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# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

VOLUME XXIV. }  
NUMBER 7.

TORONTO, MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY, 1904

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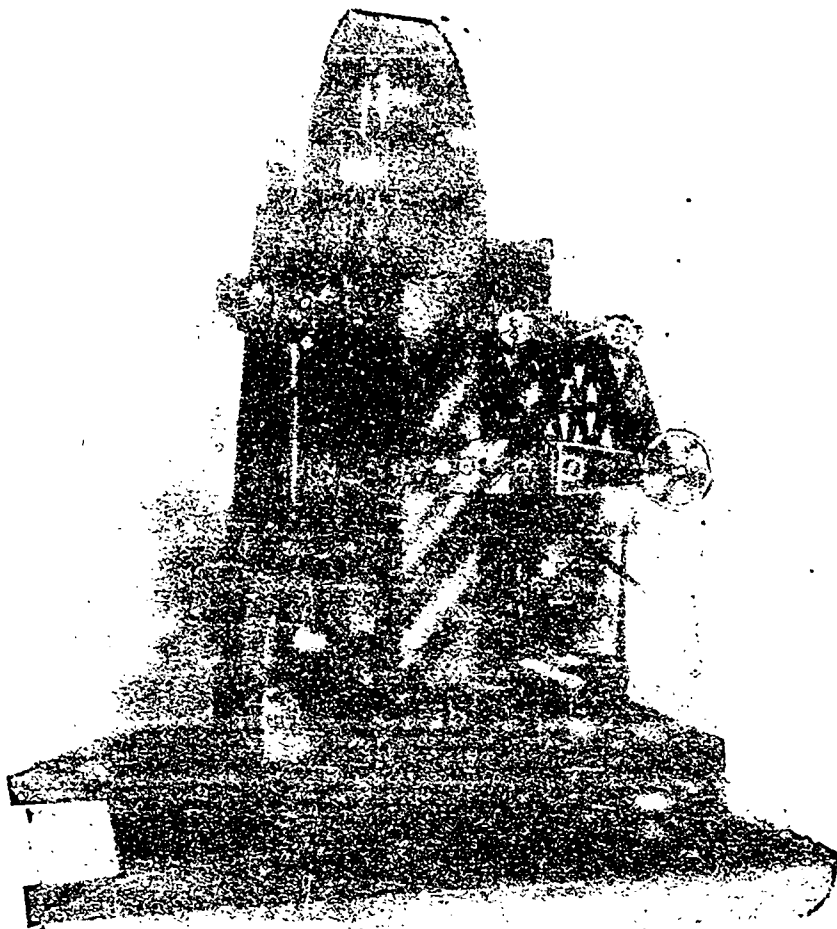
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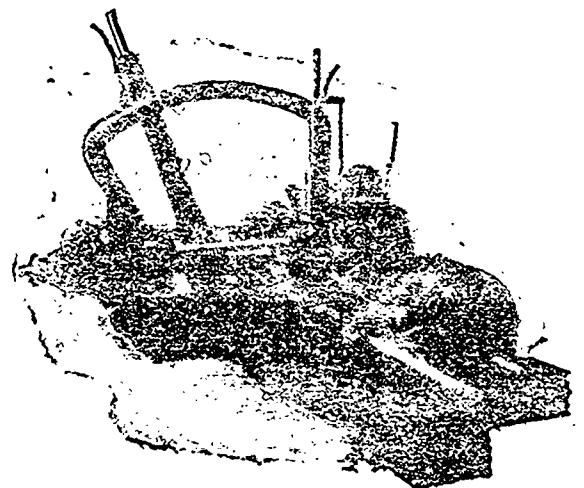
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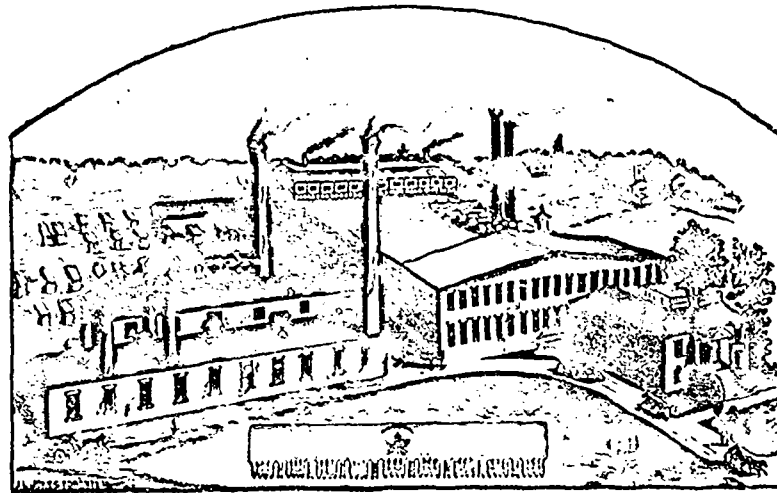
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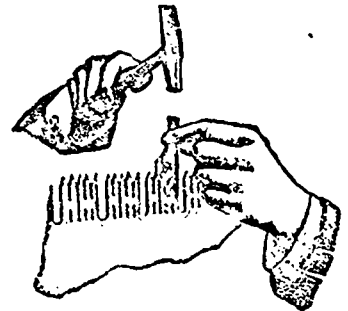
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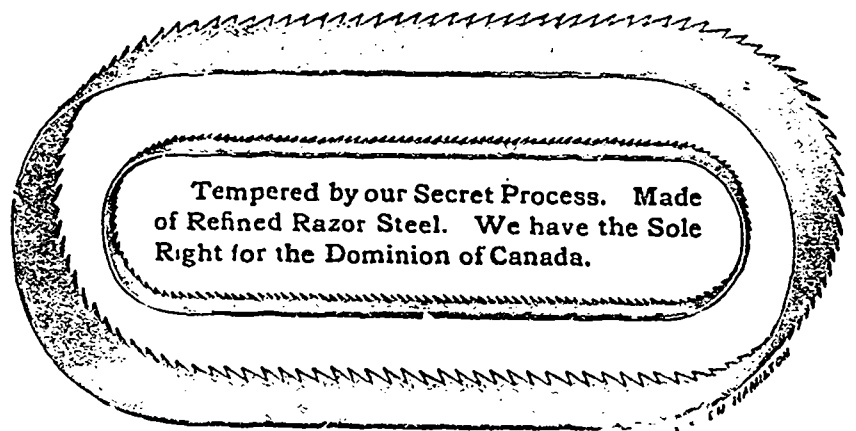
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Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set file the tooth with more level.  
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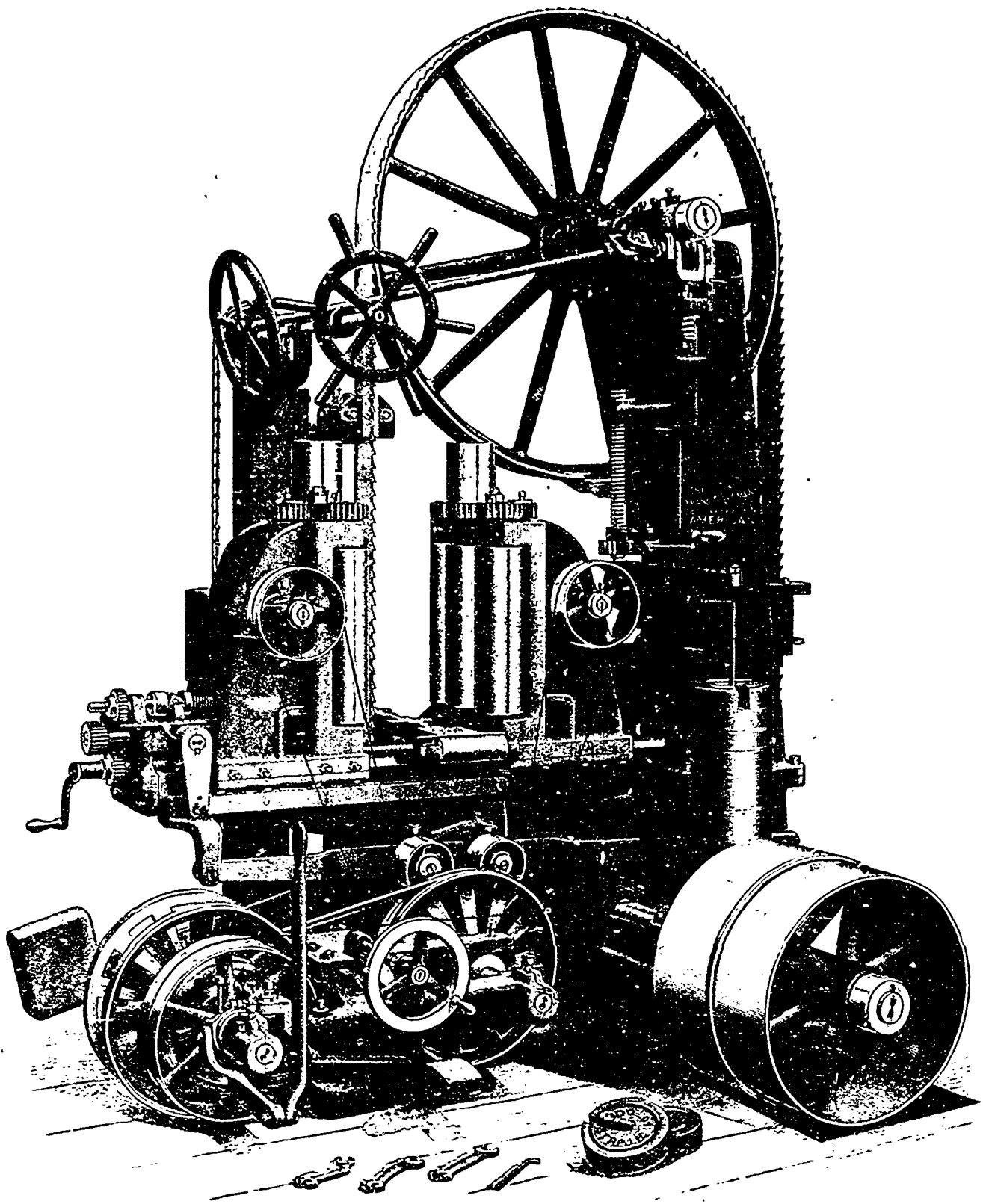
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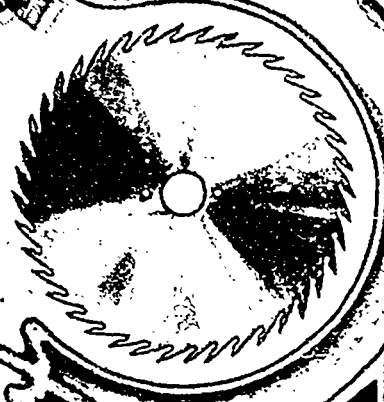
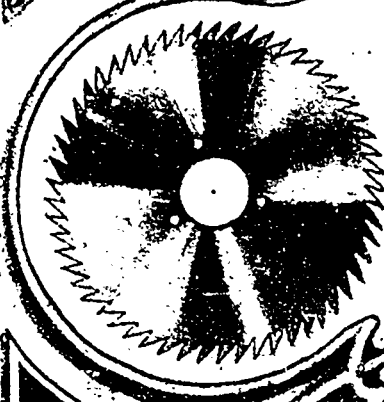
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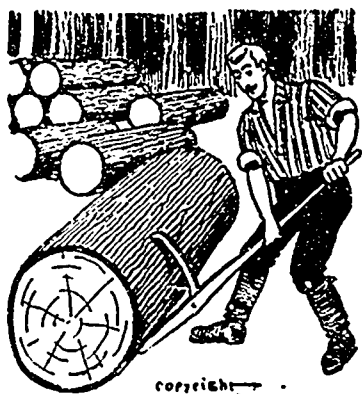
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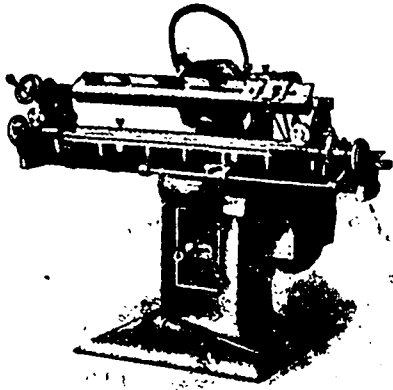
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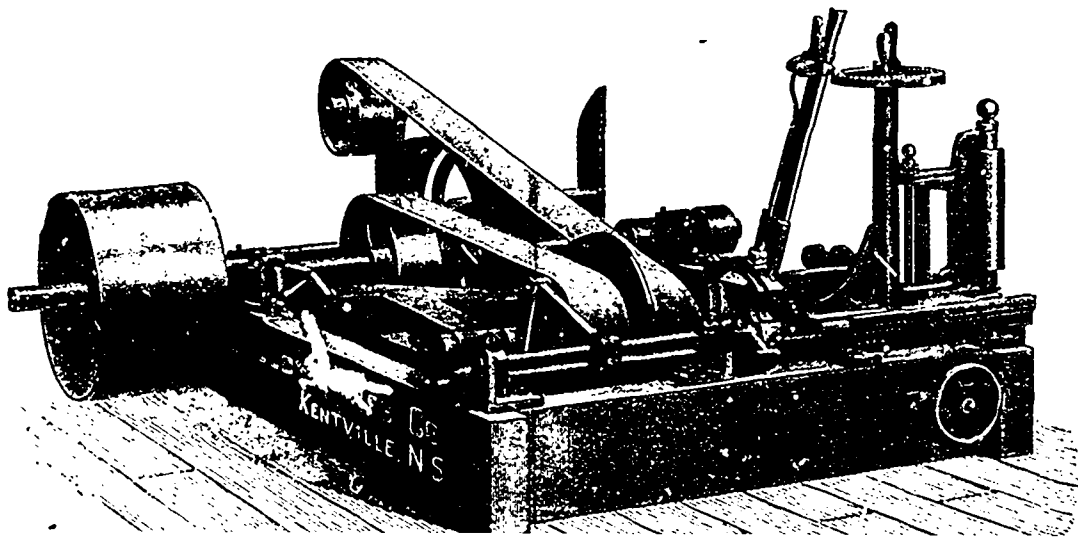
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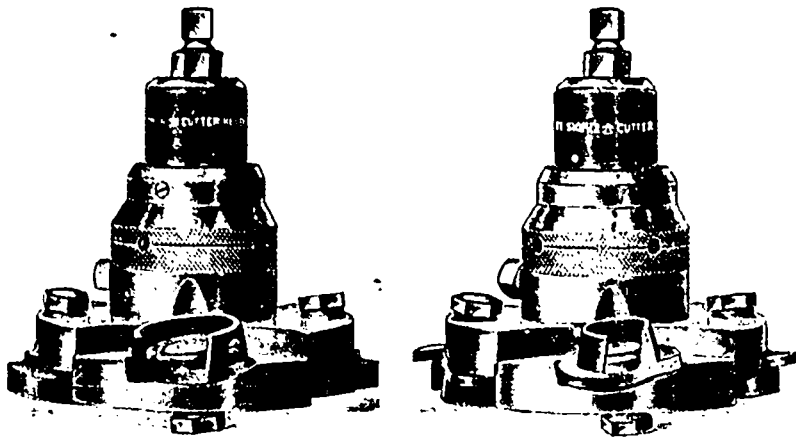
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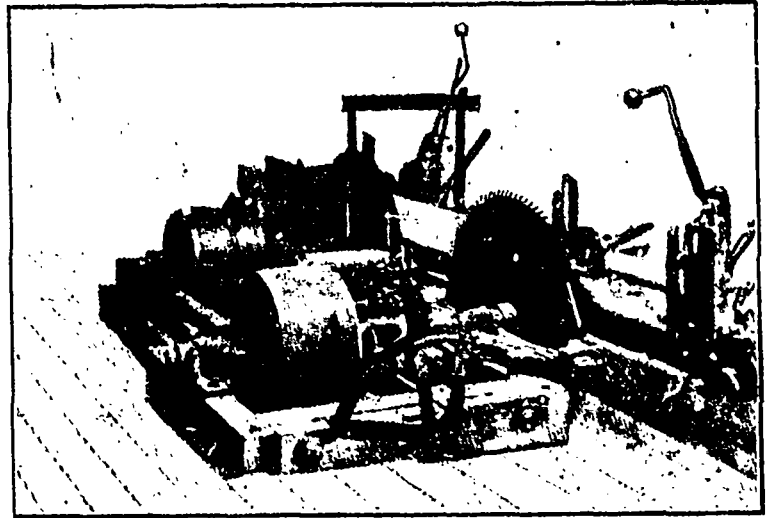


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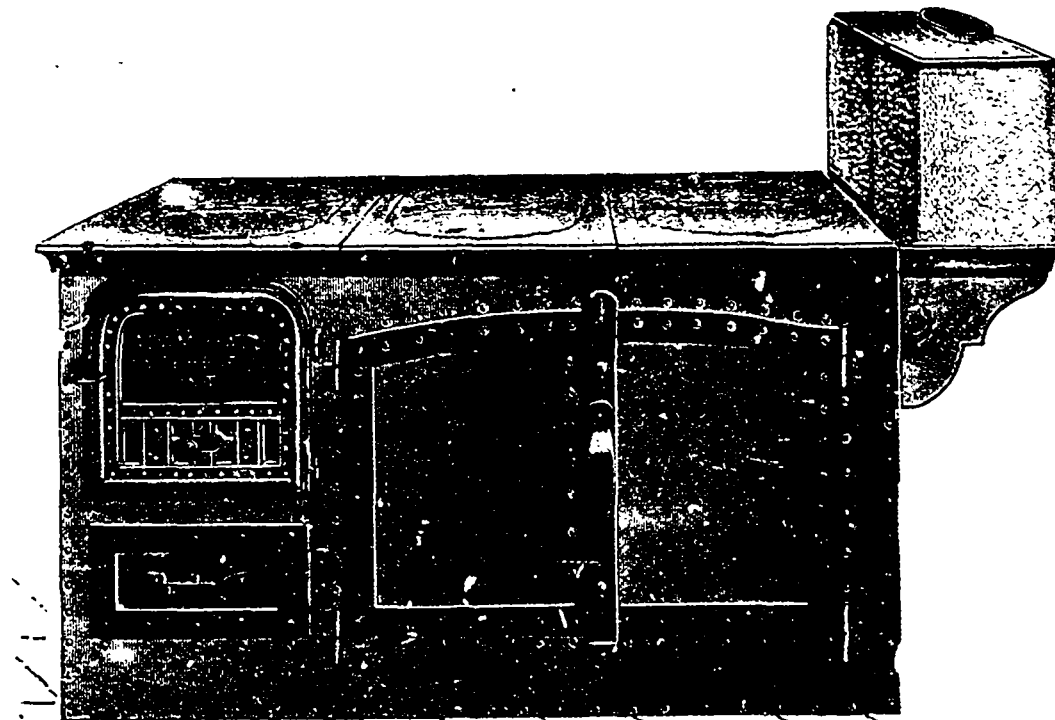
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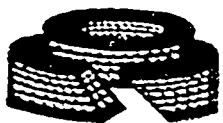
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## PROMINENT BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBERMEN.

MR. JOHN HENDRY.

Mr. John Hendry, president of the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company, is perhaps the most important man in the lumber industry in British Columbia to-day, and has had one of the most interesting careers. Descendant of milling stock, it was only natural that he should have been the man to install the machinery in the first large mill on the mainland of British Columbia when it was erected at Moodyville over thirty years ago. Mr. Hendry was born on January 20th, 1846, in the district of Belle Dune, county of Gloucester, New Brunswick, and is the second son of the late James Hendry and Margaret Wilson, who left Kilbride, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 6th of April, 1832, in the ship "Margaret Ritchie," on which a large number came to Canada and are still living in the Dominion, and who remember the seaport Ardrossan.

