THE SAW MILLS OF CACHE BAY, ONT.

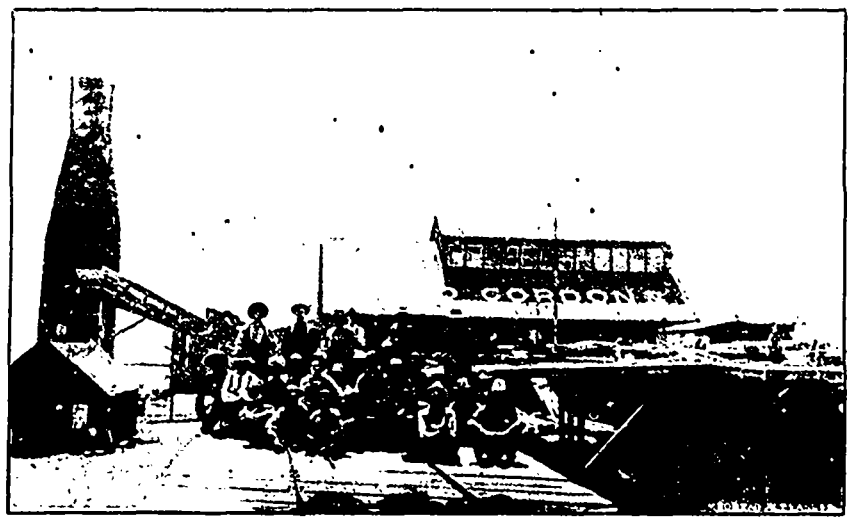
Cache Bay is one of the lumbering villages on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, on the Canadian Pacific Railway Although a large portion of the village was recently destroyed by fire, the saw mills, which provide employment for a large number of workmen, were saved The village is located 26 miles west of North Bay and 53 miles east of Sudbury Cache Bay, from which the village takes its name, is a narrow bay about five miles in length, extending north from the main lake The word "cache" in French literally signifies "hidden." In the old days of the French trappers and voyageurs, it was customary for parties to leave a portion of their supplies at certain points until their return, and it is said that Cache Bay was one of those points where supplies were stored The population is about nine hundred.

There are two steam saw mills in the village, the larger one being owned by George Gordon & Company, of Pembroke, and being shown in the accompanying illustration The firm manufacture lumber, lath and shingles, and square, waney and dimension timber They have extensive timber limits on the Sturgeon, Veuve and Wahnapitae rivers, and one large limit on the south shore of Lake Nipissing, which was purchased by them a couple of months ago

The capacity of the mill is 140,000 feet per day. One wing is 96 feet long by 90 feet wide, the other 100 feet long by 50 feet wide. The mill is equipped with the latest and most improved machinery, including one band saw, one gang, two circular saws, two double edgers, two sets of trimmers, three steam feed saw carriages, three steam log canters, two log hauls, one slab slasher, one shingle mill, and one lath mill. The refuse burner is 21 feet wide and 110 feet high. The power equipment comprises two engines, one 20x24 and the other 24x30, and six large boilers

The lumber is carried on transfer and live rollers to the sorting tables and conveyed from them on lorries on tramways to the piles There are seven C.P.R. sidings of over 2,000,000 feet capacity each in the yard, and the lumber is loaded direct from the piles on to the cars The second illustration is a view of the yard. The mill and yard are lighted electrically from a private plant on the premises.

The members of the company are Messrs. George Gordon, Robert Gordon, and Robert Booth, all of Pembroke Mr. Robert Booth is a nephew of Mr. J. R Booth, of Ottawa Mr. Alex. McCool, formerly of the Pembroke Lumber Company, is foreman; Mr. J F Stewart, shipper; W. J. Swan, bookkeeper J M Sarsfield, timekeeper; R. H. Millord, chief filer; and R. J. Storey, engineer.



SAW MILL OF GEO. GORDON & CO., CACHE BAY, ONT.

GRADING OF CO-OPERAGE STOCK.

The following are the grades and specifications adopted by the National Slack Cooperage Stock Manufacturers' Association, of the United States, at its annual meeting held at Toledo, Ohio, on May 21st :

Staves.—Elm staves 30 in. long shall be cut not less than 5 staves to 1 15-16 in. in thickness. Elm staves 24 in. to 28 1-2 in. long shall be cut not less than 5 staves to 1 7-8 in. in thickness, except 24 in of keg staves when specially cut, when said staves shall be cut 6 staves to 2 in. in thickness.

Cottonwood staves of all lengths shall be not less than 5 staves to 2 in. in thickness.

No. 1 staves shall be of full thickness and uniform throughout, free of knots, slanting shakes, doty wood or other defects.

