FOR THE CAMP-

We have a very suitable lot of goods for camp supplies. We make this kind of trade a specialty. You who are not getting suited just as well as you would like, try us for your next order, and give us a chance to demonstrate our ability to give you satisfaction in this very important department of ; our business.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO. Wholesale Grocers

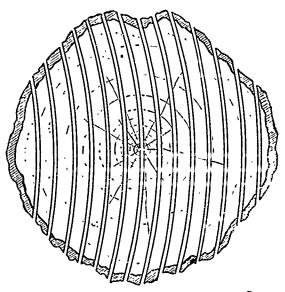
TORONTO

you can secure a comfortable temperature at all times, without overheating. Raise the temperature to 60 degrees before your men begin work in the morning, while the doors and windows are shut.

If your mill has been poorly heated during past winters, the cost of fuel will be increased by the above described arrangement of piping, but you will profit by the better condition of mill for doing good work. Employ a competent heating engineer to arrange the details of this plan.

SLACK STAVES FROM CORDWOOD.

When the statements made by the Peter Gerlach Company, Cleveland Ohio, relative to the making of slack-barrel staves by the aid of



SHOWING HOW SLACK STAVES ARE MADE BY GERLACH PROCESS.

a cylinder saw, as they are found below, are considered, it is almost startling and is bound to attract very wide attention, says the National Cooper's Journal. The illustration tells its own story, but the statements below will well repay careful reading.

From a 6½-inch bolt when cut upon a Gerlach 24 or 26-inch, we give you staves enough to make a barrel, as per diagram.

From a 5-foot cord of bolts, containing 160 C.F., we give you 2,000 slack-barrel staves, cut 36 inch thick.

One thousand feet of log will produce from 12,000 to 13,000 staves.

Our machinery will make good staves from small, round timber, running anywhere from 4 to 12 inches in diameter, at the same time large logs may be used, by simply cutting the logs into flitches about 4 inches in thickness, that is to say, a log about 3 feet in diameter would be cut into a flitch about 4 inches thick (other sizes of logs in like proportion) upon the bolting saw machine.

The small round bolts can be cut directly into staves without any previous bolting.

If large logs are used and cut into flitches as above mentioned, these flitches whether 6, 12, 18 or 24 inches wide may be cut directly into staves without any further preparation.

With our process of stave making any class or grade of timber may be used, thus if you were clearing up a patch of timber land, you would be able to utilize everything that grows, even to the limbs and tree tops.

This is very important, as saw mills use large timber only and usually leave from 20 to 50 per cent. of waste produce behind.

Saw mill slabs may likewise be worked into staves with our machinery.

With our machinery no steaming or cooking of machinery is `required, and the staves make a tighter and better barrel, as well as dry quicker than knife-cut staves.

A Michigan stave and barrel maker using a Gerlach stave saw says: "In a run of seventythree days with one new Gerlach stave machine, we cut 750,000 slack-barrel and 50,000 tightbarrel staves, and by using your eccentric lever swage we produced very smooth stock."

These staves were made from 14 different varieties of timber. In cutting the above quantity of staves, the saw was reduced $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

If all tight-barrel staves, if all nail-keg staves, if all pail, tub and churn staves are made with cylinder-stave saws, why not all slack-barrel staves?

MODEL SASH AND DOOR PLANT.

The Wheeler-Osgcode Company, Tacoma, Wash., have constructed a wood-working plant without the employment of a $\sin r'e$ brace or beam upon which dust can collec.. There are no bridge trees, platforms or braces of any sort on either floor of the building, thus doing away with a large element of fire risk as well as giving a maximum of light. The sides of the mill are almost entirely of glass.

Another peculiarity of this mill is the total absence of belt tighteners, while the belts themselves are all endless. The plant has a daily capacity of 1,000 doors and 400 windows, besides the usual proportion of mouldings, frames, and turned and cabinet work.

PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Sheldon & Sheldon, Galt, Ont., in a recen booklet, call attention to the apparatus used in the hot blast system of heating and point out some of the advantages which this system is claimed to possess over all others for a like class of work.

The Motton dry kiln is very fully described and illustrated in a booklet recently published by the A. H Andrews Company, Wabash ave., Chicago. This company have been drying lumber for their own use since 1865 and manufacturing dry kilns since 1882, and the Morton moist-air down draft kiln is the product of their own experience.

Messrs. Baldwin, Tuthill & Bolton, of Grand Rapids, Mich., announce the publication of their new catalogue for 1905, which is now ready for mailing. It contains 192 pages $6\frac{1}{2} \times .9$ inches, handsomely bound and printed on enamel stock, with over 200 illustrations of saw and knife fitting machinery or kindred appliances fully described. This is the most complete publication of the kind that this firm have yet issued, and it will be mailed free of charge to any person interested in saw or knife fitting equipment.

The Finnish pulp manufacturers have completed arrangements with those in Sweden and Norway whereby the production of pulp will be lessened in all three countries, if considered desirable in the interests of the trade. The production last year (33,144 tons) was 50 per cent. above that for 1902.

The Brunette Saw Mill Company, Limited, of New Westminster, B.C., recently completed a new box factory having a capacity of 6,000 boxes per day. The equipment includes two dove-tail machines, manufactured by the Dove-Tail Machine Company, of St. Paul, Minn., said to be the only machines of the kind in use in the Canadian North-West. A box printing machine of the latest design has also been installed.