The father of the subject of this sketch was engaged extensively in milling enterprises in Belle Dune, establishing flour and lumber mills. Mr. Hendry was educated at the public school in his native county, and at an early age entered the same occupation as his father. In conjunction with his elder brother, he established a mill in the distant part of the county and continued to conduct it until his father's death, when he took charge of the business and carried it on until his younger brother became old enough to assume control. His father had toward the close of his life gradually centred his interests in flour milling, and this business not being congenial to Mr. Hendry's tastes, he withdrew himself from connection with it at as early a date as possible. In 1870, before going into any other enterprise, he took a trip through a portion of the Western States, and was greatly inclined to establish a business in Duluth, which was then just springing into existence, and the excellent situation of which as a lake port Mr. Hendry clearly saw. He returned to New Brunswick, however, and again established a saw mill. For two years he continued at this, doing a large export business, one of his chief markets being the West Indies. He was restless in New Brunswick, and like most young men of enterprise decided to enlarge his knowledge of the world. He had determined to go to the Argentine Republic, and would have done so had it not been that the yellow fever broke out there and continued to

rage. He then turned his attention to British Columbia, which had just entered the Canadian Confederation, and about which there was a great deal of talk. Early in the summer of 1872 he made preparation for leaving Eastern Canada, and in August he came by way of Duluth, which he desired again to visit, and over the American system of railway. He reached Victoria in the latter part of September. He found the lumber business very dull in British Columbia at that time, this industry on the Pacific

on the Pacific Coast, but also of thoroughly learning the quality of the timber, and especially that employed in the export trade. In January, 1874, he left Port Gamble.

The Moodyville saw mill on Burrard Inlet had been destroyed, and the manager, Mr. Moody, had gone over to Puget Sound to engage millwrights for its reconstruction. Mr. Hendry determined to see how matters stood and accordingly came to British Columbia. He went to Moodyville, where he obtained the position of

foreman of the millwrights engaged in installing the machinery. When the mill was completed it ran day and night, and Mr. Hendry had charge during the night. He remained at Moodyville until June, 1875, using his opportunities during this time to study the business. It seemed to him then that it would be many years before the timber in British Columbia would be very valuable, owing to its abundance and the sparse population. The Red River country was then coming into prominence, and he observed the large prices which were being given for lumber in Winnipeg. He thought, therefore, that would be a better country than British Columbia to engage in the industry. He went to Winnipeg, where he remained for a very short time indeed. He was disgusted with the stunted and sickly growth of the forests of the plains after the magnificent woods of British Columbia, and he could hardly bring himself to regard as timber the articles so termed. At this time, too, business was very dull in Winnipeg, owing to the grasshopper visitation. From there he returned to the coast, and determined to settle in California. When he arrived in San Francisco he deposited his money in the bank, and looked about the country for some time. He finally decided to go to the redwood country, and was on the eve of starting when the bank in which all his money was deposited went into liquidation, and all he could get at that time was \$50. He saw it was useless to remain longer in California, and he returned to British Columbia where he was known.

He went to Nanaimo first, where he spent the winter building a saw mill for Mr. Carpenter. He then went to New Westminster, where during the summer of 1876 he put up a mill for Mr. W. J. Armstrong. In the autumn he returned to Nanaimo and formed a partnership with Mr. David McNair to build and operate a sash and door factory. Early in 1877 he went to

(Continued on page 15)



MR. JOHN HENDRY,  
President of the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company.

Coast being chiefly confined to Puget Sound. He accordingly did not remain in the province, but returned to Washington territory. As he was anxious to obtain a knowledge of any details of the business peculiar to this coast, before investing capital in an enterprise, he spent the winter in Seabeck, in the employ of the Washington Sawmill Company, engaged in surveying logs and mill-wrighting. He remained there till April, 1873, when he decided to return to British Columbia. He stopped on his way at Port Gamble, where he was induced to enter the employ of the Puget Sound Sawmill Company, of which Mr. Cyrus Walker was then the local manager. Here he was engaged at the same work as at Seabeck and he had thus every facility to obtain an insight, not only into the manner in which the milling business was conducted

## BRITISH COLUMBIA SAW MILLS

Photographed and Described by Our Travelling Representative.

### THE NORTH PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the earliest saw mills constructed in British Columbia after the passing through of the C.P.R. The mill was constructed in 1889 by the late Jas. Maclaren, of Buckingham, Quebec. Owing to a long period of depression in the Province it was closed for ten years until 1899, but has since been run almost steadily by its owners, the sons of the late owner. Mr. DePencier, the manager, has been connected with the

through. The wires of the Vancouver Power Company run across the yard, carrying the current from Lake Beautiful to the city.

About 15 years ago the company purchased 100,000 acres of fir, cedar and spruce on Vancouver Island and the mainland, all the logs cut being towed to the mill by steam tugs. The saw mill is 350 feet long by 55 feet wide, but with the addition of the planing mill which is attached it is easily from 600 to 700 feet long. It is equipped with two band saws, large Paci-



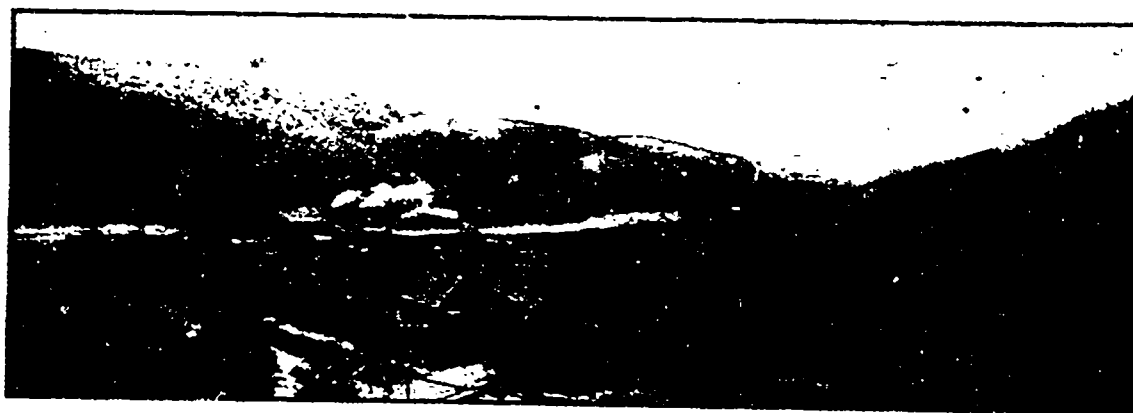
NORTH PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY'S MILL AT BARNET, B. C.

Maclarens for over 37 years and has been in British Columbia since 1889. He is both popular and capable, combining a wide experience in the trade with exceptional business ability and great energy.

The plant, consisting of a saw mill, shingle mill, planing mill, large storage warehouses and dry kilns, is splendidly situated on Burrard Inlet and the Canadian Pacific Railway at Barnett, B. C. It occupies a site of 284 acres and has a frontage on the Inlet of 4050 feet. The yard, which is without question the largest on the Pacific Coast, has all been graded by the C.P.R., 20 feet of earth having been taken away from the tracks to the water front in order to fill in their docks at Vancouver. There are fully 25 acres of piling ground with plank roads and double deckers running right

fic coast edger, flooring machine, automatic trimmers, slash tables, lath machines, planers and band and circular resaws. The capacity is 100,000 feet per day of ten hours. The shingle mill lies 200 feet to the east of the saw mill. It is 40 feet long by 80 feet wide and is equipped with five Dunbar shingle machines with a capacity of 100,000 shingles a day. Distributed equally across the yard are five large sheds capable of holding 3,000,000 feet of dressed lumber.

Power for driving the machinery is supplied by steam. The boiler house stands away from the main building and is thoroughly fireproof, being built of stone and steel, and lined with firebricks inside. It contains eight boilers 66' x 16' and six engines, all supplied by the Waterous Engine Company, Brantford, and



COLUMBIA RIVER LUMBER COMPANY'S MILL AT BEAVERMOUTH, B. C.

the Wm. Hamilton Company, Peterborough. An electric dynamo supplied by the Canadian General Electric Company generates electricity for the lighting of the plant. In the rear of the boiler room is a blacksmith shop, machine shop and filing room.

Almost the entire stock of lumber manufactured is shipped to the North-West, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. However, possessing as they do splendid facilities for shipping abroad, vessels being able to load at the mills for any



COLUMBIA RIVER LUMBER COMPANY—CAMP.

part of the world, they have during the past two years been endeavoring with some success to develop a trade in England and Australia, several shipments having gone to England during the early months of this year.

### THE COLUMBIA RIVER LUMBER COMPANY.

The accompanying illustrations show parts of the property owned by the Columbia River Lumber Company, which is unquestionably the largest concern operating in the Mountain section of British Columbia, and which is at present strongly contesting the honor of being the largest firm in the province with the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company,



COLUMBIA RIVER LUMBER COMPANY—HAULING LOGS TO GOLDEN MILL.

of Vancouver. The company was organized in the year 1887 with a paid-up capital of \$750,000, the leading shareholders being Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, of the Canadian Northern Railway, Mr. Carlin and Mr. F. W. Jones. They commenced operations in 1888, after constructing a very fine mill at Beavermouth, but have since considerably enlarged their sphere of operations by the purchase in the year 1898 of the properties of the Golden Lumber Company at Golden, Jos. Genelle at Kault, and the Carlin Lumber Company at Carlin.

The mill at Beaver was built by the company in the year 1888, but on finding that it was too small to supply their growing trade it was

entirely rebuilt on a much larger scale in the year 1899, one year after the purchase of the other three mills. The driving power was changed from water to steam, and an entirely new stock of the most modern machinery was installed. It is splendidly situated on a site of 50 acres on the banks of the Columbia River, just below where the Selkirks and the Rockies crowding together force the river through a deep and narrow gorge.

The plant consists of a saw mill, planing



COLUMBIA RIVER LUMBER COMPANY—A SNOW SHEET NEAR GOLDEN.

mill and lath mill, while attached to it is a machine shop, blacksmith shop, and electric light plant. The capacity is 100,000 feet per day of ten hours.

No better facilities for transportation and shipping are to be found in the province than exist right here, the company being connected with the main line of the C.P.R. by over two miles of siding, all of which is their own property. They also possess their own rolling stock and locomotive. The mill gives employment to 70 hands.

The mill at Golden, the headquarters of the company, was built in the year 1892 by the Golden Lumber Company. In 1899 it was entirely remodelled and new machinery of the most modern type installed. In 1903 the company improved the driving power by the addition of two new boilers from the Robb Engineering Company, of Amherst, N.S. The plant consists of a saw and planing mill, and occupies a site of 50 acres. Over two and a half miles of track have been laid by the company from the main line of the C.P.R. to the mill, the transportation facilities being excellent. The capacity is 50,000 ft. per day.

The mill at Kault was entirely rebuilt in the early part of this year, a new carriage, gang edger and feed being bought from the Waterous Engine Company, and a new edger from the Wm. Hamilton Company, of Peterborough. It is situated on the shores of the Shuswap Lake in the centre of a very rich farming and ranching community. The capacity is 50,000 feet per day, the entire output going to supply the requirements of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A well equipped sash and door factory owned by Riley & Company is run on the property.

The mill at Carlin was originally a portable mill for cutting ties. Last fall it was moved to its present site on White Creek, three miles from the main line of the C.P.R., with which it is connected by the company's own railroad and rolling stock. The capacity is 40,000 feet

per day, most of it being used in the manufacture of timber and ties for the C.P.R.

Almost the entire output of 240,000 feet daily from the four mills is used to supply the C.P.R. with ties, timber, lumber, telegraph poles, fence posts, piling, etc., from Calgary to Kamloops. The surplus over and above this is shipped into Manitoba and the North-West.

The company possess the largest limits in the province, there being over 721 square miles, with an estimated stock of five thousand million feet of standing timber, all of which is tributary to the Columbia River and Shuswap Lake.

Mr. Carlin, the general manager, was born in the Eastern Townships, coming to the Northwest from Minnesota before any railroads were constructed in our Canadian west. He commenced lumbering in 1886 by taking out ties for the C.P.R., later on becoming manager of the new mill at Golden, coming to the company at its transfer in 1898.

Mr. F. W. Jones, the secretary and treasurer, was born in Detroit, Mich., of Welsh parents, who, however, emigrated to Toronto, where for thirty years this enterprising gentleman passed the early part of his career. He entered the employ of the C.P.R. in 1883, being promoted from position to position until he attained the honor of being appointed assistant general superintendent of the Western Division at Winnipeg. He left the railroad company to engage in the lumber business in 1898, coming in as partner and remaining with the present company since.

REVELSTOKE LUMBER COMPANY.

The operations of the above company in British Columbia date from ten year 1891, a sawmill being constructed and run with a capacity of 25,000 feet per day of the hours. The establishment now comprises a saw and plan-

The capacity of the mill is 40,000 feet per day of ten hours, nearly all of which is shipped via the Canadian Pacific Railway to Manitoba and the North-West.

The company possess over 30,000 acres of high-class fir, cedar and spruce interspersed with quite a large amount of white pine, situated along the banks of the great Columbia River, fifty miles from the mill. The logs are cut and carried down the river to the mill, which is confronted by a big eddy in the Columbia, making a natural site for booms. Under present arrangements 3,000,000 feet of lumber can be stored in the cove in the form of booms, but the company purpose harnessing the eddy so as to make accommodation for 10,000,000 feet.

In the manufacture of house furnishings the company are without a superior on the Continent, while they also excel in the manufacture of clear cedar, over 60 per cent. of the product of the mill consisting of this class of lumber. So continuous and determined have been the efforts of the directors to produce a high-class article that despite the keenness of the American competition in cheap lumber, their business is steadily increasing.

The manager, Mr. C. F. Limbmark, and the secretary, Mr. C. B. Hume, hold a controlling interest in the firm, having obtained this as far back as 1892. They are both able men and are assisted materially by Mr. R. J. Stewart, formerly of the Northern Lumber Company, Dauphin, Manitoba. The head office is in the Hume Block, Revelstoke, all the clerical work being done under the charge of Mr. A. E. Jessop, an experienced accountant from Durham, England.

HOO-HOO.

A lodge of the Hoo-Hoo Society has been opened in Vancouver, thirty playful kittens having already been initiated.

The Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company, Limited, purpose adding a shingle mill to their very fine plant



BIG EDDY SAW MILL OF THE REVELSTOKE LUMBER COMPANY REVELSTOKE B. C

ing mill, with double circular and band mills, automatic slash butters and trimmers, steam feed and all the latest improvements, all fitted up by the Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, Ontario. Three boilers, two engines and a dynamo and engine supply the driving power and electric light.

A unique system of shipping and piling has been initiated here with the aid of tramways, dumping jacks, turn tables and push cars.

at Wardner, B. C. With this end in view they have already purchased 3,000 acres of high-class cedar. They also intend to build a large sash and door factory in order to work up the high-grade material.

For the purpose of drawing attention to their many lines of woodworking machinery, Messrs. Clark & Demill, Galt, Ont., have just issued a very fine catalogue. It is printed on an excellent quality of coated paper and contains splendid illustrations of their different machines. This firm is never satisfied with present attainments, but are constantly making improvements to meet the existing demands of the trade, their aim being to produce the latest and most labor-saving machinery on the market.

## IEWS AND INTERVIEWS

No. 3 pine lath has now become a standard commodity, bringing from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per thousand at the mill. A few years ago it was possible to buy No. 1 lath at these figures. No No. 3 lath was made, the material from which it is now manufactured being regarded as of no value and destroyed by the burner. This is but one instance of many economies that are now practised by the mill man, some of which have been forced upon him by the increased cost of timber.

\* \* \*

In connection with the campaign against the liquor traffic, we frequently hear of "prohibition that does not prohibit." An instance has come under my notice wherein this is true of the legislation passed by the Ontario Government to prohibit the exportation of logs from Canada to the United States. Mr. Joseph Walsh, of Parry Sound, is exclusively engaged in the business of selling logs for export, and, so far as I know, he has no competitor in this line of business. He purchases the logs from settlers on lands which are exempt from the recent government regulations. Two years ago he got together about 7,000,000 feet of pine, but last year could obtain only about 1,000,000 feet, the remainder, about 5,000,000 feet, being hemlock and spruce. The timber is floated to the Georgian Bay and put in booms. There the purchasers take charge of it and tow it to the mills on the other side.

\* \* \*

The saw mill man is often severely criticized for his business methods, and I am inclined to think that, in some instances at least, the criticism is justified. A gentleman engaged in the export lumber business with a very reliable firm told me that he finds the greatest difficulty in doing business on account of the neglect or unwillingness of mill men to answer letters addressed to them. He had on many occasions written for prices on stock advertised for sale without receiving a response. In his opinion, if the stock had been sold in the meantime, it would be but business courtesy to advise to that effect. He was sorry to say that he had less complaint to make in this respect about the United States lumbermen. It is true that the mill man as a rule is not fond of clerical duties; he prefers to be out about the mill, the yard, or the log pond. His neglect of matters of correspondence should not be regarded as a breach of business courtesy, or, at least, it is not intended in that light. At the same time, strict attention to the small details of a business is often responsible in a large degree for its success.

\* \* \*

"If there is one thing that the lumbermen desire more than another, it is a continuity of policy on the part of the Governments with respect to the regulations governing the cutting of timber." This remark was made with emphasis by a prominent timber limit owner. He contended that in no other business were there more uncertainties than in lumbering

operations. Too little or too much snow hampered work in the woods; the streams must retain a certain depth of water or the logs would be hung up. From the time the lumberman goes into the woods in the fall until midsummer he is in doubt as to what quantity of logs will reach his mill. These conditions are controlled by the Supreme Power and must be graciously accepted whether for loss or for gain, but controllable uncertainties should, in this gentleman's opinion, be minimized as far as possible. He referred to the changes made in the rate of stumpage dues and suggested that the Government should aim to devise some plan under which the charge would continue uniform. He did not oppose the increase to \$2 in the Ontario regulations, for, being a limit holder who got in on the ground floor, or in other words a holder of old limits on which the dues are only \$1, he found the value of his timber enhanced by the amount of the increased dues.

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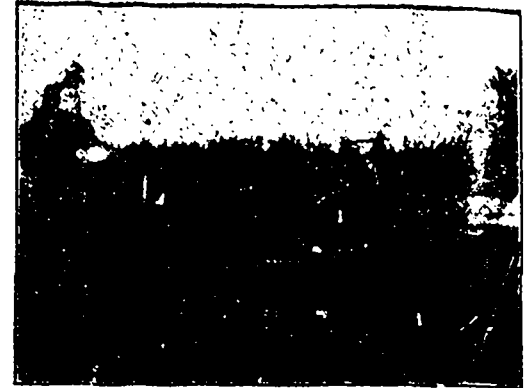
Lumber shipped from British Columbia to the United States is now subjected to an extra duty of \$5.50 per thousand feet. The situation is thus explained by a correspondent: "According to the U.S. Tariff Act, 1897, Schedule D, paragraph 195, any individual U.S. Collector of Customs can add to the duties imposed by this act any export duty, tax or other charge imposed upon saw logs, shingle bolts, etc., by any country or independency. The British Columbia Government has indirectly imposed an export tax, by providing in a recent act that all logs and bolts shall pay a tax of about \$2.00 per M., but if manufactured in the province a rebate is granted reducing the royalty or tax to 50 cents per M. There are two or three mills in Washington near the boundary line that depended upon British Columbia for their supply of logs. These mills have been able to convince the Collector of Customs at Whatcomb that it is his duty to add the amount of the alleged export tax, making the duty on some grades of lumber \$7.50 per M. Our provincial government will probably have to change the Act if we want to ship any lumber into the States. Our mills are very short of orders and cannot even get enough cars from the C.P.R. to fill the few orders that come in. At the same time there is a large quantity of lumber going into the North-West and Manitoba from the Washington mills. A good deal of this lumber is sized dimension lumber and should be taxed 25 per cent., but owing to the laxity of our customs officers it is admitted free. In order to evade the tax, the Americans dress one side with a planer and the other with a fine saw."

