held in the office of Mr. E. Stewart, chief inspector of timber and forestry, Ottawa, on Monday, January 15th, when initial proceedings were taken to establish a Canadian Forestry Association. Amongst those present were Dr. Saunders and Prof. Wm. Macoun, of the Agricultural Farm, Ottawa; Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere; Wm. Peirce, Calgary; James A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior; G. L. Chitty, inspector of timber for the Indian Department; Thomas Southworth, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Forestry of Ontario; Otto G. Klotz; J. R. Booth; Wm. Little, Montreal; Thos. C. Keefer and Chas. H. Keefer, Ottawa; Prof. John Macoun, and Wm. Mackenzie, Duck Lake, N.W.T.

Mr. Wm. Little was appointed chairman of the meeting, and Mr. E. Stewart secretary.

Mr. Stewart, in addressing the gathering, stated that the object of the meeting was to take steps to consider the best means for the preservation of the Canadian forests, as well as to encourage tree culture in the Canadian North-West. He stated that it was the intention to form an association working along similar lines to those adopted by the American Forestry Association—an organization having the preservation and extension of the forest land of the United States in view. After several of those present had expressed their views on the subject, a motion was adopted, moved by Mr. J. A. Smart, and seconded by Prof. John Macoun, appointing a committee to draw up by-laws and constitution, these to be considered at a meeting to be held next month, during the parliamentary session in Ottawa. The members of this committee are Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, J. R. Booth, Wm. Little, T. Southworth, Prof. E. Saunders and E. Stewart.

At the next meeting the formation of the Forestry Association will be proceeded with. It is expected that there will be quite a large attendance from all parts of the country. The committee will also arrange a suitable programme of subjects to be discussed at this meeting.

At the meeting on the 15th inst., Prof. Saunders gave quite an interesting talk on tree culture as conducted at the various Dominion experimental farms. At Brandon, Man., Indian Head, N.W.T., and Agassiz, B.C., seeds and trees had been distributed. On the experimental farms great success had attended the culture of trees.

Mr. J. R. Booth also spoke on the subject of the preservation of the forests. He referred to the yearly increasing loss caused by the destructive forest fires, against which the best protection was the appointment of forest rangers and guardians. He stated that on his limits the care of camp fires was left to one man, and thus no fire was left unguarded or permitted to burn when not required.

Mr. Thomas Southworth next addressed the meeting. He referred to the decrease of forest fires in Ontario since the appointment of rangers, as a plea for the extension of such protection. He also referred to the report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Ontario Government, in which it recommended the extension of forest ranging so as to include all the crown timber of the province, whether licensed or unlicensed, that is, to make it compulsory on all limit holders to join with the Government in the protection of their limits, the unlicensed territory being treated by the Government likewise. Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, Vice-President of the American Forestry Association, gave an interesting account of the work of that institution, and the benefits derived therefrom.

Prof. John Macoun, Dominion Botanist, who has travelled extensively and who is very familiar with the North-West and British Columbia, was quite enthusiastic over the possibilities of tree culture on the western prairies, and in his speech advocated the aims of the association in the way of tree planting.

Mr. Mackenzie, of Duck Lake, N.W.T., stated to the meeting that he had been very successful in growing trees on his prairie farm, the most success attending the seed planting.

The meeting was a brief but enthusiastic one, and the prospects for the success of the Canadian Forestry Association are bright.

CARE OF CIRCULAR SAWS.

By T. W. HIGGINSON.

I find in hammering circular saws that the more evenly the tension is distributed throughout the plate the better the saw will run, and in order to do this thoroughly I use a convex gauge to adjust the tension, working from both sides of the plate until it drops away from a straight line so as to fit the convex edge of gauge. When the saw is hammered in this manner so that it will fit the gauge on both sides from collar to rim, it will run straight, stand up in slab or stock without dodging, and will not heat on rim. The amount of convex to gauge must be determined by the speed of the saw, class of timber and the power that is behind the saws. A saw hammered in this way will do better work in the hands of a poor fitter than a saw hammered in the usual way will do in the hands of a good fitter. I find for a saw 66 inches in diameter that 7 gauge, with 66 teeth, hammered as above, at a speed of 750 revolutions per minute, requires a gauge with a convex edge swept with a radius of 20 feet. (See sketch.)



PERSONAL.

Mr. F. W. Jones, manager of the Columbia River Lumber Co., Golden, B.C., was recently on a visit to Winnipeg.

Mr. W. J. Pulling, lumber merchant, of Windsor, Ont., has the sympathy of many friends in the death of his wife, which occurred in December last.

Mr. E. H. Newton, of Mississippi Station, Ont., has received the appointment of superintendent of Mr. Peter McLaren's mill at Blairmore, Alberta.

Mr. Louis Blue, mill owner, of Kamloops, B.C., is receiving congratulations of many friends upon his recent marriage to Miss Dias, of Bloomington, Illinois.

Mr. W. H. Winnett, lumber and coal merchant, has been returned as alderman for the city of London for the sixth term. He has been chosen to preside as Chairman of the Board of Works.

The LUMBERMAN was pleased to receive a visit from Mr. Chas. Tyrer, a member of the well-known firm of Smith & Tyrer, wood agents, Liverpool, Eng. Mr. Tyrer's visit to Ontario was of a two-fold character, combining business with pleasure.

About two years ago Mr. W. J. Willison, of Toronto, was appointed Crown timber agent for the Yukon district by the Dominion Government. It is learned that Mr. Willison has now tendered his resignation, and that it is his purpose to engage in mining adventures.

Mr. J. G. McLaren, eldest son of Mr. David McLaren, the well-known Ottawa Valley lumberman, was in Johannesburg when the South African war broke out. Mr. McLaren, who is only twenty-two years of age, instead of returning to Canada as intended, offered his services as a volunteer, and is now a member of the Mounted Infantry.

A reconstruction has taken place in the Ontario Crown Lands Department. Mr. Thos. Gibson has been appointed secretary of Crown Lands and Mines, and the work relinquished by him will be performed by Mr. D. G. Boyd. The immigration work has been transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Crown Lands, and will be known in future as the colonization branch. Mr. Thos. Southworth, Clerk of Forestry, assumes the work of director of this department in addition to his present duties.

TRADE NOTES.