Meal barrel staves shall be free of slanting shakes over 1 1-2 in long, knot holes, unsound knots (but sound knots of not over 3-4 in. in diameter shall be allowed), free of thin staves, and shall consist of good, sound workable staves.

No. 2 staves shall be free from dead culls.

Mill-run staves shall consist of the run of the knife, made from regular run of stave logs, dead culls thrown out.

Special Stock.—White ash staves shall be cut 5 staves to 2 1-8 in. in thickness graded the same as elm, but only No. 1 and No. 2 quality.

Mill-run or hardwood apple barrel staves shall be cut 6 staves to 2 in. in thickness, and shall consist of the run of the mill, from the regular run of stave logs, dead culls thrown out.

Mill-run cottonwood apple barrel staves shall be cut 5 staves to 2 in. in thickness.

All of the above staves shall average in measurement 4 in. a stave or 4,000 in. a 1,000 staves across the bilge, with the exception of the keg staves, which shall measure 100 in. a bundle of 50 staves, across the bilge, and 24 in. half keg staves, which when not otherwise specified shall measure 3 1-2 in. wide of 17 in. a bundle across the bilge. All other staves not specifically mentioned shall be sold according to the local custom or under special arrangement

Hoops.—Sugar barrel hoops shall be 6 ft 6 in., 6 ft. 6 in. and 6 ft. 9 in long, cut so as to be not less than 5-16 in. and 3 16 in. in thickness when finished and seasoned, and not less than 1 3-8 in. wide when seasoned

Flour barrel hoops shall be 5 1-2 ft. and 6 ft. long and shall measure when seasoned not less than 5-16 in. and 3-16 in in thickness and not less than 1 3-8 in. wide.

Keg hoops shall be sold on special specifications as agreed upon between buyer and seller

No. 1 hoops shall be of good, sound timber fully up to specifications, free from broken ends in the coils, and well finished

N. 2 hoops shall be free from broken hoops in the coils, and otherwise fully up to specifications.

Heading.—No. 1 basswood or cottonwood heading shall be made from good sound timber free of damaging defects, of such diameter as required, well jointed 1-2 in in thickness and thoroughly kiln dried.

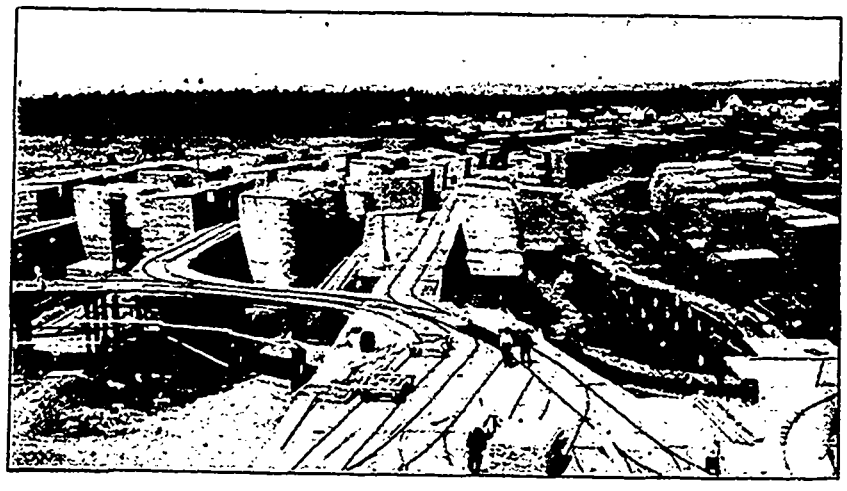
No. 1 hardwood heading shall be of the same [illegible] 7-16 in. and only [illegible] thoroughly kiln dried.

Mill-run heading shall be the run of the mill, dead culls out, thickness and dryness the same as No. 1.

No. 2 heading shall be the heading thrown out of the No. 1, dead culls out All staves, hoops and heading not specifically mentioned shall be bought and sold on terms and specifications agreed upon between buyer and seller.

BURNING GREEN SAWDUST.

Having received a letter from one of the readers of The Wood-Worker who finds it difficult to make steam enough to run his plant in the winter season when burning green elm sawdust, and as I believe others have the same trouble, it will be profitable to review the whole situation for the benefit of all concerned.



YARD OF GEO. GORDON & CO., CACHE BAY, ONT.

My correspondent informs me that there are 1,500 mills of his class in the United States and Canada, many of which have the same trouble consequently he wants to know how many square feet of heating surface in a boiler will produce one-horse power while burning green sawdust. As my conclusions may conflict with others in this respect, it is proper to give reasons in full, especially as these will enable others to tell whether their plants are properly proportioned to do good work or not. This plant contains