### THE CREOSOTING OF TIMBER.

The advantage of creosoting as a means of preserving timber has been recognized for some time, and in England in particular this method has been adopted quite largely by railway companies, engineers, and others. Among the pioneers in this business were English Bros., Limited, Wisbech and Peterborough, who have recently sent us an interesting catalogue. They point out that creosoting more than trebles the durability of

all exposed timber, and that the extra cost of the process is but from ten to twenty per cent. In the sheet piling of the river Nene the creosote wood piling driven in 1854-6 is still standing firm, while similar piling executed in 1890, only fourteen years ago, with the same class of timber, without creosoting, has seriously decayed, and has now to be replaced.

For the proper creosoting of timber special



FILLING CREOSOTING TANK.

plant and machinery are required; the wood must be closed in air-tight cylinders, and the air, having been exhausted, the creosote oil is admitted into the cylinder and forced into the pores of the wood at high pressure until an average of, say, 8 lbs. of oil has been absorbed per cubic foot of wood. Any stipulated quantity from six to twelve pounds per foot can be forced in, according to the specification and kind of timber, but, owing to the variation in the grain of different wood, one piece may, of course, absorb more or less oil than another, but the average will be reached, and all will be found impregnated with the spirit of the creosote, which completely sterilizes the wood, thus preserving from decay the sap wood as well as the heart.

It is desirable that wood should not be cut nor the face removed after creosoting if it can be avoided, as the heavier and more valuable part of the creosote oil will be nearest the surface. It is claimed that the mere superficial



CREOSOTING TANK READY FOR CLOSING.

coating of wood by dipping or steeping in creosote oil or applying it by a brush is of no use whatever as a preservative.

The two illustrations show the tank employed for creosoting timber.

The Canadian import duty on lubricating oils has been reduced from 5 cents to 2½ cents per gallon.

The Canadian import duty on pails and tubs of wood has been advanced from 20 to 25 per cent.

(Continued from page 11.)

San Francisco and purchased the machinery, and at the same time he drew the money which he had deposited in the bank there, that institution having turned out to have had considerably more assets than liabilities. During 1877 he lived in Nanaimo, conducting the sash and door factory, and in the spring of 1878 a partnership company, composed of Mr. Hendry, Mr. McNair and Messrs. Andrew Haslam and R. B. Kelly, was formed under the firm title of Hendry, McNair & Co., and a small saw mill, sash and door factory and box factory were established in New Westminster. The fishing business on the Fraser river, which was yearly becoming more important, made the need of a box factory more apparent. The business at Nanaimo was still carried on by Messrs. Hendry and McNair. In both places the business increased rapidly. In 1880 the New Westminster company found it necessary to become incorporated to hold real estate, and accordingly the Royal City Planing Mills Company, composed of the same persons as the partnership company, was organized and incorporated. Shortly after this, Mr. A. E. Lees, now of Vancouver, joined the company. Of this company, Mr. Hendry became president and general manager, and has since continued to hold his position.

In 1885 the Royal City Planing Mills Company purchased the mill at Nanaimo and continued to conduct it for a year, when Messrs. Haslam and Lees bought it, giving their share of stock in the company for it. These gentlemen having gone out, the company was now composed of Messrs. Hendry, McNair, Kelly and Beecher, the latter having purchased an interest in the industry. During the period of the boom in Port Moody real estate, Mr. Kelly sold out, leaving three interested in the concern. The business had greatly increased, and continued to increase so rapidly that when Vancouver came into existence the company established a branch there in 1887. During the great fire in 1888, their mill was in course of construction, and was one of the few buildings left standing. During this time the company had been acquiring timber limits and had secured some of the best in the province. They had hitherto done a purely local business, but they now determined to begin an export trade from New Westminster. Owing to the difficulties at the mouth of the Fraser river, and the want of a proper chart, lumber ships were chary about going up the river. The company in conjunction with the Board of Trade, of which Mr. Hendry was president, succeeded finally in inducing the government to survey and improve the mouth of the river so as to permit navigation up to New Westminster, and in 1888 Mr. Hendry had the satisfaction of seeing foreign ships loading at his mill for all parts of the world.

During the autumn of 1888 he conceived the idea of purchasing the Hastings sawmill in Vancouver to increase the company's export trade, and negotiations with this object in view were closed in October, 1889, when the Hastings mill became the property of the Royal City Planing Mills Company, with Mr. Hendry as president and general manager. Soon after the two companies were consolidated under the title of the

British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company. The success and prosperity of the company have been very marked, and have been due to a very large extent to the untiring efforts and foresight of the original founder, who has continued in charge to the present time.

Mr. Hendry has had considerable to do of late with railway enterprises. Some years ago he was mainly instrumental in obtaining the charter for the New Westminster Southern Railway Company, and at the present time is president of the Vancouver, Westminster & Yukon Railway Company, which has its tracks constructed from New Westminster to Vancouver, and over which the Great Northern will enter when the government bridge is opened for traffic this summer.

Mr. Hendry settled in New Westminster in 1878 and was elected to the City Council in 1888, and was chairman of the committee which had in hand the resurveying of the city. He was one of the charter members of the New Westminster Board of Trade, and served for several years as president and vice-president. He was urged to accept the mayoralty of that city in 1889, but resigned after six months in consequence of his position as chief magistrate clashing with that of member of the New Westminster Southern Railway Company. Mr. Hendry is also interested in other enterprises on the lower mainland. He is a Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W. and an adherent of the Presbyterian church. In February, 1882, he married Adeline, daughter of the late Donald McMillan, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, one daughter, Hildyene Irene, being the result of the union.

Because of Mr. Hendry's extensive interests in Vancouver, he erected a large residence in the city last year, and it is his intention to live therein.

#### GUARDING OF CIRCULAR SAWS.

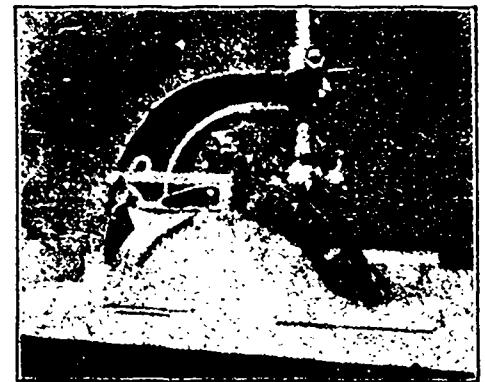
The use of saw guards in England is said to have resulted in a great reduction in the number of accidents from the operation of circular saws. The guard illustrated herewith is manufactured by M. Glover & Company, saw mill engineers and patentees, of Leeds. It is stated that these guards may be seen in government exhibition offices, intelligence bureaus, and institutions of various nations, to which they have by request been officially supplied as recognized standard inventions, and the illustration is from a photograph of one of these reproduced in Page's Magazine.

The guard is of brass and steel, neatly designed and finished. Its chief feature is its accurate adjustability, and as this, of course, is a most vital point in the construction of a saw guard, it may be useful to explain how the various adjustments are arrived at.

The illustration shows that a slightly larger saw than the one fixed may be used with the same guard by (1) raising the vertical shaft, 3, in the bracket which raises the whole guard; (2) by screwing down the milled screw, M, held by a lock nut on the top of the hood or front guard, which raises the front of the guard, thus assuming a larger circle (3) by unscrewing the wing nut, W, and slightly raising the thin steel back blade with radial slot, 7, and (4) by pulling back the rack knife,

9, to admit of the larger diameter of saw, and which back knife is held firmly by a simple device underneath the table top.

In order to cause the "Ideal" guard to collapse circularly to fit smaller sizes of saws the reverse means are used, and all the adjustments can be almost instantaneously made. The vertical shaft, 3, is first lowered, carrying the guard down close to top of saw. The milled screw, M, is then unscrewed until the front hood, 12, falls on to the curved end of the tilting holder, 9. The tilting holder, 9, is next tilted up, thus raising the end, which is shown resting just above the "wing nut," and allowing the front hood, 12, to come lower or nearer to the centre of saw to suit the smaller saw desired, there being a simple "hinged bolt," 15, the round head of which just shows underneath the "tilting holder" almost vertically above the centre line of saw, and this bolt fixes the holder in the required position. It is then necessary to unfasten the wing nut, W, and lower the "blade," 7, with radial slot to suit the saw, 7, after which the "back knife," 6, is moved closer to the smaller saw and fixed in position by a thumb screw under the table top. The bracket, 1, must be



STANDARD "IDEAL" SAW GUARD.

bolted to the table to allow of the shaft, 5, supporting the guard being fixed above and exactly central, and parallel with centre line of saw spindle, and the "back blades" or "knives" must be exactly in line with the saw.

It will be readily seen that the "front hood," 12, bearing name can be at once lowered or raised, is held in position on the T slide on "tilting holder," 9, by means of the small hand wheel, 11, and bracket, while by a turn of the "wing nut," W, which is on a T headed bolt, the "back blades" can be immediately disconnected from the brass portions of the guard, which can be swung round if desired for any particular purpose, and swung back again into exactly the same position by means of the safety collar on shaft, 3.

The Ontario Government has appointed a forester, in the person of Dr. Judson Clark. Dr. Clark is a graduate of the Agricultural College, Guelph, and received his forestry training under Dr. Fernow, late of Cornell University.

Much dissatisfaction is felt among British Columbia lumbermen, through the checking of the growth of a trade in special grades of mill stuffs to the United States, owing to the retaliatory legislation of the United States Government, because the British Columbia legislators had the presumption to put a stop to the denudation of their forests by United States citizens, without substantial benefit accruing to the people of this province. The United States Consul informs our representative that a tax of \$5.50 per thousand feet has been imposed on British Columbia rough or manufactured timber under Section 194 of the Dingley tariff.



# THE Canada Lumberman

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber, wood-working and allied industries, being the only representative in Canada of these important interests. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special pains are taken to secure for publication in the WEEKLY LUMBERMAN the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations. 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.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, wood-working factories, pulp mills, etc., the CANADA LUMBERMAN is undoubtedly the cheapest and most profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which are inserted in a conspicuous position on front page of the Weekly Edition.

#### HARDWOOD INSPECTION RULES REJECTED.

The outlook for the adoption of national rules for the inspection of hardwood lumber throughout the United States and Canada is much less promising than a few months ago, events having taken an unexpected turn. A brief history of the movement is necessary to an understanding of the situation. The National Hardwood Lumber Association was organized in 1896 for the avowed purpose of securing the adoption of uniform grading rules, its membership being composed of both the wholesale dealers and manufacturers, with the former predominating. The rules for which they sought recognition were adopted by dealers in all parts of the country and by the Wisconsin Hardwood Manufacturers' Association. They did not, however, meet the ideas of all manufacturers, some of whom, about two years ago, organized the National Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, with the intention of framing rules more in the interest of the manufacturer. The advantage of having but one set of rules being recognized by both associations, a joint committee was appointed to fix upon a uniform basis for the inspection of all kinds of hardwood lumber. This committee framed a new set of rules, which were to receive the sanction of a majority of the members of each association before becoming effective.

The National Hardwood Lumber Association held its annual meeting on May 22nd last, and declined to adopt the rules arranged by the joint committee. A resolution to amalgamate the two associations was also rejected. Thus the adoption of national rules is far from being accomplished, as the breach between the dealer and the manufacturer would appear to have been widened by this action of the association. There are some dealers, among whom is Hon. J. N. Scatcherd, of Buffalo, who claim

that, lumber being produced at so many different points and shipped to so many different markets, it is almost impossible to formulate a set of rules which would prove acceptable to manufacturer, millman and consumer. Whether this is the case time alone will tell.

Canadians have been watching with much interest the outcome of the agitation and plans for uniform inspection of hardwoods across the line, and which it is intended shall eventually extend to Canada. One or two informal meetings of the hardwood dealers have been held in Toronto for the purpose of taking similar action for a limited district, but the business is in such a crude state that much discussion and diplomatic adjustment will be necessary before anything tangible is arrived at. It is earnestly to be hoped that the matter will not be permitted to drop, as recognized rules even for Toronto and Western Ontario would be better than the entire absence of definite rules, as at present.

#### CONDITIONS INSPIRE CONFIDENCE.

Within the past year the opinion has been many times expressed that the crest of the wave had been reached in the present era of commercial and industrial prosperity in Canada and the United States. Evidence has not been lacking of late that this prediction was well timed. There has been a falling off in the consumption of many commodities, prices of which have shown a gradual decline for some months past. The decline in the price of iron and steel products has been, we think, more marked than in almost any other class of material which enters into construction work.

There are already indications that the bottom has been or will soon be reached in the declining tendency of iron and steel prices. The reaction has been of a healthy character, and has proceeded without serious disturbance to either capitalists or the laboring classes. It has, on the other hand, permitted construction work to be undertaken at a moderate cost, a condition which is certain, sooner or later, to lead to industrial activity. In the United States, where slackening of trade has been the more pronounced on account of a Presidential election five months hence, building operations are more active than at any time in the past two years. In Canada the reaction has been scarcely noticeable except for the dumping policy pursued by certain United States manufacturers. Building is flourishing throughout almost the entire Dominion. In the city of Winnipeg alone buildings to the value of over \$5,500,000 have been built this year or are in course of erection, and in British Columbia there is activity in the same direction. Generally speaking, the enlarged building operations are not in the nature of a boom, as speculative building is at a standstill, except perhaps in Winnipeg, to which point many Americans have been attracted. The buildings are needed for the accommodation of the people and must be erected almost regardless of cost.

Crop prospects are favorable to good business conditions. The United States is promised an abundant yield of wheat, corn and cot-

ton—the three leading staples. From the Canadian North west comes the report of very favorable weather conditions and prospects for a heavy production of No. 1 wheat. With these predictions fulfilled, a substantial impetus would be given to industrial and commercial development.

Still another factor is favorable to improvement in trade, namely, a fixed tariff policy. The budget speech of Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, clearly shows that there is to be no change of principle by the Dominion Government in respect to the tariff. The Republican National Convention has chosen Hon. Theodore Roosevelt as the standard-bearer of the party, and present indications point strongly to his election. The platform adopted by the convention declares adherence to the system of protection, rates of duty to be adjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands it. Thus, it would appear that the existing tariff laws of the United States will rule for another four years.

Summing up, there is reason to anticipate an improvement in business during the next twelve months. The uncertainties which have existed and which have induced capitalists to pursue a conservative policy in respect to new undertakings are gradually being removed, and a more confident feeling is sure to develop.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is a good deal of misconception regarding the properties of Mountain tamarac, or what is known in the western part of the United States as larch. It has been confounded by many dealers and contractors with the inferior eastern swamp tamarac, a very poor class of lumber. The western product is of a very rich even color, greatly resembling cedar, although the grain is not so pronounced. It furnishes one of the best of high grade finishes, not taking second place to fir or any other high grade Coast lumber. It is not so hard as fir, but takes a very fine polish, and is easier to work, being especially well adapted for flooring, mouldings, and wainscoting. All the Winnipeg factories are very anxious to secure it in clears.

The appointment of Dr. Clark to the position of forester for the Ontario Government has raised a question as to the duties of this office. The opinion has been advanced that it is a preliminary step towards the application of a practical forestry system to the extensive forest reserves which have been set apart by the Government and which will doubtless be increased at each favorable opportunity. Hon. Mr. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, announced some time ago that it was proposed to sell the timber on these reserves as it matured, under the direction of the Crown's forester, and it may be that Dr. Clark's duties will be the supervision of this work. It is to be hoped that in perfecting their forestry system the Government will give due attention to the preservation of the hardwoods, which are in steadily increasing demand and which furnish the raw material for many of our largest furniture and other factories.

**VIEWS OF PROMINENT B. C. LUMBERMEN.**

Mr. H. H. Spicer, of Woods & Spicer, Vancouver :  
 "The particularly unsatisfactory condition of the shingle trade in British Columbia is owing to the fact that the capacity of the British Columbia mills is more than four times in excess of the demand from all parts of Canada. To all parties acquainted with the trade it is well known that lumber and shingles from the United States are allowed free entry into Canada, we thus being deprived of a very considerable portion of a trade which is already far and away too small to take care of the ordinary output of our mills. This competition is particularly severe at present on account of the depressed condition of the lumber trade in that country. So keen has this competition become that they are using our Canadian territory as a dumping ground for shingles and low grade lumber. In my idea there is no reason whatever why the government should not grant us protection against the products of the U. S. mills. The farmers of Manitoba and the Territories should be willing to buy Canadian lumber and shingles and to pay a fair price for them, for the reason that the people of British Columbia are among their best customers. The farming community are protected and why should the government deny us protection, or at least secure for us free access to the United States market? The effect on the settler of the west could not possibly be detrimental and prices could not go beyond a reasonable figure, as there are so many mills in Western Canada that the natural course of competition will at all times prevent prices from reaching unreasonable limits. I feel very strongly against the selfish policy of the north-western farmers and cannot for the life of me understand how they can lose sight of the fact that if we are not prosperous it will certainly affect them. Furthermore, we are a growing community and possess all the resources that go to make up a great manufacturing country which some day will prove a boon to the settlers of the great west. Why the government are prepared to grant protection to one industry and section and not do the same with the rest I cannot understand. On the other hand, if they are determined on free trade why are they so inconsistent as to protect every other trade but lumber?"

Mr. E. H. Heaps, Vancouver :

"While we are kept fairly busy owing to the fact that we are one of the oldest firms on the Coast, yet we feel there is great danger ahead for the lumber industry in the efforts the Americans are making to supply the Canadian market with their lower grades of lumber, which, of necessity, means the prevention of the marketing of our lower grades unless we are prepared to sell at a loss as they are doing, I being in possession of a statement to that effect. They cannot cut lumber for less than \$2.50 a thousand feet; while their logs are costing them from \$6 to \$7; and yet they are selling at \$3 a thousand in the Northwest and Manitoba. They are in a different position to what we are. In this country if we do our own logging, as most of us do, we have to take the timber out of the woods just as we come across it. That gives us a very large proportion of rough logs, while even on good land we usually only succeed in procuring two or three good logs, the top ones being generally rough. Our local market being very small we find great difficulty in marketing our rough lumber. Down in the Sound business is carried on by large logging companies who usually grade the logs after placing them in the water and who will sell a mill a boom of logs of any desired grade. This enables a mill to buy logs that will satisfy customers and also enable them to escape the manufacture of a large amount of unprofitable lumber. The American local and home markets consume a very large quantity of rough lumber, but not sufficient to meet the supply, consequently they have been entering the Canadian market and selling over ten to twelve million feet per month at prices that would leave no profit to a British Columbia mill. This condition of affairs has prevailed for some years but it has become much worse since the commencement of the American industrial depression. The amount they marketed last year in the Territories and Manitoba, it is estimated, was 100,000,000 feet, and at the rate it is coming in this year it is expected these figures will be increased to 150,000,000 feet. It is estimated that the New Ontario mills and the small mills scattered through Manitoba manufacture about 150,000,000 feet per year, the Mountain mills of British Columbia about 150,000,000 and the Coast mills about 100,000,000.

"Another danger to the coast mills is seen on account of the large proportion of lumber produced in the Mountains being rough lumber. These mills being much nearer to the great manufacturing centres have to pay much less in freight

charges than we have, and coupled with the importations from the States it appears as if it will be almost impossible for us to market our rough lumber.

"The government's position regarding the state of the trade is a very amusing one. While they are doing their best to regulate the price of lumber, for the benefit of the settler, why do they not also in his interests try and fix the price of the land owned by the C.P.R., also the freight rates charged for the transporting of his produce? The answer to this and one that is indisputable is that the C.P.R. has to depend mainly upon the lumber trade for its east bound freight. The high rate they charge increases the cost of lumber to such an extent that dissatisfaction has been aroused, and in order to divert attention from the manifest unfairness of such rates the C.P.R. with its tremendous power has succeeded in throwing the blame for the high prices upon the lumberman. The freight charges, it is estimated by the secretary of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, amount to one and a half times the total cost of production at the mill. In conclusion I am firmly convinced that unless the government take action to assist us their day of reckoning in this province will soon arrive."