An unfortunate occurrence was the destruction by fire, on January 11th, of the foundry and machine shop of the Lloyd Manufacturing Co. at Kentville, N.S. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, but there were about \$8,000 worth of orders on hand at the time of the fire. It is understood that the works will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

The business of Stuart & Harper, dealers in machinery and machinery supplies, Winnipeg, has taken the form of a joint stock company. John Arbutnot, lumber dealer, has been admitted as a partner, and the style will be The Stuart-Arbutnot Machinery Company, Limited. A new warehouse adjoining the present premises will be erected.

Recent orders booked by Madison Williams, of Port Perry, Ont., include the following: 1 No. 2 Lane carriage with Green Mountain dogs, for Colin Red, Bothwell, Ont.; two Champion water wheel governors for Parry Sound Lumber Co., Parry Sound; one 56 inch Lef-fel turbine, one Lane carriage, with shafting, etc., for W. D. Mace, Tamworth, Ont.; one 30½ inch Vulcan turbine for D. J. Galbraith, Newcastle, Ont.; one 52 inch Vulcan turbine for P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont.; one 20 inch Lef-fel turbine for Bruce Stewart & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; two complete Lane mills and carriages for A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto; one complete Lane mill for Alfred Phillips, Monsell, Ont.; one 20 inch Vulcan turbine for McQuat & McRea, Lachute, Que.; one 30½ inch Vulcan turbine and complete Lane mill for J. H. Matte, St. Jerome, Que.; and one 17½ inch Vulcan turbine for MacDonald Bros., Glendyer Mills, Glendyer, C. B.

CALENDARS RECEIVED.

Among those to whom we are indebted for calendars for 1906 are the following: Cope Bros., manufacturers of lumbermen's wooden specialties, Peerless tapered pine poles, etc., Cope's Falls, Ont.; John G. Hall & Co., commission merchants and dealers in eastern spruce and hemlock lumber, Boston, Mass.; West & Peck, makers of alligator warping tugs, saw mill machinery, boilers, engines, shafting, hangers, etc., Simcoe, Ont.; E. A. Lef-fel, wholesale dealer in lumber, shingles and cedar posts, Sarnia, Ont.; and an unusually attractive calendar as the compliments of Rhodes, Curry & Co., manufacturers of dimension timber, dressed lumber, clapboards, doors, sashes and other building material, Amherst, N.S.

The twenty-first annual number of The Tradesman, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been received. When we state that this issue consists of 236 pages, some conception may be formed of the attention and labor involved in its preparation. The publishers are to be congratulated upon this edition, which is replete with practical and valuable contributions by able writers on subjects of interest to the south. Among these we notice articles entitled "Forestry vs. Lumber," "Will Forestry Pay," "The Waste of Timber in Manufacture," "An Up-to-Date Woodware Plant," and "A Model Wood-Working Plant," all from the pen of well informed writers.

J. D. SHIER

MANUFACTURER OF

Lumber, Lath & Shingles

BRIDGEVILLE, ONT.

TELEPHONES

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List of

"UNIQUE"

TELEPHONES

For Main Line and Warehouse Use.

Only Telephone made that does not get out of adjustment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sold outright at low prices. No exorbitant royalties.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

JOHN STARR, SON & CO., LIMITED

P. O. Box 449, HALIFAX, N. S.

GEO. T. HOUSTON & Co.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

HOUSTON BROS.

CAIRO, ILLS.

HOUSTON BROS.

BIGBEE, MISS.

HOUSTON BROS.

COLUMBUS, MISS.

EXTRAORDINARY

We are cleaning up numerous yards in connection with our Mills in the South, to make room for next year's new cut.

Stock consists of all grades and thicknesses Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine and Cypress, including a big surplus of No. 1 and No. 2 Common Yellow Pine, Select and Common Cypress. All of the above a year and over dry.

If you are in the market for any kind of Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine or Cypress, or expect to be in the future, send us your enquiries. The stock has to be moved, and if we can pick your orders out of any of the lots referred to, we will quote you prices to save additional handling expenses.

Address all Correspondence to our Main Office:

Cable Address, "HOUSTON."

Lumberman's and
A.B.C. Codes.

GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO.

CHICAGO, ILLS., U.S.A.

THE NEWS.

... & Son, of East Wentworth, N.S., are building a saw mill.

... saw mill is being built at Moorefield, Ont., by McE... & Cassidy.

... Goffin, saw mill, Cowal, Ont., has been succeeded by Joseph Atkinson.

... McKernan, lumber dealer, Edmonton, N. W. T., sold out to Fraser & Co.

... is said that a large saw mill will be erected at Parrsboro, N.S., by D. Huntley.

... is the intention of John Carew, of Lindsay, Ont., to build in addition to his saw mill.

... McDermott is rebuilding his saw mill at Old Fort, Ont. which was destroyed by fire recently.

... Joseph Bedard has rebuilt his saw mill at Richmond, Que., and sawing was resumed last month.

... The Sutherland, Innes Co., of Chatham, Ont., are building a stove and heading mill at Forest.

... Negotiations are understood to be in progress for the erection of a large saw mill at Owen Sound, Ont.

... & Logan, lumber dealers, Rossland, B.C., have dissolved partnership, E. Logan continuing.

... McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, Ont., are building a large reserve boom for storing logs at Castleford.

... C. B. Hansen, of Bocabec, N.B., purposes building a new mill at the mouth of the Magaguadavic River.

... The C. Beck Manufacturing Co., of Penetanguishene, Ont., have put a new lath machine in one of their mills.

... The Goderich Lumber Co. are reported to have purchased Pickard & Rowan's saw mill at Owen Sound, Ont.

... A Doaktown, N.B., letter states that there is nothing doing in the spool wood trade, and that prices are very low.

... The ratepayers of Trenton, Ont., have granted a bonus to Gilmour & Co. to assist them in extending their works.

... The Canadian Ladder Manufacturing Co. has been organized at Leamington, Ont., to manufacture a patent ladder.

... The death is announced of John Mosher, senior member of the firm of John Mosher & Son, saw-millers, Minasville, N.S.

... W. J. Pearson, of Stanton, Ont., intends building an addition to his sash and door factory and adding some new machinery.

... Gilmour & Co., of Trenton, Ont., have lately installed in their mills an electric light plant, furnished by the Royal Electric Co., of Montreal.

... Deshens, Levesque & Co., of St. Jerome, Que., have asked for incorporation, to carry on a general lumber business, with capital of \$3,000.