Mr. J. G. Scott, Pacific Coast Lumber Company, Vancouver :

"The Dominion Customs Tariff, 1897, in section 611, provides for the free admission into Canada of sawed or split boards, planks, deals and other lumber, when not further manufactured than dressed on one side only. This section goes on to enumerate a long list of wood products including "shingles of wood." The United States Tariff of 1897 in section 195 provides for a duty of \$2 per thousand feet board measure on rough lumber and an additional duty of 50 cents per thousand feet for each side planed, or if planed and tongued and grooved \$1.50 per thousand feet. This same paragraph provides that if any country imposes a tax against the export of logs an additional duty shall be imposed equal to the amount of such tax on the articles mentioned in this section.

"The Dominion Government sanctioned the placing of lumber and shingles on the free list in the first instance as a reciprocal move in return for these same articles being placed on the free list by the United States Government under the provisions of the McKinley Tariff. Later the U.S. Dingley Tariff came into effect, enforcing the above mentioned duties, but no similar move has been made by the Dominion Government. At the time the Dominion Customs Tariff, 1897, was before the House, the lumber manufacturing industry of Canada protested against the free admission of lumber and shingles and have continued to protest and to advance arguments in favor of their contentions at every possible opportunity year after year without result as yet. No arguments in refutation have ever been advanced against our request being granted. Several years ago, when a large deputation of lumbermen from the various Provinces waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in support of our contention, an unqualified admission of the unfairness of our position was made by the Premier, who made out that a Tariff commission composed of delegates from the Imperial and Dominion Governments was to meet shortly at Washington, when it was hoped the cause of reciprocity would be advanced, and that it might be regarded as prejudicial to this cause if the Dominion Government took action just then in the way of imposing a duty on lumber and shingles. We were further led to expect that should nothing result from the labors of the commission, we might expect the government to take action. As you know, the efforts of this commission were fruitless, and notwithstanding the fact, no steps have been taken to remedy the existing anomaly in the Dominion Customs Tariffs, and no tangible reasons have been advanced why this should not be done.

"In the faith that the industry would ultimately get fair play from Ottawa, there has of late years been a very heavy increase in the number of lumber manufacturing plants, both on the coast, in the interior of the Province, and in the North-West Territories, and several millions of dollars have been expended in the erection of the most modern and most labor saving plants, whose combined capacity is more than sufficient to supply present existing demands within our own Dominion, and competition among the Canadian manufacturers themselves is keen. The proximity of the manufacturers of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Minnesota to certain of our Canadian markets, gives them natural advantages in the way of shorter hauls and lower freight rates and renders them at all times formidable opposition, but although this opposition has been noticeable and has retarded the development of the industry in this Province it has never

been as keenly felt as during the past year or two, owing to the fact that American conditions are at the present time badly disturbed. The usual unrest preceding the Presidential election has brought on business depression in building lines and overproduction in lumber and shingles, and as a result all available Canadian markets are being used as temporary dumping grounds. I presume that this acute state of affairs will not be permanent, probably within two years conditions on the American side will again be normal, but I think I am speaking well within the bounds of moderation when I say, that should the present unfair tariff conditions be allowed to remain, there is very grave danger, if not absolute certainty, that the result will be the complete elimination of many British Columbia mills, and later on when the American producers withdraw from Canadian markets to operate in more profitable fields, it will be found that there will not be enough Canadian mills in operation to respond to the demand, and any temporary advantages the Prairies now have will cost them dearly in the long run.

"Moneyed men in Eastern Canada, encouraged by the heavy emigration into our Prairie Provinces, have, in good faith, found means to build many modern plants that have gone up recently in British Columbia. If our claims receive no recognition at Ottawa, these ventures will result in loss and disaster, and the industry will sink into a state of disrepute that will take a long time to recover from, and when it is fairly taken into consideration the amount of money that the lumber industry brings into the Province for distribution, it will be realized that the prosperity of the Province is more dependent on the lumber business than is generally known, and, if our mills close down, the effect will be widely felt.

"The attention of the Dominion House was recently drawn to the condition of the lumber industry on the Pacific Coast by some of the British Columbia members, when representatives from the Territories spoke against the case of the British Columbia members, making use of many entirely untrue statements, among them, the statement that the British Columbia manufacturers had entered into a combine with lumber dealers in the North West. I maintain that this is an absolute falsehood. No combine whatever exists now or ever did exist or could possibly ever exist. As to the oft repeated statement that prices are unduly high, I would remind any man who makes such a statement that saw mills have not as yet been dividend payers, the business, until the past year or two, having been a wholly unprofitable venture, and probably over 85 per cent. of those who have embarked in the line thus far, have experienced disastrous failures. Any banker or business man in the country who has followed the history of the trade can attest to the correctness of this statement, so that the statement that we are making too much money sounds to us like ironical mockery.

"The woollen manufacturing trade is pressing for an increase in their duties. I have heard the statement made that the reason their business is unprofitable may be accounted for by the fact that they continue to operate with antiquated machinery and methods. Whether this be true or not I cannot say, but no such assertion can be made regarding the lumber industry here, as B.C. has mills equipped with the most modern machinery in the world. The wages we pay are admittedly high, but the expense of living here is equally high, and any attempt on the part of the manufacturer to materially reduce wages would be sure to produce industrial strife, and should be avoided as far as possible."

**TIMBER REVENUE IN QUEBEC.**

A comparative statement of the amounts collected annually since 1867 for ground rent, bonuses, transfer fees and timber dues in the Province of Quebec is as follows:—

Fiscal Year	Ground Rent \$ cts.	Bonuses \$ cts.	Transfer Fees \$ cts.	Timber Dues \$ cts.
1867-68	22,401 03	3,925 50		65,351 77
1868-69	55,055 06	77,994 97		98,977 82
1869-70	64,039 20	22,516 37	1,551 00	267,468 08
1870-71	63,277 43	42,437 34	4,790 00	272,833 12
1871-72	86,773 01	56,191 81	4,656 00	292,939 44
1872-73	90,950 81	68,441 18	9,242 66	316,161 27
1873-74	77,230 37	31,335 93	5,384 00	301,050 51
1874-75	90,505 04	3,259 50	15,301 00	408,180 12
1875-76	90,505 04	574 00	3,704 07	274,700 44
1876-77	94,548 07		10,658 82	269,685 24
1877-78	85,335 12		6,410 00	245,612 84
1878-79	87,535 04	445 00	526 00	217,664 89
1879-80	90,157 86		3,219 25	231,437 04
1880-81	94,631 90	112,774 25	4,548 68	303,950 25
1881-82	111,113 70	20,921 25	4,239 70	514,252 51
1882-83	94,424 68	2,055 00	3,441 45	567,815 97
1883-84	93,399 92	240 27	910 75	592,916 93
1884-85	99,824 86	68,115 61	2,565 25	350,070 28
1885-86	100,548 76	112 00	3,646 09	411,220 32
1886-87	90,654 83	470 00	3,413 28	475,617 40
1887-88	141,519 85		2,315 03	447,300 87
1888-89	124,344 09	118,245 65	1,719 25	707,357 20
1889-90	147,209 77	1,620 64	4,062 51	626,733 06
1890-91	135,141 77	9,072 12	2,516 25	498,270 30
1891-92	137,274 95		3,472 53	474,900 70
1892-93	122,644 67	68,822 10	4,980 12	642,957 60
1893-94	147,660 59	185,549 70	3,004 12	843,516 69
1894-95	147,203 51	9,185 05	2,378 25	597,472 60
1895-96	143,485 73	83,255 20	4,239 47	70,200 51
1896-97	14,572 54	4,025 75	3,522 50	607,505 33
1897-98	148,915 18	10,120 48	3,561 25	713,133 86
1898-99	156,338 50	329,023 34	7,508 50	569,710 15
1899-1900	170,595 71	339,748 00	2,819 25	585,400 59
1900-1901	178,230 71	493,197 72	4,435 00	631,230 12
1901-1902	183,315 00	201,483 39	11,877 74	629,497 41
1902-1903	187,266 25	352,004 55	20,076 00	657,611 96

**QUEBEC TIMBER LANDS**

The annual report of Hon. S. N. Parent, Minister of Lands, Mines and Fisheries for the Province of Quebec, states that the ordinary revenue in 1903 of the woods and forests branch, including timber dues, ground rents, transfer bonuses, and fines for infringements, amounted to \$879,910.40. The sale of timber limits by auction in June last realized \$361,904.09, bringing the total receipts to \$1,241,814.49. The receipts are large than any previous year. The amount collected for timber dues exceeded that of any previous years with the exception of 1898. Particular mention is made of the bonuses on transfers, amounting to \$20,108, due to the changes made in the regulations in 1901 by which these bonuses, which formerly were \$1, were increased to \$4 for each square mile transferred.

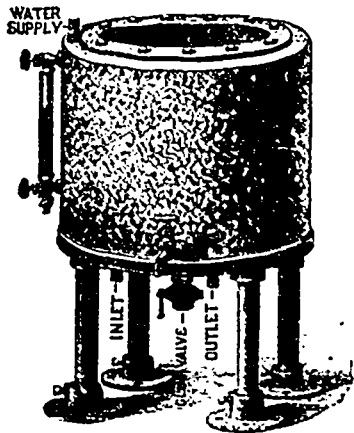
The Commissioner points out the great dif-

ference between the Quebec forests of fir and spruce and those to be found in Ontario consisting almost exclusively of pine of the finest growth. He argues that when conditions are considered, the prices realized for limits in Quebec compare very favourably with the results of sales in other provinces. The Quebec limits which have been sold are entirely without means of communication and transport. The lumber shanties are supplied by canoes in summer and chiefly by sleighs in winter, with long distances to cover; while the logs have to be floated a proportionate distance down rivers broken by rapids, longer and more winding than in Ontario. The latter province is also more favourably situated to market its lumber in the United States. The Commissioner states that radical changes are imperatively necessary in the fire laws in order to properly protect the forests from fire.

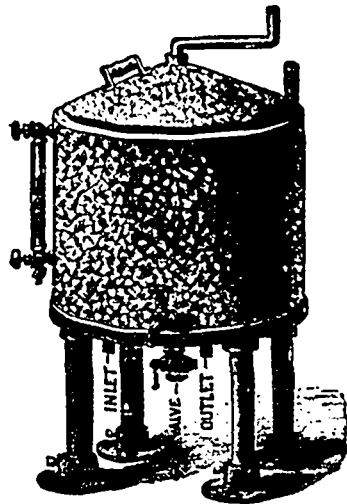
The following is a statement of the timber cut on Crown lands in Quebec during the twelve months ended June 30th, 1903:

Area under license .....	62,730 sq. miles
Square timber, hardwood .....	56,647 cubic ft.
Square timber, pine .....	506,768 " "
Spruce, hemlock, cedar, white birch, balsam, and poplar saw logs and boom timber .....	288,168,124 ft. b. m.
White pine saw logs and boom timber .....	199,079,069 " "
Red pine saw logs and boom timber .....	23,578,926 " "
White pine saw logs, 11 in. and under .....	60,565,280 " "
Pulp wood .....	202,633 1/2 cords
Timber for poles .....	703,573 lin. ft.
Railway ties .....	542,871 pieces
Pickets .....	7,319 " "
Rails .....	7,147 " "
Shingles .....	2,349,500 " "
Hemlock bark .....	436 cords
White birch for spoolwood .....	7,696 " "

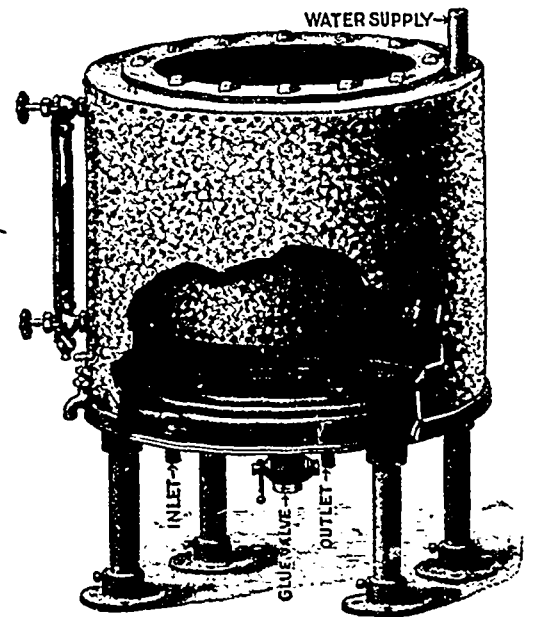
# IMPROVED APPLIANCES FOR HANDLING GLUE



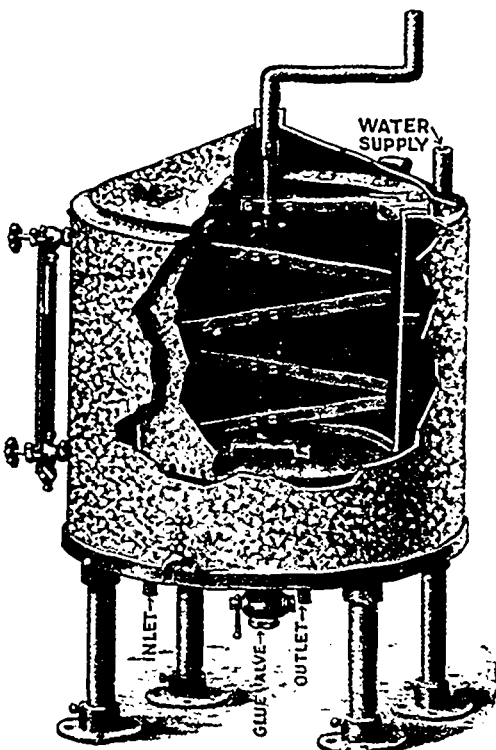
Cut No. 1.  
No. 6t BOILER.



Cut No. 2.  
No. 6t BOILER.  
With heavy galvanized iron lid, fitted up complete with Glue Stirrer.



Cut No. 3.



Cut No. 4.

## STEEL GLUE BOILERS OR COOKERS (Galvanized)

Cut No. 1, 6 gallon Steel Glue Boiler, and cut No. 2, same Boiler with Heavy Galvanized Iron Cover and arranged with Glue Stirrer. Cut No. 3, a 20 gallon Boiler or Cooker, No. 63, giving a sectional view, showing arrangement of Copper Tube Coil for heating the water.

Cut No. 4 shows a No. 63 (20 gallon) Boiler or Cooker with Heavy Galvanized Iron Cover and sectional view showing arrangement of Glue Stirrer.

Made of Heavy Sheet Steel, both Water Jacket and Glue Pot well Galvanized. The Steam Pipes are connected to a Coil of Heavy Copper Tubing; in this manner the water is quickly heated and the steam can be piped back through trap to steam boiler, thus causing very little loss of steam and overcoming all danger of bursting the Glue Boiler, as all steam pressure is confined to the Copper Tubing. Other features are fully described in our catalogue of Modern Glue Room Appliances. If interested,

ASK FOR CATALOGUE NO. 1323.

# HAMMACHER, SCHLEMMER & CO.

New Home After July, 4th Ave. and 13th St.

Hardware, Tools and Supplies

NEW YORK CITY, Since 1848

# WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

## BANQUET OF THE QUEBEC PULP WOOD ASSOCIATION.

The first annual banquet of the Quebec Pulp Wood Association was held in the Grand Central Hotel, Sherbrooke, Que., on May 31st last. Mr. H. M. Price, president of the association, presided, and had at his right Mayor J. O. Camirand and Mr. J. H. Walsh, general passenger agent of the Q.C.R., and on his left Mr. William Farwell, president, and Mr. James McKinnon, general manager of the Eastern Townships Bank. Among those present were:—Messrs. E. W. Tobin, M.P., B. A. Dugal, manager Bank National; F. N. McCrea, B. C. Howard, D. O. E. Denault, E. C. Gatién, E. Lagucux, L. S. Channell, L. A. Belanger, J. S. Tetreault, A. Gendron, J. A. Precourt, Sherbrooke; John Champoux, D'Israeli; D. H. Pennington, St. Julie. G. C. Poulin, St. Jean; O. C. Morrisette, Lake Megantic; C. C. Wilson, Lewiston, Me.; L. Bolduc and N. T. Turgeon, St. Francis; G. P. Nadeau, Stanfold; B. Quinn, Windsor Mills.

The toast of the King having been duly honored, Mr. O. C. Morrisette, of Lake Megantic, proposed the toast of the Quebec Pulp Wood Association, coupling with it the name of the president.

In reply Mr. Price stated that enquiry had often been made as to what were the objects of the Association, and he would state briefly the reasons why they had formed themselves into an association. They were joined together to promote the pulpwood interests in the Province of Quebec, by union and co-operation, and to impress upon the shippers that it was in their interests to ship nothing but pulpwood of the very best quality; to see that all contracts were observed, and that they got the necessary railway facilities. Mr. Price dealt with the shipment of pulpwood to the United States. It was apparent to everyone in the business that the United States was dependent to a great extent on Canada for its supply of pulp wood. From statistics with which he had been furnished, he found that the United States consumed about 2,000,000 cords of pulp wood, and from the same figures he found that Canada supplied about 400,000 cords. Canada shipped about the same quantity of ground pulpwood as in the cord. He was of the opinion that the whole of the pulpwood should be manufactured in Canada. He was a strong protectionist, and believed that all Canadians should be protectionists insofar as protecting their industries were concerned. If steps were taken to protect the pulpwood industry it would mean that capital would be brought into the country, and the pulpwood would be manufactured in our own country. He said that they should take every means to see that the wood which they contracted for should be of the full length. Complaints had been received in regard to this, and the sooner it was stopped the better.

Mr. E. W. Tobin, M.P. for Richmond and Wolfe, spoke at some length on the pulpwood question as it was before the country to-day. He believed that they should join together, and sell their pulpwood f.o.b. on the cars. There had been a great increase in the pulpwood business during the past few years. While they might all be protectionists insofar as the lumber business was concerned, he believed that what they really needed was more capital. They were getting a good price for pulpwood to-day. The mills in Canada were getting \$4 to \$5 a cord, while in New York state it was selling for \$11 a cord. He did not believe in an export duty on pulpwood, because if that were put on it would effect the farmers and settlers. Mr. Tobin suggested that the Association should take up the question of insurance, and if they worked together as an association they would get cheaper rates.

Mr. F. N. McCrea proposed "Our Guests," and coupled with the toast the Mayor of Sherbrooke, Dr. Camirand, Mr. Wm. Farwell, and Mr. J. H. Walsh, General Passenger Agent Q.C.R.

Mayor Camirand referred to the great strides of the pulpwood business in the last twenty years. He always regretted to see so much pulpwood going out of the country, when it might be manufactured in this country if there was an export duty.

Mr. Wm. Farwell said that they had an available asset in their lumber lands. The people did not appreciate the value of the vast lumber interests in the country. He was a strong advocate of protection. He was in favor of absolute protection. This Canada was getting to be a big nation, and the only way they could build it up was to follow the example of their neighbors to the south of them. They did not want to be French, English, Scotch or Irish, but one people, and when they decided to be as one people then their country would increase and stretch from the North Pole to the Gulf of Mexico. If they had an export duty on pulpwood, and turned out the very best article, they would soon hold the market of the world.

Mr. J. H. Walsh said that the railways were in close



MR. HERBERT M. PRICE,  
President of the Quebec Pulp Wood Association.

touch with and greatly interested in the pulpwood business. The shipment of pulp was a source of revenue to the railways. He was somewhat surprised at the figures given by the President in regard to the amount of pulpwood shipped to the United States. He thought he was safe in saying that of the 400,000 cords, half of that quantity went through Sherbrooke.

Mr. James McKinnon, general manager of the E.T. Bank, said it gave him great pleasure to be present that evening. He took issue with the figures presented by the chairman in regard to the quantity of pulpwood shipped to the United States. He had been informed by a leading railway man in Boston that fully 800,000 cords of pulpwood was shipped from Canada. He had been told by leading business men in the United States that the Canadians were fools to let so much go out of the country. If steps were taken to stop the export of pulpwood it would mean that American capitalists would have to come into this country.