... The Bonny River Lumber Co. are about to connect their mills at Masquash and Bonny River with the city of St. John, N.B., by a telephone line.

... Covert Bros. & Co., of Campbellford, Ont., are filling a large contract for barrels for the Canadian Gold Field Company, to be used for the shipment of arsenic.

... Chas. Newton & Son have under consideration the erection of a new saw mill near Victoria Harbor, Ont., to have a capacity of 75,000 feet per day and to be fitted with modern machinery.

... The Harrison River Mills, Timber and Trading Co. are about to commence the erection of a saw mill at Harrison River, B.C. Particulars may be obtained from J. W. Mallory, 301 Hastings street, Vancouver.

... Ship-building seems to be quite active in Nova Scotia. D. A. Huntley, of Parrsboro, is getting out the frame for a three-masted schooner, and H. Elderkin & Co. are at present building two schooners at Port Greville.

... During the past month the Beckett sash and door

factory, at Smith's Falls, Ont., was purchased by A. Patterson, who in turn sold it to Capt. Foster. It is understood that the building will be overhauled.

... The Scotstown Mills Co., a lumbering concern with head office at Sherbrooke, Que., and capital stock of \$100,000, has been organized. H. R. Fraser, of Sherbrooke, R. H. Hope, M.P., of Cookshire, and G. R. Dewar, of Ottawa, are interested.

... At the annual meeting of the Montreal Lumber Co., held recently in Montreal, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, John L. McKergow; vice-president, George J. Dewar; manager, W. J. Graffley; secretary-treasurer, H. Brown.

... An inspection has been made by McArthur Bros. of the mill at Little Current recently purchased by them. It is understood to be their intention to put in two new steam boilers, and to repair the old machinery temporarily, so that the mill will be ready for operation in the early spring.

... The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Co., of Clements, B.C., cut in their own camps in the year 1899 26,980,000 feet of logs, and at their mill 33,780,000 feet of lumber and 4,320,000 lath. The Brunette Saw Mill Co. cut 20,000,000 feet of lumber and 2,000,000 lath at Sapperton, B.C.

... J. O. Gilbert & Son, of Bishops Crossing, Que., have added another boiler to their saw-mill plant, and have also placed their order for another 80 h. p. Leonard engine. They are increasing the capacity of their mill by adding gang edgers and trimmers, which will nearly double their former capacity.

... Speaking of the lumber industry in Newfoundland in 1899, R. J. Reid stated that it had undergone a surprising degree of development, and that new mills are being erected wherever the locality appears to favor this branch of trade. The local demand for lumber had greatly increased, and large quantities were exported to Great Britain.

... The National Hardwood Lumber Association of the United States have decided to hold their next annual meeting in the city of Cincinnati on the first Tuesday in May. On behalf of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, Mr. J. W. Graham, the president, extends to all members and friends of the Association a cordial invitation to attend the meeting.

... An extensive sale of timber limits, the property of the

Cook Bros. Company, will be held in Toronto on April 30th next. The limits are situated on the Serpent River, in the Georgian Bay district, and are reported to contain half a billion feet of pine timber. The sale has been rendered advisable owing to the death, about one year ago, of Mr. John Cook.

... The last acquisition to the Canadian forestry exhibit for Paris is a complete series of the woods of Manitoba. Though it is not so extensive as regard the number of species or the size of the specimens as the exhibit from British Columbia, Mr. Macoun says that the Manitoba exhibit is the most complete he has yet received. It consists of large specimens of pine, elm, oak, ash spruce, puply wood, railway ties, etc.

CASUALTIES.

... A shantymen named McDonald was found frozen to death near one of Alex. Barnett's shanties in the vicinity of Crooked Lake. It is surmised that he lost his way while going from one shanty to another.

... Some two months ago Pheems Juneau, an employee of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., had one of his arms badly mutilated by a planing machine knife, the entire forearm being denuded of flesh to fully one-half its circumference and length. Recently his medical attendants resorted to skin grafting, by which it is believed his life will be saved.

CORDAGE

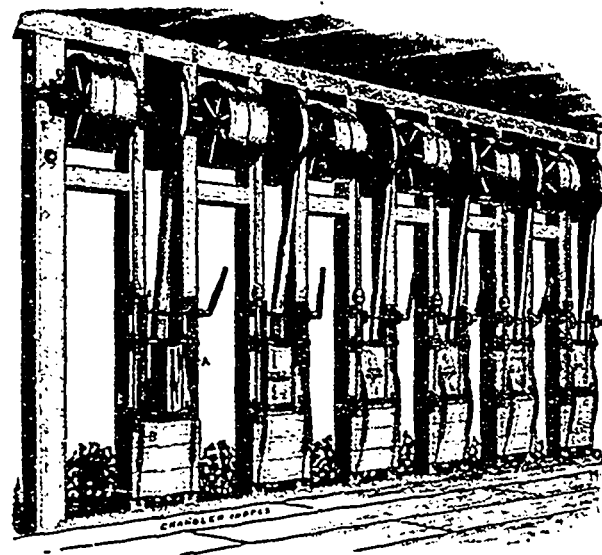
Manufacturers of

MANILA ROPE
TRANSMISSION ROPE
Double and Single.

(Steam Dry Tarred) **LATH YARN**

The INDEPENDENT CORDAGE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

The Best Excelsior Machine in the World



When two or more knives are run with one belt, all must stop when the belt is stopped to set bits or from any other cause. Our Machine has a belt for each knife, hence but one knife stops at a time. This great advantage should not be overlooked by purchasers. Time is money. Our Machine cuts more excelsior in a given time than any other machine. Get our circulars and prices.

Indianapolis
Excelsior Manufactory
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

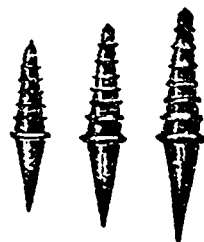
FRANK DENTON, Q.C. HERBERT L. DUNN.
W. MULOCK BOULTBEE.
DENTON, DUNN & BOULTBEE
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.
"Temple Building,"
Bay and Richmond Sts. TORONTO.

John A. Bertram
LUMBER INSPECTOR
... AND SHIPPER ...
Office: Room 35 Land Security Chambers
TORONTO, ONT.