### PULP NOTES.

A company is being formed for the purpose of building a paper mill on the St. Anne river at Raymond, Que. The new mill will adjoin the pulp mill on the fine water power at that place now operated by McFarlane & Evans, of Montreal.

The preliminary surveys for the large pulp and paper mills to be built at Fort Frances, Ont., by the American Power Company are now being made by W. L. Bowker, superintendent of construction for A.

Nood & Company, a New York engineering firm. Minneapolis capitalists are interested in this project.

The employees of the Royal Paper Company, East Angus, Que., to the number of 300, went on strike recently, demanding their wages fortnightly instead of monthly. They also set forth a grievance against the superintendent of the mill.

The new pulp mill of J. R. Booth at Ottawa has commenced operations. It is a two-storey structure of concrete and brick, and is equipped with the latest machinery, the capacity being 70 to 80 tons of pulp daily. The total cost was about \$1,500,000.

It appears that the English stockholders of the St. John Sulphite Pulp Company, whose mills are situated at Mispec, N.B., are determined to withdraw their capital and close up the business. It is said that local parties will acquire and operate the mill if satisfactory terms can be obtained.

The Quatsino Power & Pulp Company, for whom 100 square miles of pulp lands lying between Quatsino and Broughton Strait, in British Columbia, were reserved two years ago, are preparing for active operations. They have already selected their pulp areas, and are about to let a contract for the erection of a wharf, saw mill and pulp mill on the narrows of Quatsino Sound. It is intended the saw mill shall have a capacity of 40,000 feet per day, while the pulp mill will produce about 70 tons daily. The estimated initial expenditure will run about \$1,300,000. As soon the plant is thoroughly under way, and business warrants such a step, they purpose erecting a paper mill. The company has a total working capital of \$500,000.

W. A. Bauer has been commissioned by the Oriental Pulp & Power Company to survey 22,200 acres of timber land on the coast of British Columbia, which will finish all the surveys of the company's lands and make the concession from the government complete. Work in connection with the construction of the pulp and paper mills at Swanson Bay is progressing steadily. The location is on the mainland, opposite Princess Royal Island, and is admirably suited for this purpose. There is a never failing source of water supply, furnishing 15,000 horse power from Yule Lake. This has been tested at all times of the year, and that amount of power is the minimum. The timber to be used is all located in the vicinity. J. M. Mackinnon, of Vancouver, the local representative of the Canadian Finance Syndicate, of London, of which the Oriental Pulp & Paper Company is a subsidiary organization, states that \$100,000 has already been expended. The ultimate expenditure will be \$900,000. The works will be very large, and the company has already secured 500 acres for a town site surrounding the location.

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# THE Wood-Worker and Retailer

## AMERICAN NO. 45 AND NO. 46 DOUBLE SURFACERS.

The accompanying illustration shows a late improved machine brought out by the Hoyt & Brother Company Branch of the American Wood Working Machinery Company built from new patterns and claimed to contain every late improvement essential for surfacers for planing mill and box factory work. It is built in two sizes to work 26 or 30 inches wide, and from  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch to 8 inches thick. Stock as short as 12 inches in length can be readily surfaced.

The frames are heavy and substantially ribbed, combining attractive design with strength and durability. The feed consists of four rolls, powerfully geared, with heavy pressure and fitted with parallel lift. The top in-feeding roll is divided into six sections, so arranged internally that while they are all placed on a straight shaft, they have singly or combined the feeding power of a solid roll, yet each sec-

tion will yield to the uneven thicknesses of the boards. Six pieces of lumber varying in thickness may be fed to the machine at the same time, with perfect pressure on all. The sectional rolls are simple in construction, yet very powerful.

The top and bottom cylinders are of hammered crucible steel and are interchangeable, carrying two knives. The journals are large in diameter and run in long self-oiling boxes. The boxes are yoked both in front and behind the cut, making it impossible for them to get out of alignment. The upper cylinder yoke is easily, quickly and firmly clamped by means of hand levers. This clamping device provides for the quick correction of lost motion. The lower cylinder draws out on the operating side of the machine.

All driving gears and pinions are mounted on shafts which run in self-oiling boxes. They are heavy and strong with wide faced teeth, allowing a wide range of feed. The regular rates of feed are 40, 50, 60 and 80 feet per minute.

In addition to the above double surfacers, the American Wood Working Machinery Company have also recently produced two other new double surfacers of

## MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST LETTER.

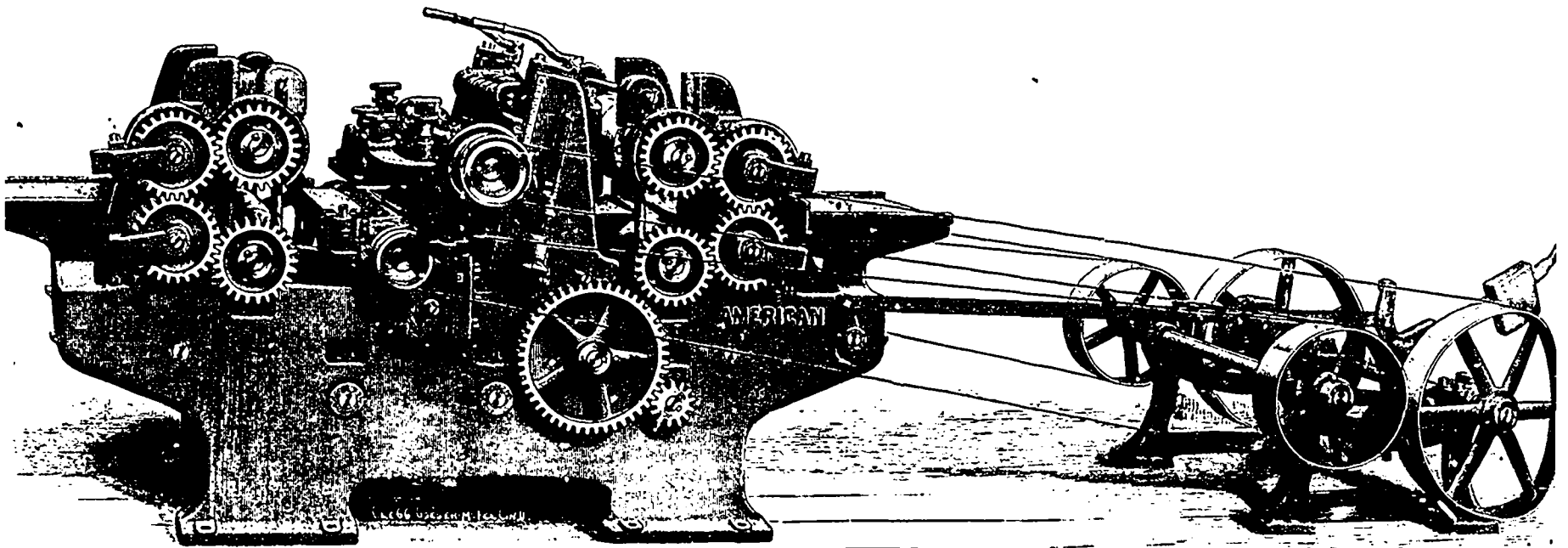
Office of the CANADA LUMBERMAN,  
McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, June 24th, 1904

The state of agitation in the lumber trade which has been existent in Winnipeg and the Northwest Territories

have been foreseen, much less provided against, and it is not to be wondered at if it found us unequal to cope with the new conditions, either as regards transportation, or supplies, or both. The rush is only in its infancy and it is sincerely to be hoped that the weapons of war will be laid aside and the "battle" as to "who is to blame" forgotten, and each party give its attention as to how best to meet these new conditions.

Towns, villages and farms are springing up on all sides; their first demand is for lumber, and it is their continued call right along. It is therefore of greatest importance that this industry should be on a thoroughly equitable basis, in fact it passes from the ranks of importance of "an industry" into that of "national" importance. Settlements are stopped, the growth of towns checked and the whole advancement of the country jeopardized, where lumber is not readily obtainable.

That these conditions are fully understood and ap-



## AMERICAN NO. 54 AND NO. 46 DOUBLE SURFACER.

for some time past is now somewhat subsiding and is being replaced by a more moderate spirit, and there is apparent, especially on the part of the older and more experienced men, a manifest disposition to lay hold of the situation in a resolute and open-minded manner.

That the prevailing conditions in these industries are anything but satisfactory is an open secret, but to relieve those conditions and establish a basis which will satisfy the demands of all concerned and be at the same time conciliatory and just, is a task at once onerous and delicate, requiring a thorough knowledge of all the varied conditions which have arisen and are the outcome of the extraordinary growth and expansion of the Dominion and for which we were as much unprepared as they were unexpected.

The lumber camp, heretofore, has been to a large extent the great "pioneer" of civilization, and others have followed in its wake, finding lumber in abundance and ready to hand. The questions, therefore, which are now arising are to a large extent comparatively new to the situation. The opening up of vast tracts of prairie lands and the mad rush of the thousands of pioneer farmers, is a condition which could scarcely

be appreciated by the lumbermen is without question, and is clearly evidenced by the activity of the secretaries of the Lumbermen's Associations. The importance of the dealers carrying sufficient stocks to amply meet the demand of their respective districts has been continually before the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, and their Secretary, Mr. Isaac Cockburn, has left no stone unturned to accomplish this end, and we believe that never before have the stocks in the districts been in such satisfactory shape as they are at the present moment. This has not been accomplished without a good deal of hard work; dealers had to be approached, and the probable requirements of the varied districts carefully estimated, correspondence and transportation difficulties negotiated with the greatest tact and care; and all this too in such a way as not to unnecessarily increase the existing prices.

The question of transportation must unquestionably take precedence as the most serious difficulty, and upon it to a large extent the whole situation rests. That it is an "honest difficulty", and not—as many would have us believe—the outcome of culpable negligence, is freely acknowledged by all who have given it

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careful thought. It is a difficulty in which lumber does not stand alone, but which is just as real in other lines. We can and do give to the C.P.R. the greatest consideration and sympathy, and believe that they are perfectly frank and honest in their endeavors to meet the situation. We know that mills have sprung up on every hand, just as the opportunity arose, and mainly at the judgment of the lumberman, and of necessity without, very often, serious consideration being given to the railroad. For every mill thus started the question becomes one, not only of additional transport demand, but the company are also face to face with the problem of landing sufficient empty cars at such places to meet the demand, which may often mean transporting empty cars several hundred miles in order to collect a cargo, and we doubt not this accounts for, in great measure, the apparent heavy freight charges; with the further difficulty that cars are often consigned to points where it is impossible to obtain return cargoes. That these are real difficulties and not imaginary, must be palpable to all who have had to do with transport arrangements, even in a limited way.

There are other difficulties, such as the make up and weight of a train, which perhaps have more to do with "time" than "charges", and which we merely mention as being part of the necessary organization. The cause, however, which has led up to and is responsible for the present state of things, is without doubt the abnormal expansion of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, an expansion which, there is every reason to anticipate, will not only continue, but increase with still greater proportions. It is evident, therefore, that in the interests of the Dominion at large, the present transport conditions 'ought' to receive the immediate attention necessary for the relief of present conditions. That it can be done is the candid belief of all well informed business men. That it "must" be done is the unanimous voice of all concerned.

It is not within our province to attempt to run the transport companies of the Dominion, but we fail to see what benefit could possibly accrue by the C.P.R. or any other transport company entering the field of competition, now already large, in the lumber industries, when the real question is one of "delayed" or "congested" transport and by no means that of lack of supply.

Attention has been directed to the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, and exception taken to its wide-spread influence. It has been established many years and has been the means of cementing the interests of the various branches of the lumber trade, and it appears to have done an excellent work in raising the tone and conditions of the industry from start to finish. And, as far as we can gather, could never at any time be considered as a combine, or for the controlling of price. That it should at the outset have guarded its membership is not to be wondered at when due consideration is given to the fact that, at that time, the trade looked well like being overrun by irresponsible men, who were neither good for credit nor capable at the business, and it became a serious question to the manufacturer to carry such men over from season to season, as had to be done. Probably these conditions are not now existent. There is full evidence of the continual addition to the ranks consequent upon the opening up of new opportunities,

which tend to prove that the Association is well alive to the present situation.

The question of price always has been, and we suppose always will be, a proposition involving much speculation, and must inevitably fall back upon the question of supply and demand, and no power on earth can prevent an advance in prices when requirements are exceeding the supplies. In lumber, however, this is only the case where bad transport facilities exist. The supply of lumber at the present time is in abundance, and consequently prices are fluctuating against sellers. This is a circumstance much to be regretted, as recent prices do not appear to have been in any way excessive. The decline has been brought about more by the undue activity of American competition than by anything of a legitimate nature.

There seems to be no attempt on the part of American manufacturers to hold prices, and sales are being effected for manufactured stuff at prices little higher than Canadian logs, and in a certain instance just recently where competition was invited and the preference would have been given to the B.C. mills if possible, the U. S. prices were such that there remained no choice, and the cargo was delivered in Winnipeg having travelled C.P.R. via Sumas, the B.C. mills finding it impossible to meet prices.

A stronger argument for protection could not possibly exist, conditions as to freight, etc., being on about an equal basis.

The C.P.R. have placed some large orders with the Mountain mills for lumber, particularly in connection with their maintenance department, which will relieve the situation somewhat so far as these particular mills are concerned.

The Red Deer Lumber Company, Limited, which was incorporated last year, have opened offices in the Forum block, Main Street, Winnipeg. Their mills at Barrow have just been completed and put in operation. They will have a capacity of 1/4 million feet per day. They have a two band mill and a resaw, and every detail of machinery and arrangement is of the most modern style. It is believed to surpass any mill yet erected in Canada. They are now right down to business and expect at no distant date to have some forty million feet on stock.

### NEW BAND RIP SAW.

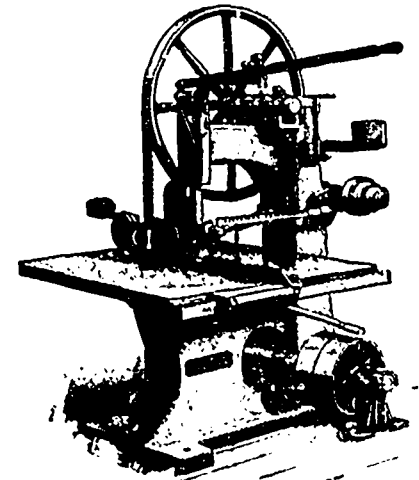
If any of our readers have ripping to do, the new machine here shown will prove very interesting. Its makers claim it will surpass in quality and output anything in this line they are now using, and for ripping fine lumber it is far in advance of other models of this character, as it represents an entirely new departure in band ripping. The manufacturers claim that competitors, recognizing the merits of this machine, are everywhere copying it, but in all cases the "copy" is a dismal failure, so that legal processes are not even necessary. There is no other like it, and it has met with unqualified success wherever installed, as attested by many letters of testimony received from users, who praise its merits in the highest terms. Copies of these letters can always be had on demand, as it is the policy of the makers to prove, as far as possible, any claims they may make about their machines.

The machine was patented February 27th, 1900, and October 2nd, 1900. It will do either light or heavy work, cut short or long pieces, and work either soft or hard wood, with no possibility of danger to the operator. Circulars should be sent for in order to grasp all its features. The thin saw blade will save an amount

of kerf that will be readily appreciated by all workers of fine lumber, and will ultimately pay for the machine itself.

The straining device, with knife edge balance, insures at all times an even tension on the saw blade, a thing so necessary to prolong its life, and still so seldom found.

The solid lower wheel prevents vibration, receives increased momentum, and precludes the possibility of



NO. 1 AUTOMATIC BAND RIP SAW.

overturning the upper. By a single movement of a lever convenient to operator, the machine is changed from a self feed into a hand feed rip saw; and where flooring is made in large quantities, is fitted with a long table on which are rolls for quickly returning the material. The feed rolls are placed close together, so that short work can be cut with facility.

The makers, J. A. Fay and Egan Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, will willingly furnish further particulars. To those interested who will write mentioning this journal, they will send free their new illustrated catalogue of wood working machinery.



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Each sheet is accurately squared, and the corrugations pressed one at a time—not rolled—giving an exact fit without waste.  
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## THE NEWS

### ONTARIO.

—William Cleary & Son are building a new planing mill at Stratford, Ont.

—D. Anderson has installed new machinery in his saw mill at Waverley, Ont.

—The Manitoba Lumber Company's new planing mill at Emo, Ont., is now in operation.

—Hugh Richardson & Company, Elora, Ont., are installing new machinery in their planing mill.

—The Dymont-Baker Company are making alterations and additions to their planing mill at London, Ont.

—W. C. Crawford, of Tilbury, Ont., has increased the capacity of his plant for producing turned wooden goods.

—The Sutherland-Innes Company, of Chatham, Ont., have commenced the erection of a cooperage stock mill at Thamesford, Ont.

—The Northern Land and Lumber Company, Port Arthur, Ont., have just installed a large dry kiln in connection with their mill.

—The Severn Bridge saw mill of Mickle, Dymont & Company has been thoroughly overhauled and a new double cutting band installed.

—The Midland Steel Works, Midland, Ont., have just built a new burner for the Georgian Bay Lumber Company's mill at Waubaushene.

—Foreman Ludgate took out during last winter 6,700,000 feet of logs for the St. Anthony Lumber Company, a large cut for one camp.

—C. L. Foiler, New Hamburg, Ont., has installed a complete planing mill outfit, supplied by the Levy, Weston & McLean Company, of Toronto.

—While working on McKleish's drive for the Turner Lumber Company, Walter Eldrich, aged 24 years, fell over the dam near Pickler Lake and was drowned.

—The Straiford Chair Company are about to build a large chair factory at Stratford, Ont., the main building of which will be 60 x 100 feet and three stories high.

—While working on a boom of the Rainy River Boom Company, four miles up the river from Rainy River, Ont., Charles McArthur slipped off a log and was drowned.

—The Ontario Government will receive \$60,000 succession duties from the estate of the late William Mackey, lumberman, of Ottawa, which is valued at \$267,000.

—By coming in contact with a circular saw while working at Briscoe's saw mill at Admaston, Ont., a young man named Searns had one of his hands taken off at the wrist.

The business of J. B. Smith & Sons, lumber dealers and woodworkers, Toronto, has been transferred to a new company, known as John B. Smith & Sons, Limited. The incorporators are J. A. Robert, William J. and James H. Smith, and John Thom. The share capital of the company is \$300,000.

—The Northern Land and Lumber Company, Port Arthur, Ont., have purchased Sterritt's saw mill at Hymers, Algoma district. This will give the company two mills on the Duluth extension.

—The Digby Lumber Company Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$25,000 and head office in Toronto. The directors are Archibald Kidd and F. H. Kidd, of Toronto, and F. A. McDiarmid, of Fenelon Falls.

—M. L. Durham, of Toledo, Ont., has purchased the Sam Running saw mill property, and will take possession on November 1st next. He intends overhauling the mill and installing a veneering machine for the manufacture of cheese box material.

—Jackson & Son, lumber merchants, Petrolia, Ont., have disposed of their planing mill, stock of lumber and business good will to J. & J. Kerr Company, whose mill was burned recently. The purchasers will install new machinery and make other improvements.

—The St. Anthony Lumber Company are hauling 2,000 logs daily to Whitney over their Opeongo railway. The logs are loaded at the Great Opeongo Lake, where two steam hoists are in operation. These hoists load eleven cars in one hour and a half.

—The Carney Lumber Company, who recently bought 200,000,000 feet of pine timber on the Spanish river, are figuring on a location for their sawmill, which will be moved from Marinette, Wis. Collingwood and Owen Sound are spoken of. The logs will be towed from the mouth of the Spanish river at Massey to the mill.

—The Ontario Government has decided to construct a canal between the upper waters of the Sturgeon river and Wahnapiatae lake with a view to facilitating the transportation of logs. The distance is about one-third of a mill. It will then be possible to get the logs out to Lake Huron in one season, whereas two seasons are now required.