RAILS FOR TRAMWAYS
NEW AND SECOND-HAND STEEL AND
... rails for tramways and logging lines, from
... per yard and upwards; estimates given for
...
JOHN J. GARTSHORE,
83 Front St. West, Toronto.

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON ONT.
FIVE BANK OFFICE COURT HOUSE & IDEAL STORE FITTINGS.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Lumberman's DRIVING CALKS



HAWTHORNE'S Patent Five Ribbed American Pattern Lumber Driver's Boot Calks

Forged from the Best Cast Steel

CALK SETS and PUNCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

James S. Neill,

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick.

Every Lumberman wants it **35 cents buys it**

Scribner's Lumber and Log Book

USEFUL OF EVERY-DAY
PRACTICAL INFORMATION THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto
SAVES TIME SAVES MISTAKES SAVES MONEY



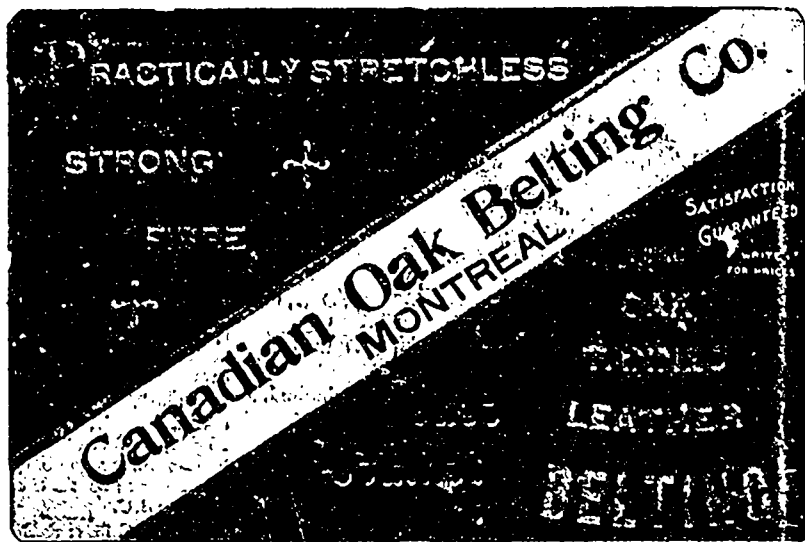
BEST MAIN DRIVE. REGISTERED TRADE MARK. GUARANTEED.
Sole Canadian Agents Prices Reduced.
WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA.



ESTABLISHED 1849
CHARLES F. CLARK, President JARRO CHITTENDEN, Treasurer
BRADSTREET'S
Capital and Surplus, \$1,500,000.
Offices Throughout the Civilized World

Executive Offices:
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.
THE BRADSTREET COMPANY gathers information that reflects the financial condition and the controlling circumstances of every seeker of mercantile credit. Its business may be defined as of the merchants, by the merchants, for the merchants. In procuring, verifying and promulgating information, no effort is spared, and no reasonable expense considered too great, that the results may justify its claim as an authority on all matters affecting commercial affairs and mercantile credit. Its offices and connections have been steadily extended, and it furnishes information concerning mercantile persons throughout the civilized world. Subscriptions are based on the service furnished, and are available only by reputable wholesale, jobbing and manufacturing concerns, and by responsible and worthy financial, fiduciary and business corporations. Specific terms may be obtained by addressing the company at any of its offices. Correspondence invited.

THE BRADSTREET COMPANY.
Toronto Office: Cor. Melinda and Jordan Streets.
Hamilton Office: No. 39 Jam s Street South.
London Office: No. 365 Richmond Street.
Winnipeg Office: No. 303 Main Street.
Vancouver Office: Cor. Hastings and Hamilton Streets.
Victoria Office: Board of Trade Building.
THOS. C. IRVING, Gen. Mgr. Western Canada,
TORONTO, ONT



The Leading European Lumber Paper
The Timber Trades Journal
Published Weekly by WILLIAM RIDER & SON, Ltd,
14 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E. C.
— SUBSCRIPTION: \$6.00 PER ANNUM, POST FREE —
The "TIMBER TRADES JOURNAL" circulates in all European countries, the British Colonies, United States, &c. &c., and is a very reliable medium of publicity for buyers and sellers of hardwoods.

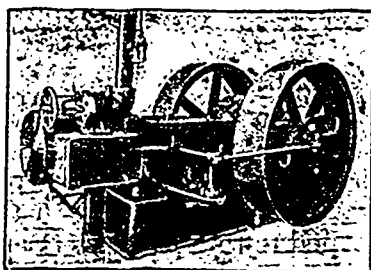
Please mention the CANADA LUMBERMAN when corresponding with advertisers.



OUR EXTRA HAND-MADE
AXE

This Axe stands better in frosty weather than any axe made. Send for sample. Can supply any pattern.

CAMPBELL BROS.
Mfrs.
St. John, N. B.



"PEERLESS" SELF-OILING ENGINE.

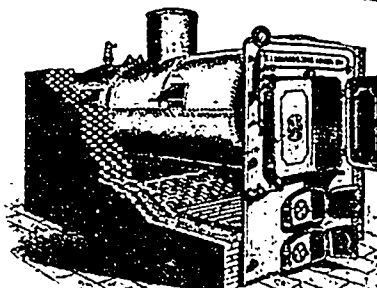
E. LEONARD & SONS - LONDON, ONT.

Makers of **Engines and Boilers, Etc.**

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| "Peerless" Self-Oiling Engines. | Saw Mills and Wood-Working Machinery | Standard Stationary Boilers. |
| Leonard-Ball Automatic " | " | "Eclipse" Semi-Portable " |
| Leonard-Tangye " | " | Locomotive (on wheels or skids) " |
| Leonard-Clipper " | Pulp Digestors for Paper Pulp Makers | Upright |
| Leonard " | " | Heaters, Pumps, Dodge Pulleys, etc. |

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 40.

Agencies: MONTREAL, QUE. ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG, MAN.



STANDARD STATIONARY STEAM BOILER.

EST. 43 YEARS
THE J.C. McLAREN BRAND BELTING COMPANY.
OUR EXTRA
TORONTO. FACTORY AT MONTREAL.
WINNIPEG
E.R. COLEMAN.
STOCK ALSO IN VANCOUVER.

B. R. Mowry & Sons

Manufacturers of

SAW MILL

AND

SHINGLE MILL MACHINERY

Automatic Band Saw Sharpener
Shingle Machinery a Specialty

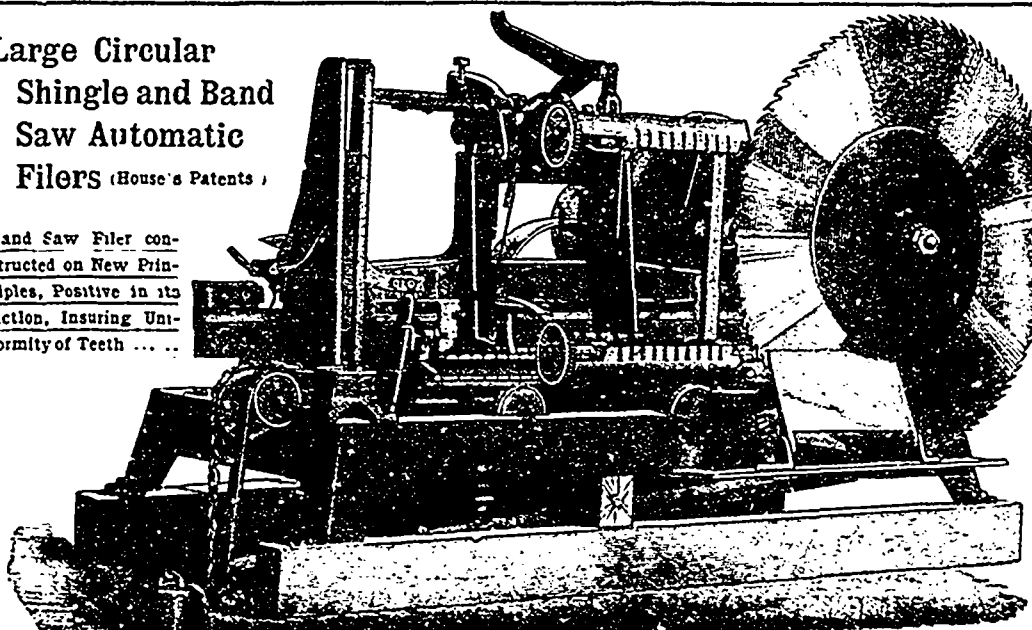
REPAIRING PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED

\$225 Spot Cash will buy a Boss Shingle Machine either Vertical or Horizontal.

Gravenhurst, Ont.

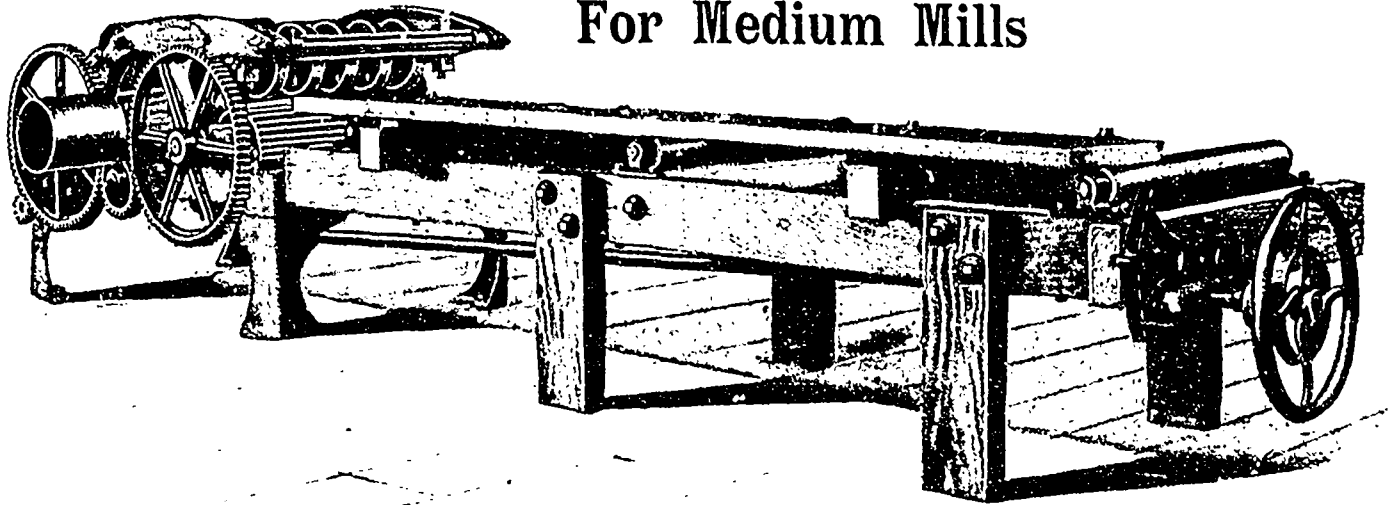
Large Circular Shingle and Band Saw Automatic Filers (House's Patents)

Band Saw Filer constructed on New Principles, Positive in its Action, Insuring Uniformity of Teeth

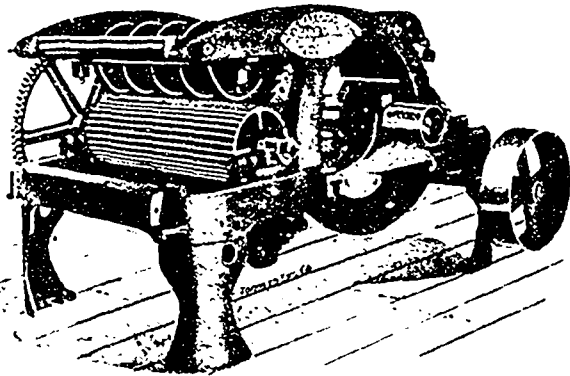


A SMALL DOUBLE EDGER

For Medium Mills



MACH. RIGHT OR LEFT HAND—CUT SHOWS LEFT HAND EDGER.



Shows Removable Bridge to Permit Saws to be Withdrawn from Mandrel. Feed Pulley is Readily Removed.

The New Light Champion Edger has 2 7/16 Steel Mandrel supported on two long bearings.

No. 1 Light Champion HAS TWO SAWS, one moveable; range between SAWS from 1 3/4 to 24 inches.

No. 2 Champion HAS THREE SAWS, two moveable; range between stationary and first moveable Saw, 1 3/4 to 20 inches, and between moveable Saws, 4 inches.