—A shocking accident occurred recently in the Parry Sound Lumber Company's mill at Parry Sound, Ont., whereby Robert Tuck lost his life by coming in contact with a saw. He was engaged as edger and was endeavoring to loosen a hook which had got fastened, evidently without thinking that he was fast travelling towards the saw, which completely severed his head from his body.

—A company known as the Northern Timber Company, Limited, has been incorporated by the Ontario Government. The capital is placed at \$100,000 and the head office will be in Toronto. The incorporators include A. H. Vanderburgh, accountant, W. H. Gilchrist, bookkeeper; C. W. Bennett, mill superintendent; W. J. Martin, mill foreman; and R. H. Parmeter, barrister, all of Toronto.

—In the action of the Bank of Montreal against Mr. J. J. C. Thomson, of Hamilton, for \$40,000 in connection with the winding-up of the estate of the late Mr. Robert Thomson, of which the defendant is executor, and for which sum the bank claimed the defendant was personally liable, the local Master gave judgment in favor of the defendant. The defendant's contention was that the debts in question had been contracted by the testator.

### THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

J. G. Elliott, saw and planing mill, Shawville, Q., recently suffered a loss by fire.

—The Forest Exploration and Lumber Company of Montreal, has been organized by R. A. Klock.

—The Scott Lumber Company have installed an electric plant for lighting their Victoria mill at Fredericton, N.B.

—M. J. Collicut, of Elgin, N.B., has secured a contract to saw this season at Millstream for the Sumner Company, of Bathurst.

—The Inglewood Pulp and Lumber Company and White, Fownes & White have their saw mills at Musquash, N.B., in operation. J. P. Mosher is in charge of the mill of the latter company.

—Gilmour & Hughson, Limited, Hull, Que., are asking for tenders for the purchase and removal of the old water saw mills formerly the property of Gilmour & Company, Gatineau Mills, near Chelsea, Que.

—Joseph Lacombe, of Montmagny, Que., and Joseph Guillette, of St. Raphael, Que., were drowned on May 27th, while driving logs on Riviere du Sud for Price Bros. & Company. The former was married and father of a large family.

—A Swedish syndicate, including O. W. Nordien, W. Vording, and P. C. Waern, jr., have purchased the Lawrence Doyle saw mill at Rosebank, N.B., at a price said to be in the neighborhood of \$8,000. It is said to be the intention of the purchasers to install new machinery with an increased capacity.

### MANITOBA AND THE TERRITORIES.

—A planing mill is being built at Melita, Man., by Morley & Badgely.

—W. Oliver is building a planing mill at Lethbridge, N.W.T. It is of brick, 47 x 52 feet.

—The Imperial Elevator Company have purchased A. Sinclair's lumber yard at Wapella, N.W.T.

—The Regina Planing Mill and Supply Company, Limited, Regina, N.W.T., has been incorporated.

—The Northern Lumber Company's saw mill at Pine River, Man., is being removed to the Woody River. The timber supply for the mill will be obtained from a limit in the Porcupine Mountains.

—A licence has been granted to the Menz Lumber Company, a Minnesota concern, to do business in the province of Manitoba. James F. Ross, of Winnipeg, has been appointed principal agent for the company.

—The Regina Planing Mills Company, Limited, are about to build at Regina, N.W.T., a planing mill and manufactory of ash, doors, mouldings, etc.

—Capitalists of Carman, Man., have commenced the erection of a large saw mill on the south shore of False Creek at Vancouver, B.C., where they have secured an excellent site with water and rail transportation facilities. It is said that the mill will have a capacity of 100,000 feet per day and that it will be under the management of Mr. Smith, formerly foreman at Mr. Nair's saw mill.

—A Dominion charter has been granted to the Digby Lumber Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, with a capita

## CRAIG MINE CRYSTAL CORUNDUM WHEELS

Our Pure Crystal Corundum Saw Gummerys have no equal for their rapid, cool, cutting properties.

Read the following from Bulletin 180 of the United States Geological Survey, which says:

"Often a distinction is made between emery and corundum, many persons not recognizing emery as a variety of corundum.

Emery is a mechanical admixture of corundum and magnetite or hematite. It is, of course, the presence of corundum in the emery that gives to it its abrasive qualities and makes it of commercial value, and the abrasive efficiency of emeries varies according to the percentage of corundum they contain."

Emery is imported, mined by Greeks and Turks and contains only about 25% corundum. Our Crystal Corundum is guaranteed to be 98% pure alumina, a Canadian product, mined and manufactured by Canadians for Canadians.

HART CORUNDUM WHEEL COMPANY, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., Can.



of \$200,000. The promoters of the company are R. E. Finbury and R. S. Banbury, lumbermen, of Wolsley, N.W.T., and J. A. Johnston, lumberman, R. W. Gibson, financial agent, and G. H. Davis, barrister, of Winnipeg. Power is granted to acquire and deal in timber limits and to manufacture lumber, pulp, etc.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

The Yale Lumber Company will shortly build a saw mill at Midway, B.C., on the mill site formerly owned by W. Powers.

The Kamloops Saw Mill Company, Kamloops, B.C., has been succeeded by the Kamloops Lumber Company, Limited.

The Vernon Saw and Planing Mill Company, Vernon, B.C., have just added extensive additions to their property at a cost of \$21,000.

The Yale Columbia Lumber Company purpose putting in a band mill at Robson, B.C., thereby increasing the capacity to 75,000 feet per day.

The A. J. Burton Saw Company have their new works at Vancouver, B.C., nearly completed. They have installed a 50 horse-power electric motor.

The North Pacific Lumber Company, of Barnet, B.C., purpose fencing in their entire property at a cost of \$700. The fence will be three-quarters of a mile long.

The Kamloops Lumber Company and the Okanagan Lumber Co. have joined hands under the title of the Kamloops Lumber Company, with a capital of \$500,000.

Last year's lumber trade disbursed in British Columbia a total of \$9,000,000. In addition to this the C.P.R. took \$3,000,000 as freight charges for hauling the lumber east.

The shingle mill of Grady, Owman & Carlson at Morrissey Junction, B.C., is now completed and has a capacity of 1,000,000 shingles. The firm purpose building a saw mill also.

The Hunting & Lea Lumber Company, operating a saw mill on False Creek, Vancouver, B.C., have leased the recently built Chisholm mill on the inlet to the west of Heaps' mill.

The Vancouver Lumber Company, Limited, have succeeded the Urquhart Mills, Limited, operating the old Leamy & Kyle saw mill on the south shore of False Creek, Vancouver, B.C.

George McCormick, M.P. for Muskoka and Parry Sound, intends moving his family to British Columbia, where he is interested in the Kamloops Lumber Company and the Okanagan Lumber Company.

The D. Adams Lumber Company, owning a small mill in Victoria with a capacity of 10,000 feet a day, have definitely closed down, the machinery and property being placed on the market for sale.

Andrew Haslam, whose saw mill and sash and door factory at Nanaimo, B.C., were destroyed by fire last month, commenced building operations immediately and expects to have a modern plant in every respect.

The Chilliwack Shingle Company's intention to build a new saw mill for the manufacture of clear cedar at Harrison River, B.C., has been abandoned for the

present, pending improvement in the market and tariff adjustment.

The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company are operating the small mill erected at Moodyville. In close proximity to the mill site the company possess large limits of high class cedar, the mill being erected to be devoted exclusively to this trade.

Robert Tom, of Spokane, Wash., representing the American Logging Company, was cruising at the headwaters of the Nanaimo river when, on June 6th, his foot was accidentally split open by an axe while chopping. He was carried by his men on a litter all the way to the hospital at Nanaimo.

In common with the usual custom of prosperous mining companies, the Yoeka Copper Company, operating the Comstock Group in Quatsino Sound, and the Tyee Copper Company, of Mount Sicker, have both built saw mills to supply their necessary requirements in timber and props.

The Empire Lumber Company, of Revelstoke, B. C., purpose building a two-band saw and shingle mill one and a half miles west of Comaplix, with a capacity of 150,000 feet of lumber per day. They expect to have the mill completed by the end of this year. The total cost will be about \$175,000.

Extensive alterations and additions are nearly completed at the Cook & Tait mill on False Creek, Vancouver. The addition consists of a two-story building, 36 by 180 feet, in which is being placed saw mill machinery by the Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford, Ont. The new plant will have a capacity of 50,000 feet a day.

Grant & Kerr, of Ladners, B.C., have made vast improvements and additions to their mill property. They have erected a new dry kiln 64 by 20 feet and 14 feet high, with a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber, a water tank with a capacity of 9,500 gallons, and a sash and door factory. The water tank is placed at the top of a huge tower 5 feet above the peak of the mill.

A new dry dock for Vancouver is being erected in England by Swan & Hunter, on the Tyne. It is to be of the floating variety, with an inside length of 500 feet and a width of 100 feet, giving accommodation to vessels possessing 11,000 tons displacement. The dock and equipment, it is estimated, will cost the C.P.R. \$1,000,000. Preliminary work is now going on at N. Thompson & Company's works, Vancouver.

The log-towing business on the Pacific Coast is of large proportions. The tug St. Clair, in one week recently, towed into Vancouver from points up the coast about 3,000,000 feet of logs. One tow, which comprised twenty-four "swifters," was measured at 1,700,000 feet and the other at over 1,200,000 feet. It is said that 1,900,000 feet was the largest single raft ever brought into port by a tug on British Columbia waters.

The Summerland Supply Company, of Summerland, B.C., whose saw mill was destroyed by fire recently, are building a new mill with a daily capacity of 20,000 feet. The power is to be generated from the water of Trout creek, a distance of five miles from the lake, the water being carried in flumes through a tunnel in the mountain to operate the turbine wheel at the mill.

It is reported that an Ontario syndicate is about to build a large saw mill in British Columbia for the manufacture of ties to be used in the construction of the Panama Canal. The promoters, who have been working quietly, are said to have secured a large area of timber limits and purpose establishing their mill at Vancouver. The business will be confined entirely to export trade. The name of Senator George A. Cox, of Toronto, has been mentioned in connection with the project.

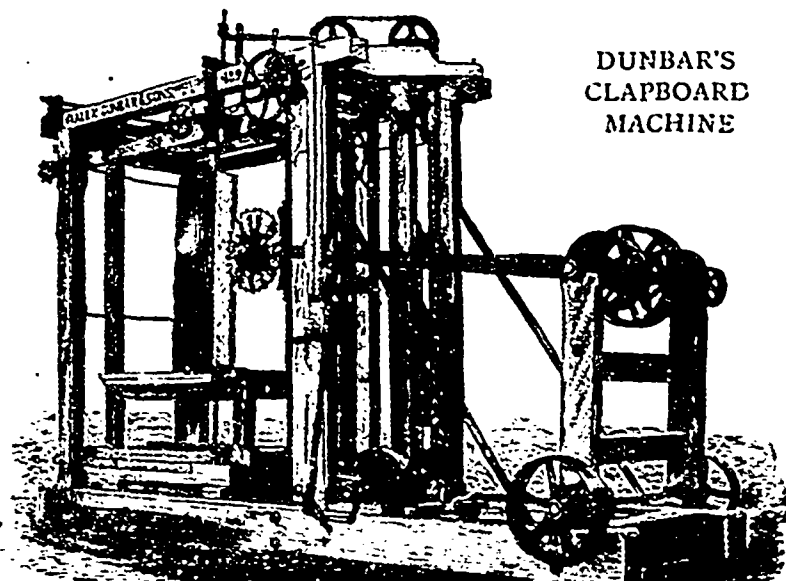
The firm of Woods & Spicer, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., have just extended their main building 110 ft. by 12 ft., and entirely remodelled their dry kilns, doing away with the hot blast system and substituting the natural draft in exchange. They have also installed two additional shingle machines, made by Letson & Barpee, for the manufacture of special sized shingles. The estimated cost of these improvements is \$4,000.

The firm of Robertson & Hackett, Vancouver, B.C., have just completed some improvements to their mill at a cost of \$12,000. A new siding has been built and the shipping platform has been widened 14 feet, the dimensions now being 36 by 100 feet. All the old dry kilns and sheds have been removed and replaced with new ones, the new kilns being constructed of solid wood, without any air space. The boiler house has been entirely reconstructed upon fireproof lines, of brick with iron roof, while all the refuse is now ground up through a hog grinder and used for the boilers, a strong element in the fire line being thus eliminated.

The Taylor Mill Company, of Victoria, manufacturers of sash, doors, lumber, etc., are doing a very extensive business throughout the local market. The mill, built in 1884 and owned by Johnson, Walker & Flett, passed through many a stormy day until it was purchased by its present owners in 1891. Under the able care of Mr. McCarter, the superintendent, the capacity has been increased to 25,000 feet daily, while present indications give promise of a still further increase being necessary in the near future.

The firm of Lemon, Gonasson and Company, Victoria, are adding extensive additions to their already large plant. These include a planing mill, already complete and running, and a large saw mill, the latter to have a capacity of from 25,000 to 30,000 feet daily. It is not intended to seek for export trade, as the output will be used up in supplying material for their large sash and door factory. The mill site is splendidly situated on Rock Bay, having a frontage of 34 feet, and running back for a distance of 120 feet. The machinery consists of two boilers 66 x 16, engine 16 x 20, and general saw mill machinery, and was supplied by the B. R. Seabrooke Machinery Company, a local supply house. A splendid matcher is being put in by McGregor, Gourlay & Company, of Galt, Ont.

The Burrard Inlet Flume and Boom Company have completed, at a cost of \$25,000, their large flume in the Capilano Valley, immediately west of the Capilano River. It commences at the upper end of the canyon on the river somewhere about three-and-a-half miles from tide water, and extends up the valley for three-and-a-half miles. It is built out of 1 1/2" lumber, and is shared with sides 24" deep. The flume will be utilized to carry lumber down and dump it into the river, from which point it can be easily carried down to tidal waters and shipped to various points. The company, under the River and Streams Act of the Provincial Government, have secured exclusive driving rights on the Capilano River.



DUNBAR'S CLAPBOARD MACHINE

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Manufacturers of

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OF ALL KINDS

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WRITE FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

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## MERITS OF MOULDERS.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

Dear SIR,— I wish to ask through the columns of The LUMBERMAN as to the relative merits between a roller feed and revolving bed moulder. The one bad feature with the roller feed is in taking a light cut the rollers mark the lumber and the stock will not show until oiled or painted, and in running a four sided machine the feed rollers must be weighted down. What are the defective points with a revolving bed that they are not more popular?

Yours respectfully,  
"J. S."

## PERSONAL.

Mr. C. D. Warren, president of the Imperial Lumber Company, Toronto, has been elected president of the reconstructed Consolidated Lake Superior Company, of Sault Ste Marie.

Miss Dunella Rathbun, second daughter of the late E. W. Rathbun, of Deseronto, was married last month to Mr. H. Jones, assistant manager of the Bank of Commerce, London, Eng. The wedding was quiet.

The LUMBERMAN was pleased to receive a call recently from Mr. D. J. Crowell, inventor and manufacturer of the Crowell saw swages. Mr. Crowell states that his sales of swages to Canadian millmen are steadily increasing.

Among those who have visited the St. Louis Exhibition is Mr. Peter Whelan, manager at Ottawa for the Shep-

ard-Morse Lumber Company. Mr. Whelan speaks in the highest terms of the big fair, and states that he was especially proud of the Canadian building and exhibits.

JNO. S. FIELDING, C. E.

DAMS

20 King Street East - - - TORONTO

## OVER 1475 CIRCULAR FILERS

now using my gauges and instructions. I give the short infallible method. Failure is out of the question. Your first saw a perfect saw. Sent prepaid on trial to honest men. Fit your saw to my gauge and if it don't run perfectly I will pay freight both ways and hammer it free.

Send for Canada references.  
J. H. MINER, Lumbertou, Miss.

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We are situated on the South-East shore of Georgian Bay, and right in the hay and oat section. Our facilities for handling the Lumber, Mining and Railway supplying business are exceptionally good. We are fully equipped to supply all your wants in Lumbermen's, Miners', Railway and Camp supplies. Write or wire us for quotations. Our experience of fifty years in this business is at your service.

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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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## Special Attention given to Steam Boilers

The Steam Boiler Policy of the Canadian Casualty and Boiler Insurance Co. gives Free of Cost—Regular Inspection of Boilers, Free Insurance of Engineers and Firemen, Public Liability Protection, and the advice of our Consulting Engineers — FREE.

Write to-day for Booklet "To Steam Users"

ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, D. D., President.  
H. NATH, W. S. DINNICK, Vice-Presidents.

A. G. C. DINNICK, Managing Director  
A. M. WICKENS, Chief Engineer.

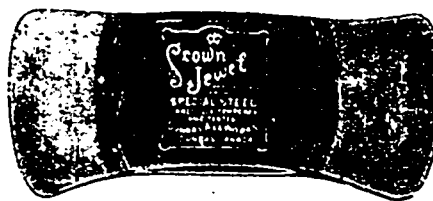
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AND

Crown Jewel

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Saws



ARE UNEQUALLED

We will be glad to quote prices on High Grade Circular and Band Saws.

THE DUNDAS AXE WORKS

Dundas, Ont.

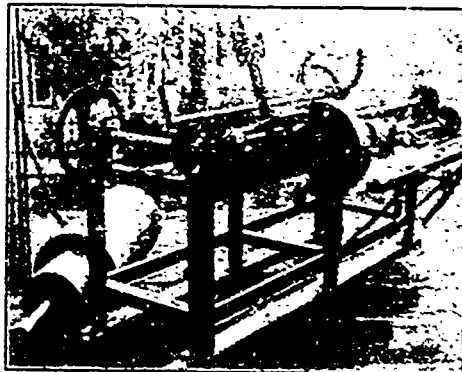
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Please mention this paper when corresponding with advertisers.

## Saw Grinders



The Kennedy Island Mill Co., Ltd., Riviere du Loup, Que., says—

"I might say to you that this Grinder is all right and has paid for itself twice over since I bought it. No Shingle Mill of any account should be without one."

## TRIMMERS

If the Board does not reach the quadrant the Saw stays down and trims, see cut. To cut off more than two feet, bad ends, etc., pull the cord, see dotted lines. The whole Board can be cut into two foot lengths or trimmed in any manner. The Saw frame is balanced, the Arbor pulleys are 8 in. x 8 in. We build several styles of Trimmers, also all kinds of

## Saw and Shingle Mill Machinery

Our "Boss" Shingle Machine is second to none in Canada. Our sales will prove it. We make Saw Joints and Knife Joints, also Packing Boxes. Send for Catalogue.

## For Sale

sets of Ellis' effects—Cheap. One second-hand stationary Bell Crank Steam Nigger manufactured by the Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Peterboro. We shall be pleased to supply Punt Winches or Capstans to parties requiring same. Prices on application.



### 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.

# B. R. Mowry & Sons, GRAVENHURST, ONTARIO

**OUR WINNIPEG BRANCH.**

The publishers of this Journal have recently opened a branch office at No. 310 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. A resident representative has been appointed who will be exclusively employed in advancing the circulation of this Journal and in keeping our readers informed regarding the latest developments throughout the West. The kind co-operation of our friends in the west is solicited in behalf of the success of this enterprise.

**NOTES.**

The Stuart Machinery Company, of Winnipeg, are supplying planing mill machinery for Hughes & Company, Brandon; Robinson & Company, West Selkirk; and G. W. Murray, Winnipeg.

Mr. Nelson Winlow is extending the main building of the saw mill at Winlow Siding, Stocum V. Co.

B.C., 25 feet in width and 60 feet in length. Much new machinery is being installed, including an automatic carrier to carry the lumber from trimming saws to planer, and a new carriage. He is also building a new dining room and bunk house for his employees.

The new mill being built for the Rat Portage Lumber Company at Harrison River, B.C., is rapidly approaching completion. It occupies a site of 26 acres on the site of the old mill of the Harrison River Milling and Trading Co. When completed the plant will consist of a saw mill, shingle mill, planing mill, and sash and door factory. The saw mill is 308 feet long by 66 wide, with a wing attached 40 x 120 feet. It is to be equipped entirely with gang and band saws, no circulars being used at all. While it will contain all the latest specialties, the double cutters it is intended to install will be entirely different from those used on the coast or in British Columbia generally, as they will handle both round timber and cants. The estimated cost at completion, said Mr. F. McCrea, the manager, will be easily \$175,000, while the capacity will be

120,000 feet of lumber and 100,000 shingles per day of 10 hours. It is intended that the output shall be increased to 200,000 feet of lumber per day as soon as trade demands it, there being power enough to enable the company to effect this increase. The plant will be lighted entirely by electricity.

**Makes Men Good-natured**

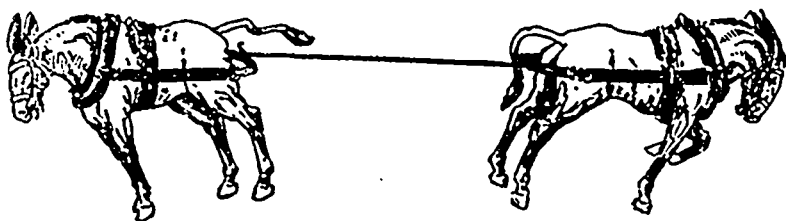
An ill-natured man never works well, but Clark's Pork and Beans is so good it makes all men good natured. Made by Wm. Clark, Montreal, of select Canadian pork and prime Canadian beans. The lumberman's ideal.

**R. SPENCE & CO,**

Beech File Works.  
HAMILTON, ONT.  
FILE AND RASP MANUFACTURERS  
AND RE-CUTTERS

A trial order solicited. Write for price lists and terms.

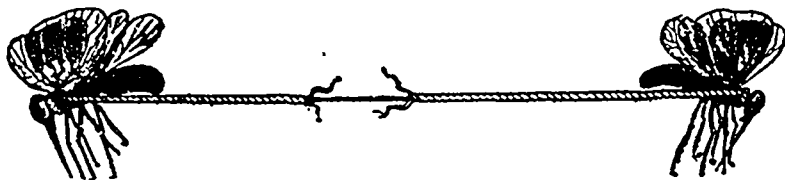
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These Mules Cannot Break This Yarn

BECAUSE IT WAS MADE BY THE

**Consumers Cordage Co., Limited**



Poor Yarn is Dear at Any Price

We Manufacture

**Double and Single Lath Yarn,  
Shingle Yarn, and Cordage**

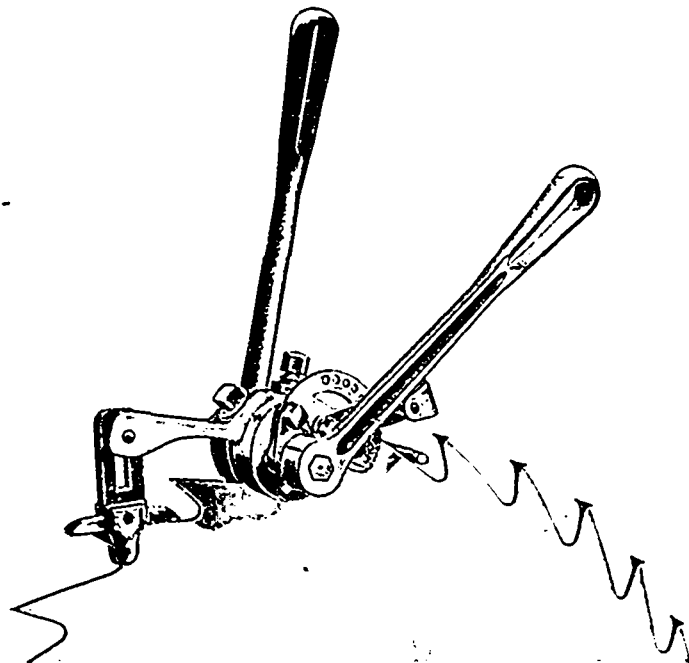
Of Every Description

Our mills are equipped with the latest improved machinery for making extra long lengths of Transmission Rope.

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Circular  
**Saw Swage**

Can be used on Band Saws simply by using the Band Saw Front Gauge.



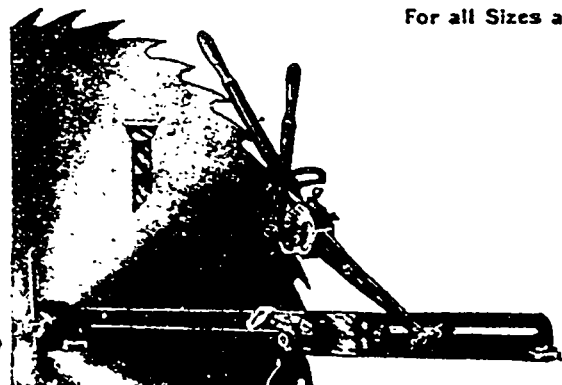
We make nothing but Saw Swages and use the finest material obtainable in manufacturing.

Let me send you reference of some who have used them.

**D. J. CROWELL,** 220 The Terrace,  
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**THE HANCHETT ADJUSTABLE SAW SWAGE**

For all Sizes and Kinds of SAWS—CIRCULARS, GANG, CYLINDERS, BAND RESAW and BAND SAWS.



**BECAUSE** The Hanchett Swage is the Best Swage  
It Saves the Saw Blade, Files, Time and Labor

By the action of the dies the teeth are drawn out, which not alone refines the steel, causing the saw to hold a better cutting edge, and prevents crumbling and splitting of teeth, but at the same time increases life of saw from 20 to 30 per cent.

The Adjustments are perfect, and are quickly and easily made.

**Hanchett Swage Works, Big Rapids, Mich, U. S. A.**

Write for circular "F."

**SCHAAKE MACHINE WORKS.**

The above firm are the only firm in British Columbia manufacturing a complete equipment of saw and shingle mill machinery. Their plant, which was only established in 1899, is a very extensive one and consists of a large machine shop, foundry and pattern shop.

They make a leading specialty of Johnson's improved upright shingle machine, which was designed expressly for the purpose of handling Pacific Coast timber. It is built with an iron frame and carriage, long bearing and heavy steel shafting, making it a strong, durable and reliable machine, avoiding the constant repairing and adjusting as required on wood frame machines. A new motion for the movement of the carriage is seen in

this machine, the carriage going with a slow steady motion towards the saw as the block is being cut, letting the saw work to its best advantage. On the reverse movement the carriage is driven back at a fast speed for two-third length of the stroke, and on the last end of the stroke the motion is checked and eased as the set is taking place, thereby avoiding any jerk or jar to the carriage, and allowing the set to make its stroke with ease, which always comes to its proper position, insuring a uniform thickness of shingle. The arbors are made of steel, 2 7-16 in diameter, perfectly true and balanced. The collars are made in an improved design and shape, which allows a wide shingle being cut and clears itself for the next without splitting or blocking. The capacity of the machine is 30,000 to 40,000 shingles

per ten hours. They are being supplied to nearly every shingle mill in the province.

The company are supplying the entire equipment of the new plant for the Lemon, Gonasson Company, of Victoria, B.C., and have so many orders on hand both for shingle mills and saw mills that they have had to increase and almost double their plant since organization in 1899. Their works and office are located at New Westminster.

**P. PAYETTE & CO.**

Manufacturers of Saw Mill and Engine Machinery and all kinds of Marine Machinery.  
PENETANGHISHIENE, ONT.

**THE LUMBER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

OF BOSTON, MASS.

**DIVIDEND TO POLICY HOLDERS**

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MAIL YOUR EXPIRING POLICIES WITH ORDER.

**THE DISTINGUISHING MARK**



Factories and Home Office,  
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To install in your mill a set of saws that will suit you in every particular, it is necessary that you be familiar with some means of distinguishing the HIGH-CLASS SAWS from the others. Knowing some such mark you will always discriminate in favor of the saw which bears that mark of QUALITY.

THE ATKINS "TRIPLE A" etched on all HIGH GRADE SILVER STEEL CIRCULAR and BAND SAWS, is the sign which assures QUALITY, EXCELLENCE and absolute SUPERIORITY in Saws. "IF IT'S SILVER STEEL, IT'S AN ATKINS." Look for our trade mark.

A little reminder of the "TRIPLE A" in the way of a pretty watch charm to Mill men who write for it. Also our Mill Supply Catalogue. Both free.

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HYDRAULIC & MECHANICAL LEATHERS**

DEALERS IN GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES

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Corner William & Seigneurs Sts.

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**NOTES.**

The King Lumber Mills, Limited, of Cranbrook, B. C., purpose erecting a new and modern mill at Yahk, on the Crow's Nest Road, with a capacity of 40,000 feet. The estimated cost will be \$25,000.

A resolution will be proposed and considered in Nelson on July 2nd, at a general meeting of the Mountain Manufacturers' Association, to close down all

the mills connected with the association from August 1st, 1904, to June 1st, 1905.

The Moyie, B. C., Lumber and Milling Company purpose adding to their already up-to-date mill, an electric plant for lighting the mill and yards, a water system for fire protection and a dry kiln with a capacity of 80,000 feet. The estimated cost of these additions will be \$14,000.

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**Pacific Coast Red Cedar Lumber**

Expertly Manufactured and Celled.

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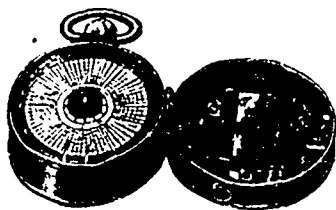
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White Pine  
Red Pine  
Hemlock, Lath, Etc.

**All Kinds of Lumber  
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OUR SPECIALTY  
**Oak and Maple Flooring**

Long and Short Leaf  
Yellow Pine Timbers  
Sills, Flooring, Etc.

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Watchman's Time Detectors  
That Cannot Fail.



Contain all the modern improvements. Warranted in every way. Cannot be tampered with without detection. Manufactured by  
E. IMHAUSER & CO., 206 Broadway New York.  
Write for Catalogue. Highest Award Pan-American Exposition

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**THE GLENYARDS FIRE CLAY CO.**

BONNYBRIDGE, SCOTLAND.

Cablegrams: Glenyards, Bonnybridge.

Codes used, A.B.C. and Glenyards.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Clay Goods, Ganister and Silica Goods, for Iron and Steel Works and Gas Works, including Boiler Seating Blocks and Covers of all sizes. Ground Fire Clay, Ganister and Silica in all kinds of Packages



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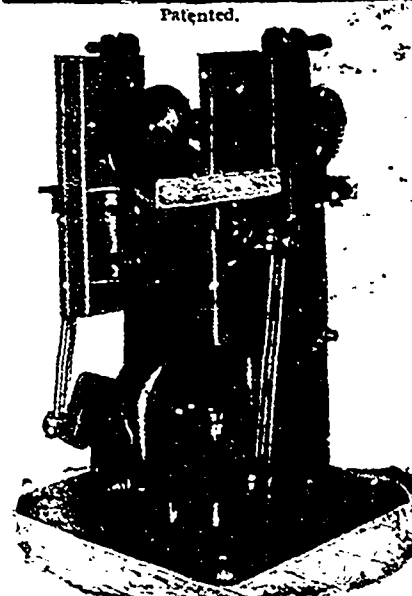
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Manufacturers of the well-known Brands of

**"HAIR" AND "MAYAVE"  
(BALATA) BELTINGS**

Specially adapted for work in damp or exposed places. Used very largely in Saw-Mills, Pulp and Paper Mills. Write, phone or wire for Catalogue and quotations. Stocks carried at our Canadian branch

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CUT shows our End Matcher, the best machine in the market for end matching flooring strips. They do good work and lots of it, that's why they are used by leading manufacturers of flooring. We make the

**Sherman Side Boring  
Machines**

For attachment to any Matcher, to bore flooring run face up or face down. We make also the

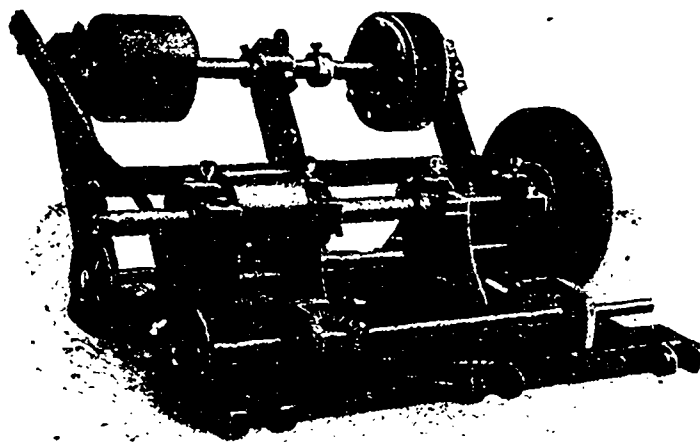
**Sherman Face Boring  
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Used as an attachment to any flooring machine, to bore jointed flooring. Write for circular and list of users.

**W. S. SHERMAN CO.**  
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This is the  
**Band Wheel Grinder**

We have been talking about



IT PAYS FOR ITSELF IN THREE TIMES USING

For full description and price write to the manufacturers

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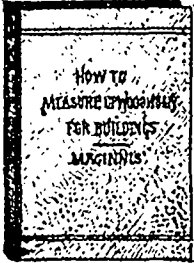
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Five sizes, Stationary and Portable. Has the essential points of a portable mill. Built on scientific principles. Quickly taken up and reset. Easy running. Feed changed in an instant while going through the log, from 1/4 inch to 5 inch. No feed belts to slip and wear out. Sold on its merits. Also Portable Engines. Write for particulars to

**ENTERPRISE MFG. COMPANY**  
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Mention the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

When using a Babbitt Metal in your Bearings use

**Manganese Anti-Friction Metal**

Every pound guaranteed.

**SYRACUSE SMELTING WORKS**

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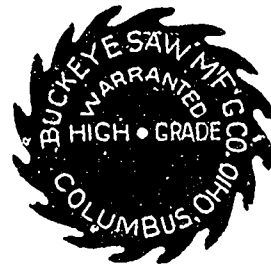
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MANUFACTURERS OF

**High-Grade Saws**

Quick and careful work on Repairing.  
All kinds of Mill Supplies.

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267 N. Water Street, COLUMBUS OHIO.



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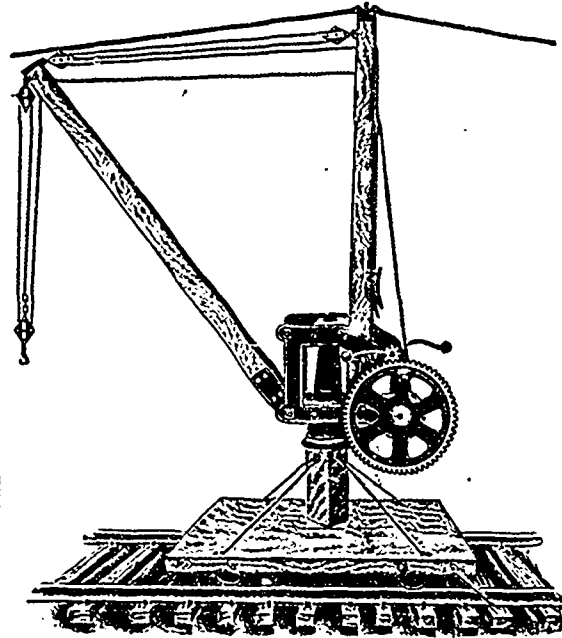
of all descriptions and for all purposes.

Special Derricks for Handling Timbers and Logs

Derrick Fittings  
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**NATIONAL HOIST & MACHINE CO.**  
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"The convenience to the Sawyer and the saving in lumber make the **STANDARD AUTOMATIC SAW GAUGE** an article of much merit."

WRITE TO  
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**THE HILL NEW ROTARY STEAM FEED VALVE**

Easiest Working

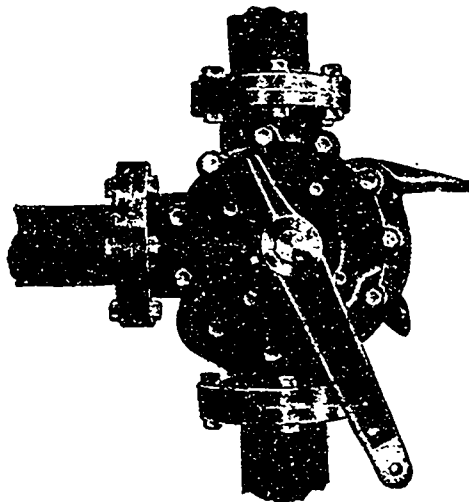
Perfectly Balance.

Will Fit Any Feed

Will Not Bind

No Jerking No Kicking

No End Pressure



You will Make Your Sawyer Happy  
If You Order a Pair of These Valves

Write for Circular No. B.

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**THE BEST IN THE WORLD**  
There is no doubt about the fact that the  
**RODGERS Adjustable Log Siding Machine**

is without a peer.

This machine will slab opposite sides of a log in one operation at the rate of two thousand logs in 10 hours.



**A MONEY MAKER**

**A MONEY SAVER**

HUNDREDS OF LETTERS RECEIVED LIKE THIS:

Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 25, 1902.

RODGERS IRON MANUFACTURING CO., Muskegon, Mich.

Gentlemen:—Replying to yours of recent date and referring to your adjustable log siding machine, must say it has given us general satisfaction, and we have done good work with it. Any one desiring a machine of this style for the purpose of slabbing small logs, we would recommend yours.  
Respectfully,  
WEYERHAUSER & DENKMAN.

For full particulars and literature, mention this paper and address:

**RODGERS IRON MFG. CO.**  
MUSKEGON, MICH

EXCELLENCE IS PARAMOUNT  
THE

**"Acme" Brand**

-OF-

Shoe Packs, Larrigans and  
Moccasins



**TO THE TRADE**

I confine myself exclusively to the manufacture of this line of goods, having an up-to-date tannery, also years of experience myself. I am prepared to fill all orders promptly and guarantee to give satisfaction at lowest possible prices.