All our Edgers are provided with front tables, when so ordered, with 4 1/2" iron rolls and guide, moveable with lever up to 4 inches outside of stationary saw.

The Heavy Champion Edger has 2 3/8 Steel Mandrel with three long bearings.

No. 3 Heavy Champion HAS THREE SAWS, two moveable, range between stationary and moveable saws, 1 3/4 to 24 3/4, and third saw 4" from second.

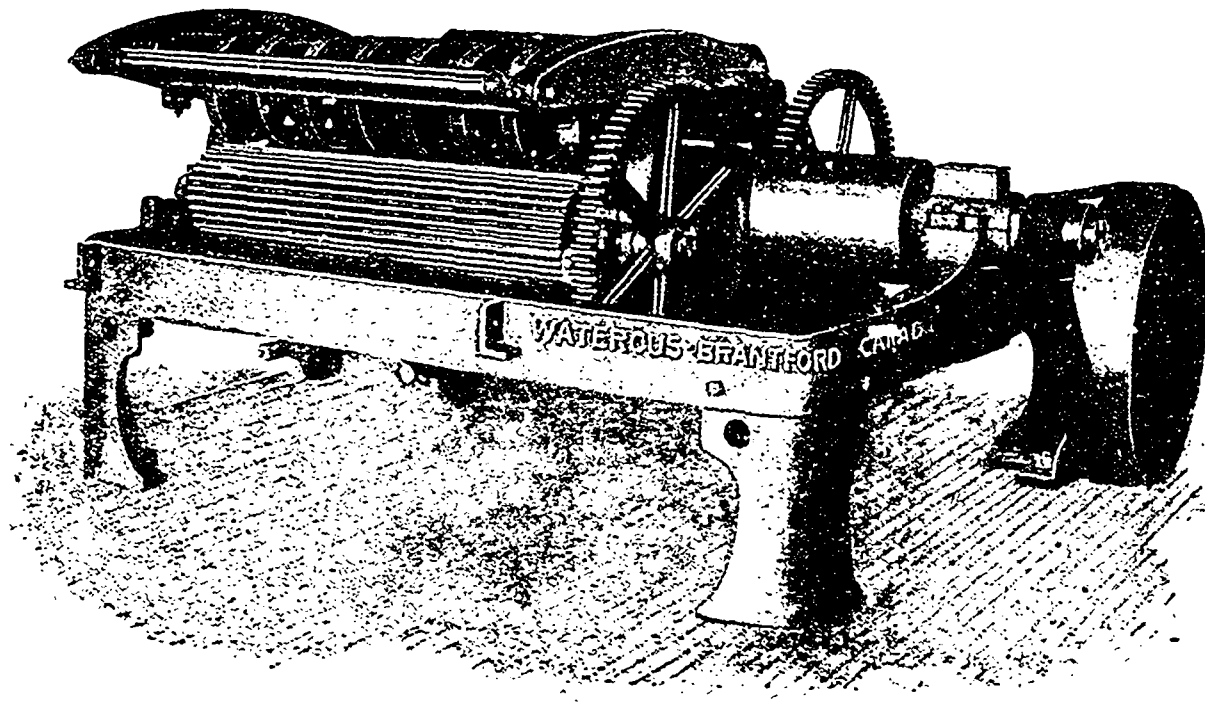
No. 4 Champion range is 1 3/4 to 28 3/4, and third saw 4" from second.

No. 5 Champion range is 1 3/4 to 36 3/4, and third saw 4" from second.

A fourth saw can be added, reducing extreme opening 4 inches.

We arrange Saws to be moved by levers when desired instead of hand wheel and rack and pinion.

EDGERS BUILT RIGHT OR LEFT HAND



THIS CUT SHOWS A RIGHT-HAND EDGER

The Heavy Champion Edger—No. 3, 4 and 5. The frame in these sizes has two central legs omitted from cut.

This Improved Double Edger is made in three grades—Light, Heavy and Extra Heavy. PRESS and FEED ROLLS are of large diameter. Feed rolls slotted, bearings adjustable, front press rolls made in sections, both front and back hung in stiff open frames LIFTING WITH FEED, NOT AGAINST IT—a new and important feature—ADJUSTABLE BOTH WAYS FOR ALIGNMENT WITH MANDREL. Rolls sufficiently large to be used for return of stock over Edger, and still view of saws is not obstructed. All have bridgetree quickly removable to take off saws—Saws are moved by guides, and guides are removable to take off saws.

Trimmers, Slab Slashers, Lath Mills, Bolters, Bunchers and Trimmers, Shingle Machines, Drag Saws, Endless Chain Bull Wheels, Conveyors, Transfers, Refuse Carriers, all up to date in design. We carry tons of Link Belting in stock. Get our Quotations.

Waterous Engine Works
Brantford, Canada

CAMP SUPPLIES . . .

We make a Specialty of all kinds
Supplies for Lumber Camps.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

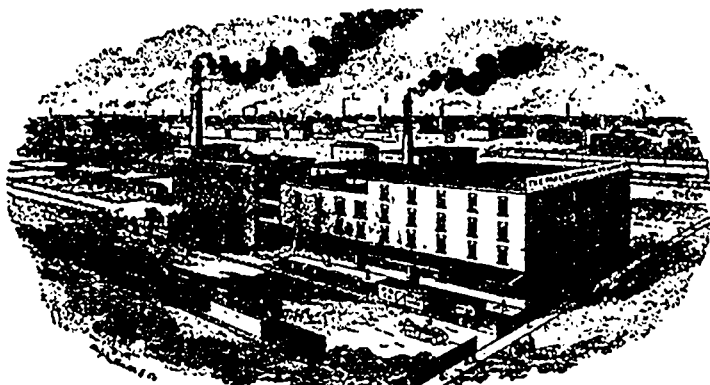
Cor. Front and Scott St., TORONTO

LONG CLEAR BACON

Car Loads

Quality Finest.

TON and CASE LOTS



PARKER HOUSE, QUEEN'S PARK,
TELEPHONE NO 1808.

THE PARK, BLACKWELL CO., LIMITED

Pork Packers

TORONTO

FRICITION PULLEY BOARD

The BEST Article Known
for the Purpose

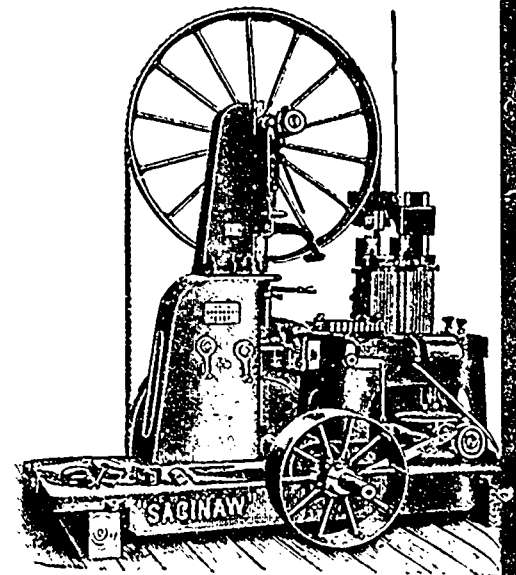
MANUFACTURED BY

THE DOMINION LEATHER BOARD CO'Y. MONTREAL, C.

500

MERSHON BAND RE-SAWS

In Daily Use



SAGINAW BAND RE-SAW.

Buy Direct and get the GENUINE.

W. B. Mershon & Co

Saginaw, Michigan, U.S. A.

The

Improved Lane Circular

Is the Most Adaptable Saw Mill in the Market

BECAUSE:

It is built in three sizes, each with a choice of three kinds of feed, affording a very wide range capacity;

The Carriages are strong, easy running, open from 36 to 48 inches, and are in every part under the prompt control of the Sawyer;

It has the best Timber Gauge (The Fairbanks), and the latest dogging devices down to the last board WITHAL, it is the Lowest Priced Good Mill built.

Drop a postal card and get the Proof of these Statements.

At the same time, if interested, you may learn all about the

“Leffel,” “Vulcan” and “Perfection” TURBINES

They are *not* “just as good” as some other, but *are* “just superior to all others.”

For prices and terms on Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Turbines, Gears, Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, &c address

MADISON WILLIAMS

H. E. Plant, Agent,
Common and Nazareth Sts., MONTREAL

SUCCESSOR TO
PAXTON, TATE & CO.

PORT PERRY, ONT



McEachren's PROGRESSIVE LUMBER DRY KILN

Our Heaters and Fans are Economical with Steam and Power, are Safe as a Fire Risk. Plans and specifications furnished with each apparatus.

Write for Prices and Particulars to

McEACHREN HEATING & VENTILATING CO. GALT, ONT.

THE ROYAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

MONTREAL, QUE. Western Office: TORONTO, ONT.
Cable and Telegraph Address, "Boylelectric."

MANUFACTURERS OF

Electrical Machinery and Apparatus

... FOR ...

LIGHT and POWER

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO—

LONG DISTANCE TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICITY
FOR LIGHT AND POWER

ALSO FOR

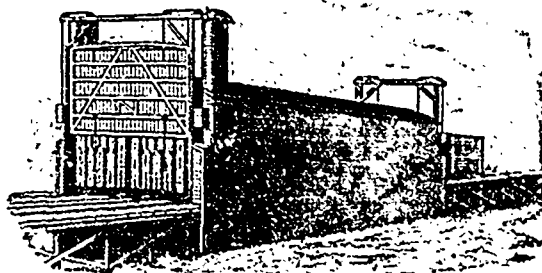
ELECTRIC PLANTS FOR MILLS

Distant water powers utilized and Mills lighted and operated safely.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

IT COSTS A CENT

To ask for our New Catalog. It tells how the "STANDARD" is built, and why it is the Kiln you should buy. Your name on a postal gets it.

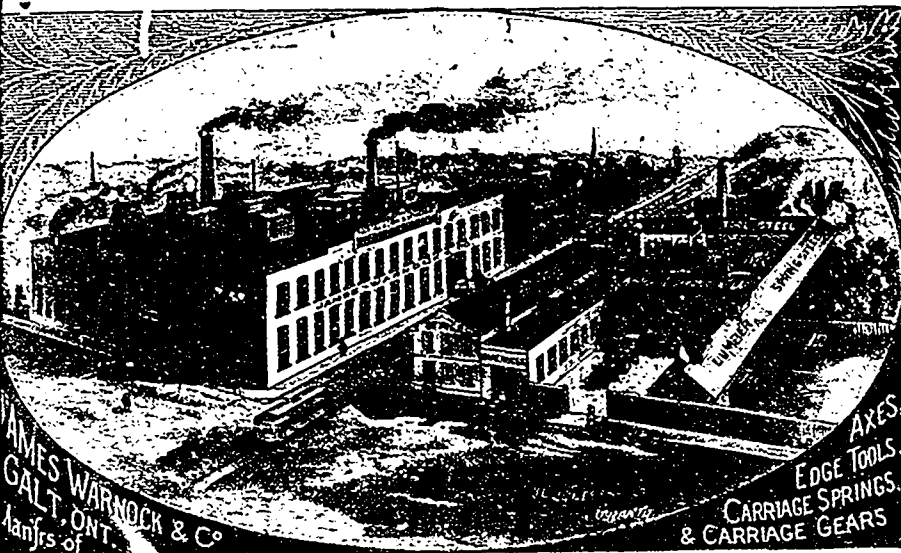
THE STANDARD DRY KILN



Best at any price—but costs no more than others. It dries every kind of forest products, and does it right. Is that the kind of a Kiln you want?



THE STANDARD DRY KILN CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



JAMES WARNOCK & CO.
GALT, ONT.
Manufacturers of

AXES,
EDGE TOOLS,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
& CARRIAGE GEARS

OUR Cant-Hooks and Peavies

Are unequalled by anything on the Market.

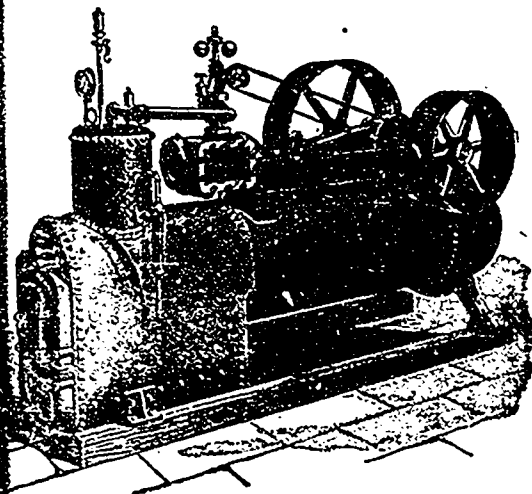
EVERY ARTICLE FULLY GUARANTEED.

JAS. WARNOCK & CO. GALT, ONT.

PORTABLE ENGINE

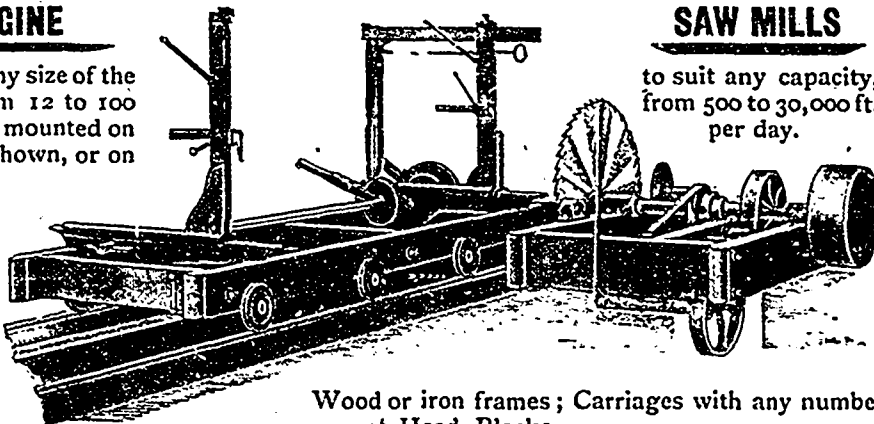
We can furnish you any size of the above style Engine from 12 to 100 H.P., either on Skids or mounted on wheels with Engine as shown, or on separate Frame.

Also Engines, Boilers, Double Edgers, Trimmers, Top Saw Rigs, Log Jacks, Niggers, Shafting, Pulleys, Gears, Saws, etc. We can save you money. Let us quote you prices. Catalogues free.



SAW MILLS

to suit any capacity, from 500 to 30,000 ft. per day.



Wood or iron frames; Carriages with any number of Head Blocks.

ROBT. BELL, JR., Box 35, HENSALL, ONT.

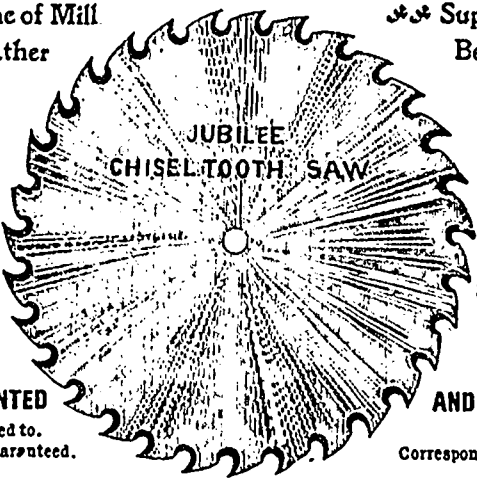
THE JAMES ROBERTSON CO., Limited.

Manufacturers of..... Saws of All Description

A Full Line of Mill
Rubber and Leather
Metal, &c., always

Supplies, including
Belting, Babbit
carried in stock.

Head Office:
144 William St.
MONTREAL



Factories at
MONTREAL,
TORONTO,
and
ST. JOHN, N.B.

ALL OUR SAWS
FULLY WARRANTED
Orders promptly attended to.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CIRCULAR, GANG
AND MILL SAWS A
SPECIALTY
Correspondence Solicited.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS

Chains, Ropes, Axes, Files,
Bar Iron, Horse Shoes,
Peavy Cant Dogs.

RICE LEWIS & SON (LIMITED)

Cor. King and Victoria Sts. - TORONTO

Galt Machine Knife Works



MACHINE KNIVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR **Woodworking Machines**

... Send for Price List ...

PETER HAY - - - - - Galt, Ont.



NORTON EMERY WHEEL

For Saw Gumming
and Planer Knives

Nicholson Files
Belting, Pulleys, Shafts

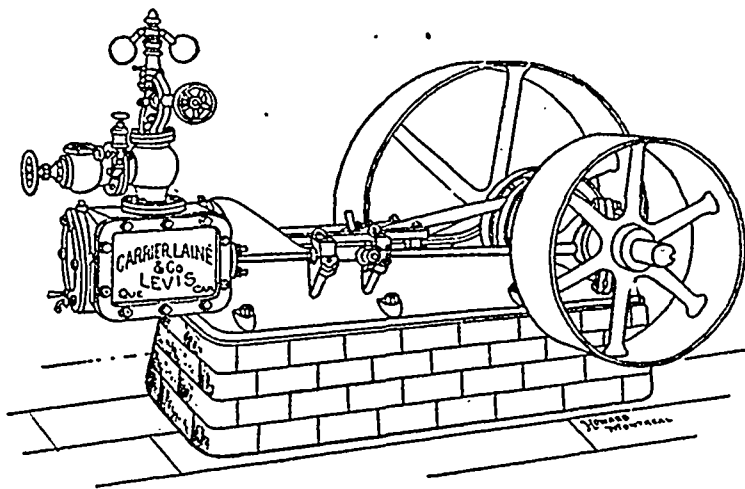
The Fairbanks Co

749 Craig Street - MONTREAL

7 "DEAD 3 10" EASY"

But if that "3" represents Middlemen's commission on the Machinery you buy, you had better make a change and deal at headquarters.

No better Mill Machinery is made in Canada or elsewhere than that supplied "DIRECT" from our Machine Shops.



Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers

CIRCULAR SAW MILL PLANTS
GANG AND BAND SAW MILLS
SHINGLE MILLS, LATH MILLS

EDGERS,
PLANERS and
BUTTERS

Modern Patterns in Every Line.

Tools, Belting and Supplies.

We are equipped to build any special machine you may require.

IF YOU HAVE PLANT TO
EXCHANGE GET OUR
ESTIMATES

CARRIER, LAINE & CO., LEVIS, QUE.

USE THE FAMOUS PINK LUMBERING TOOLS

Duck Bill Peavies, Round Bill Peavies, Finest Duck Bill Winter Cant Hooks

Lowest Prices

THOMAS PINK



Cant Hook Handles } By Car Load or Doz.
Peavy Handles }
Pike Poles, Skidding Tongs, Boom Chains

PEMBROKE, ONT.