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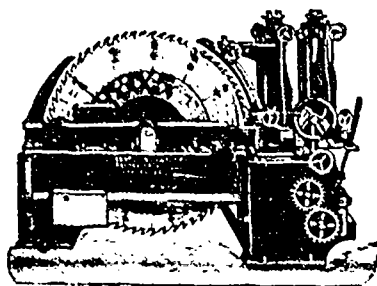
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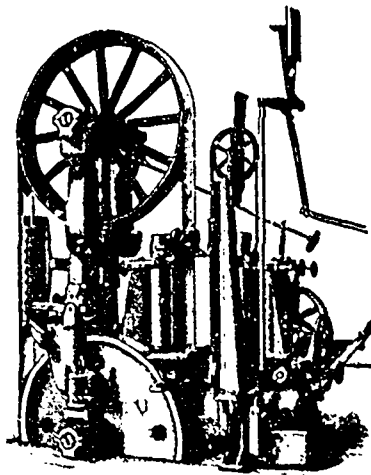
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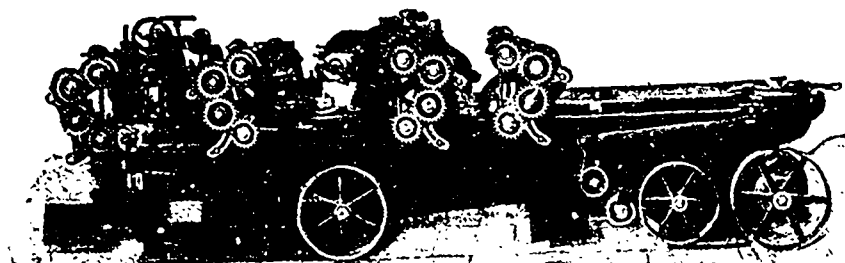
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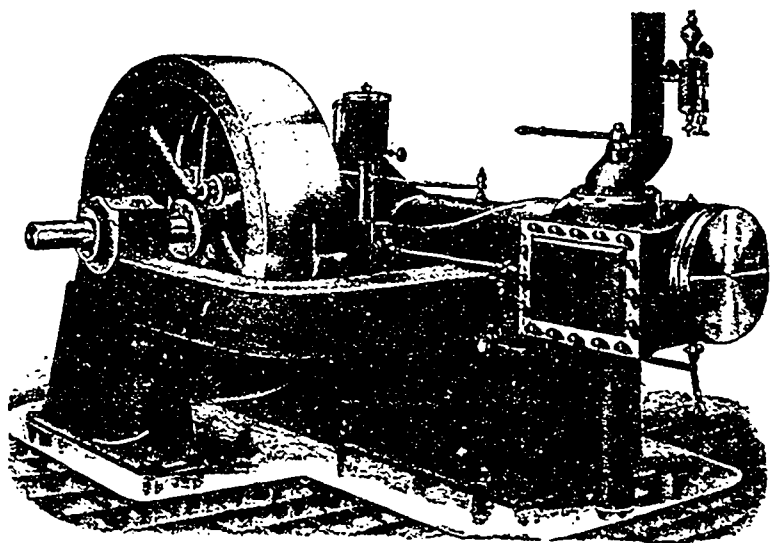
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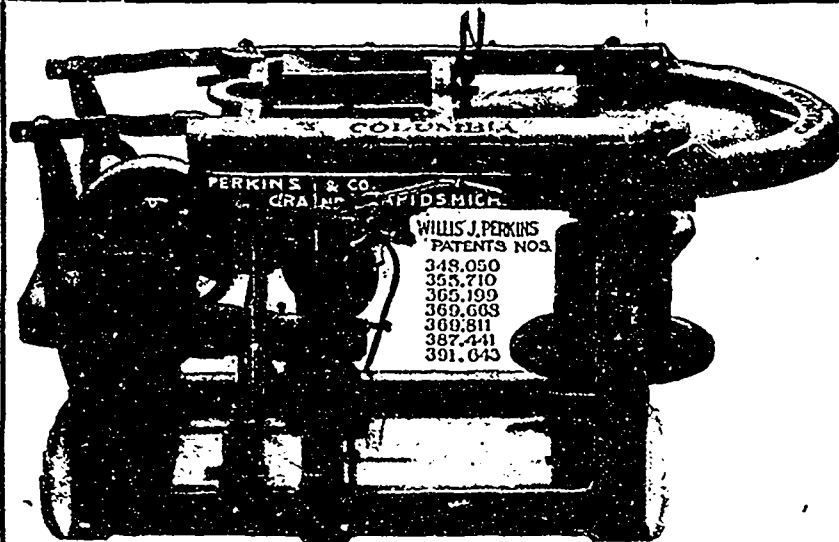


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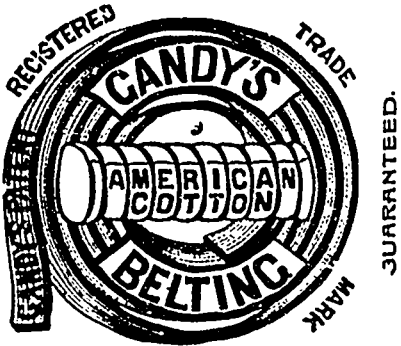
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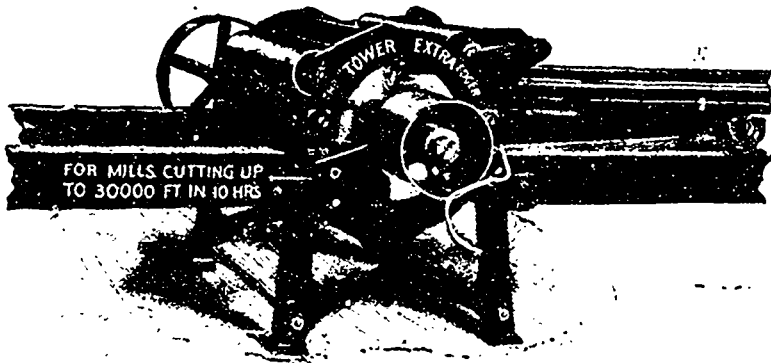
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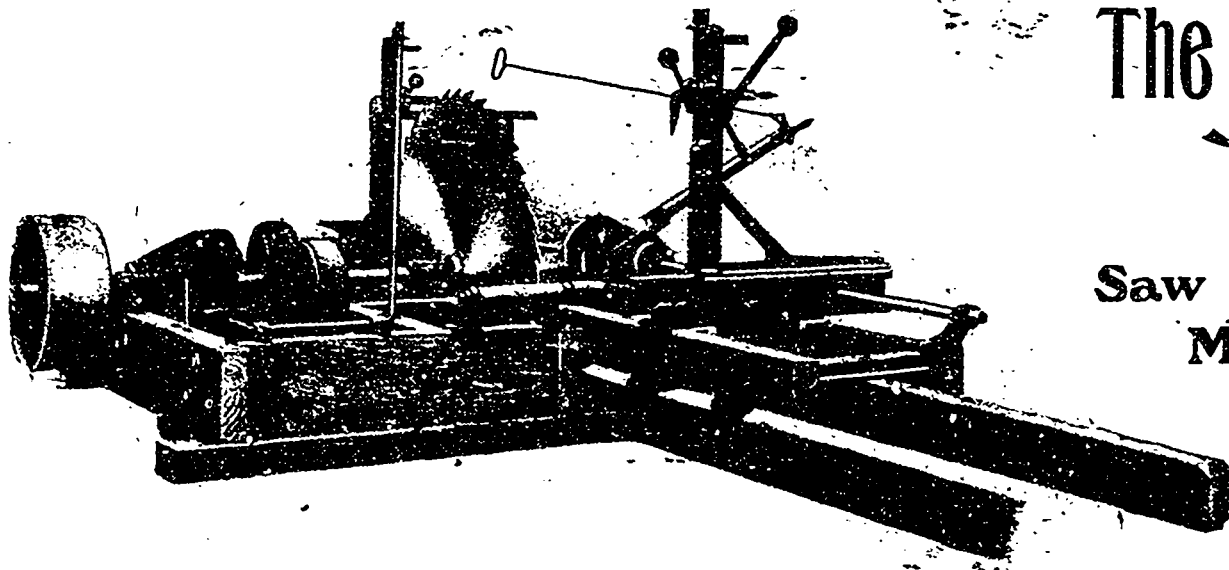
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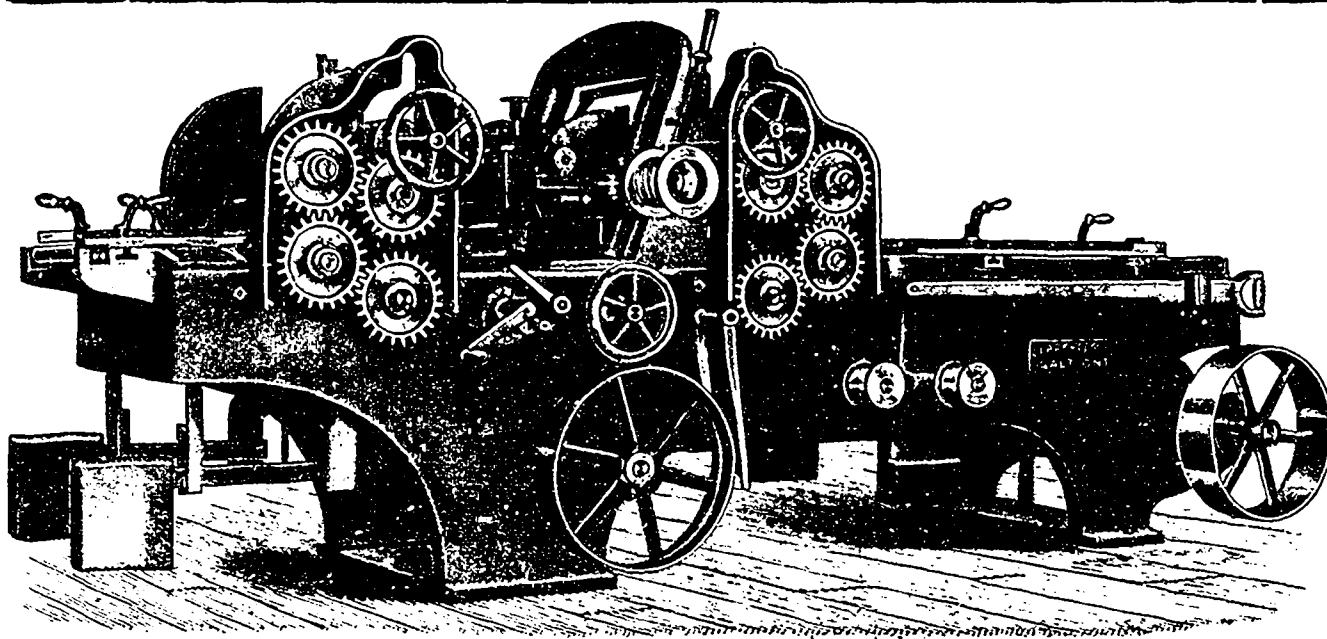
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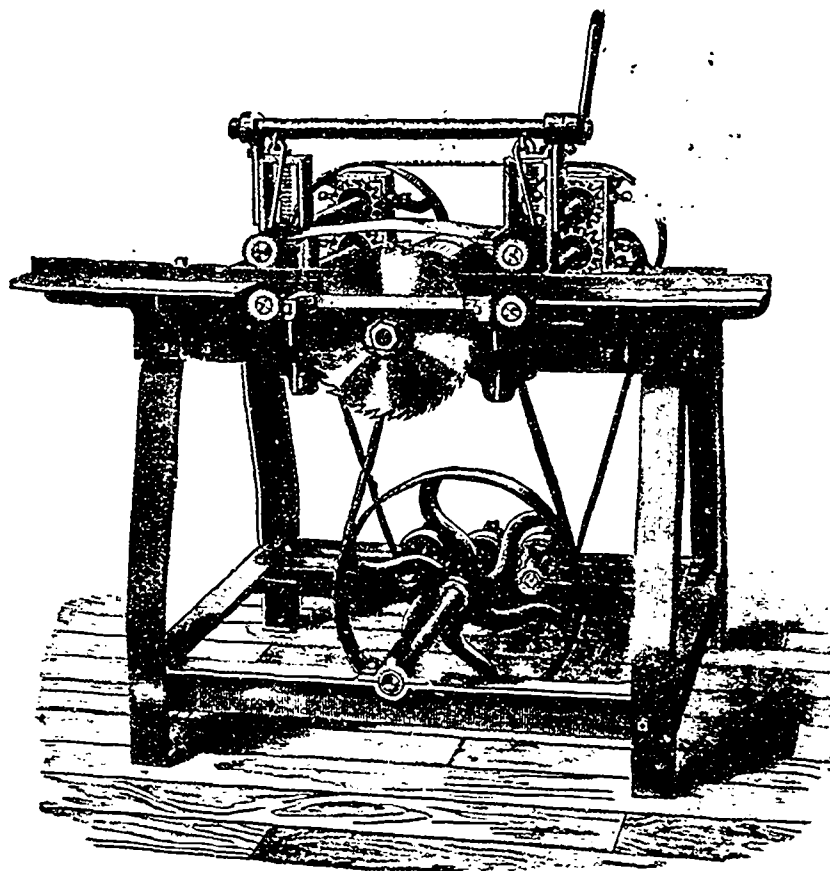
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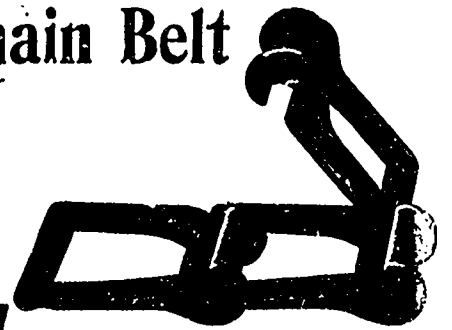
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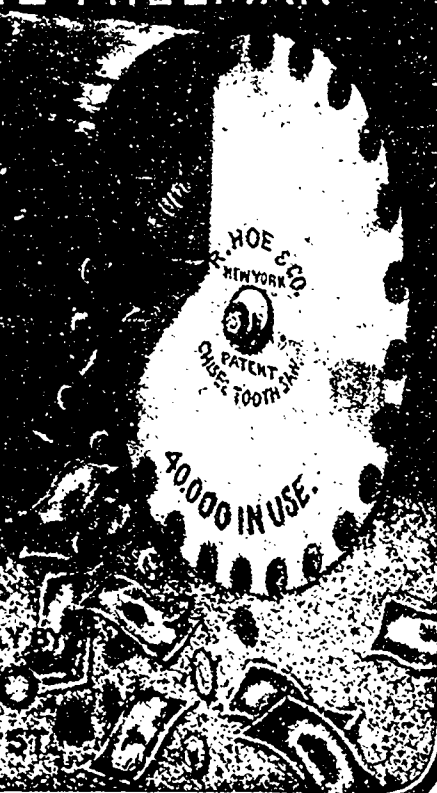
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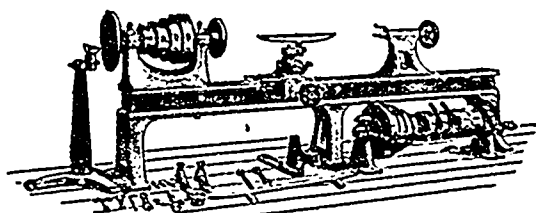
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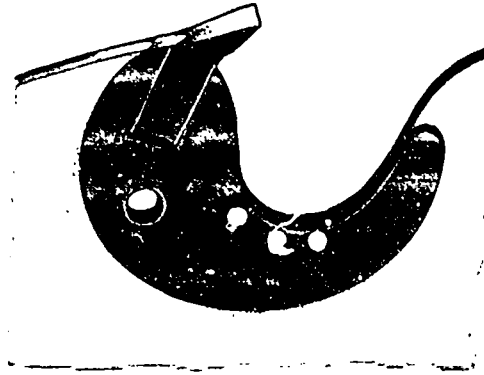
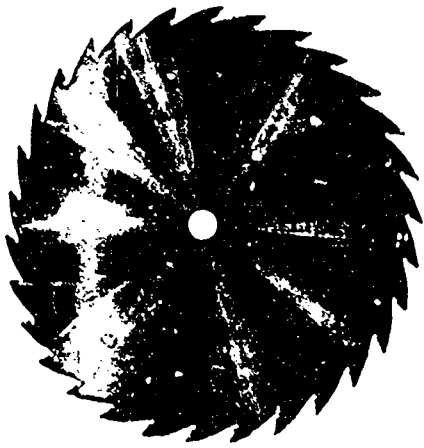
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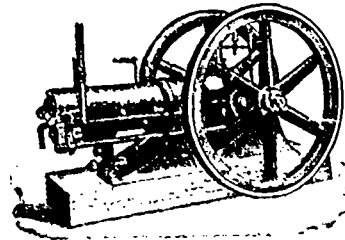
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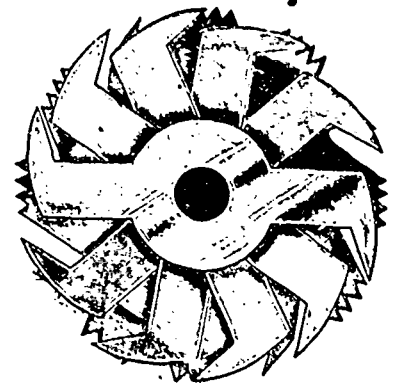
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For cutting any width groove from 1/2-inch to 2 inches or over



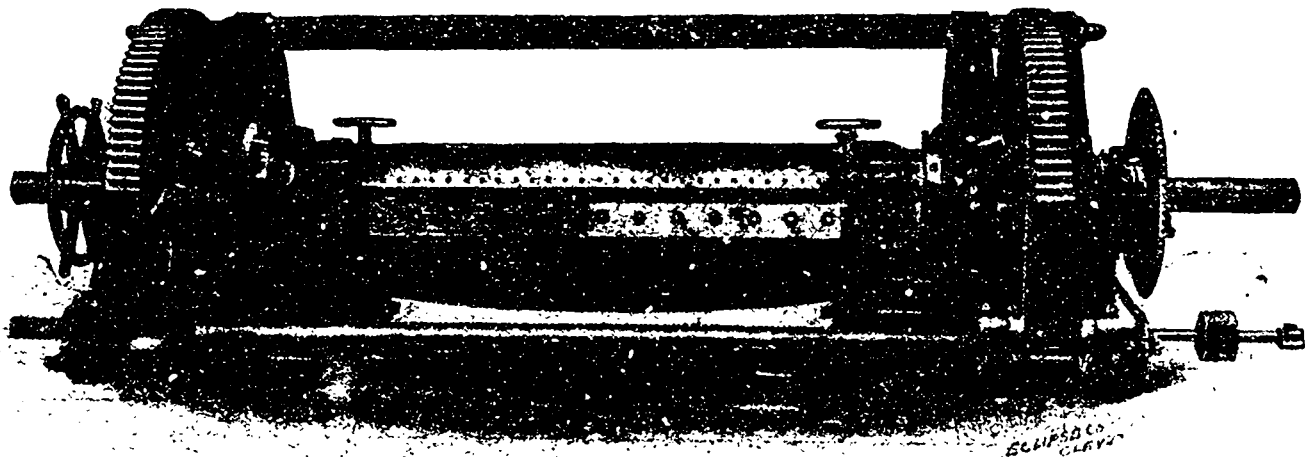
Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain.

This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of woodworking machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market, if not the best return at our expense. HUTHER BROS., Platt Street, ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers of Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

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made in over sixty sizes, have stood the test and proved equal to any proposition to reduce logs into thin lumber and veneers.



The product is high grade.  
The output is great.  
The cost of operating and maintenance is reduced to a minimum.  
Quite a combination, is it not?

Timber and mill owners should get in early.  
Buy a Coe Veneer Cutting and Drying outfit and prepare to supply thin lumber and veneers which have a healthy growing demand. More money in it than sawing your logs into lumber.

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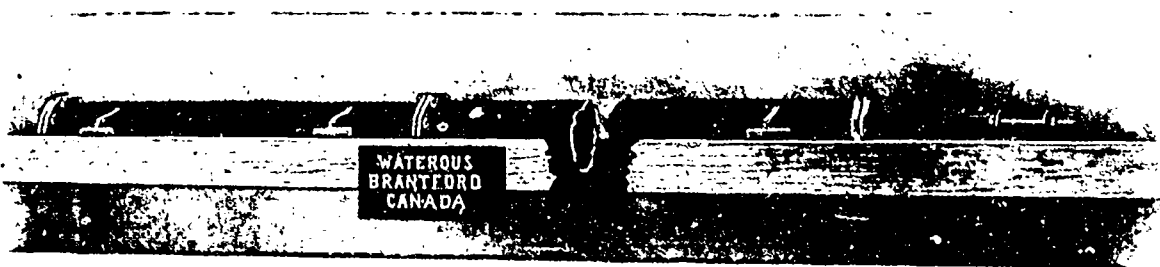
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Largest Builders of Veneer Cutting Machinery in the world.

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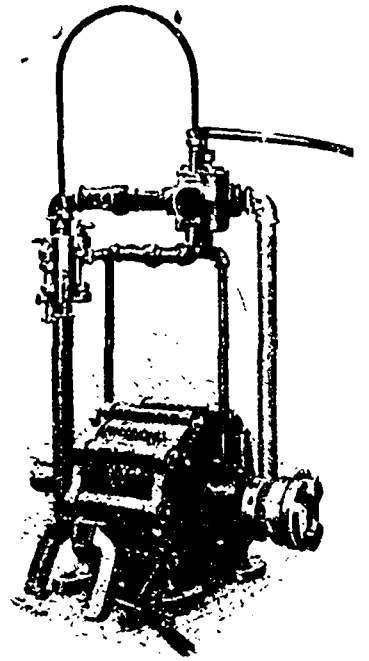
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Standard sizes 7", 7½", 8", 9", 10", 11" and 12".  
Cylinders in six foot lengths.

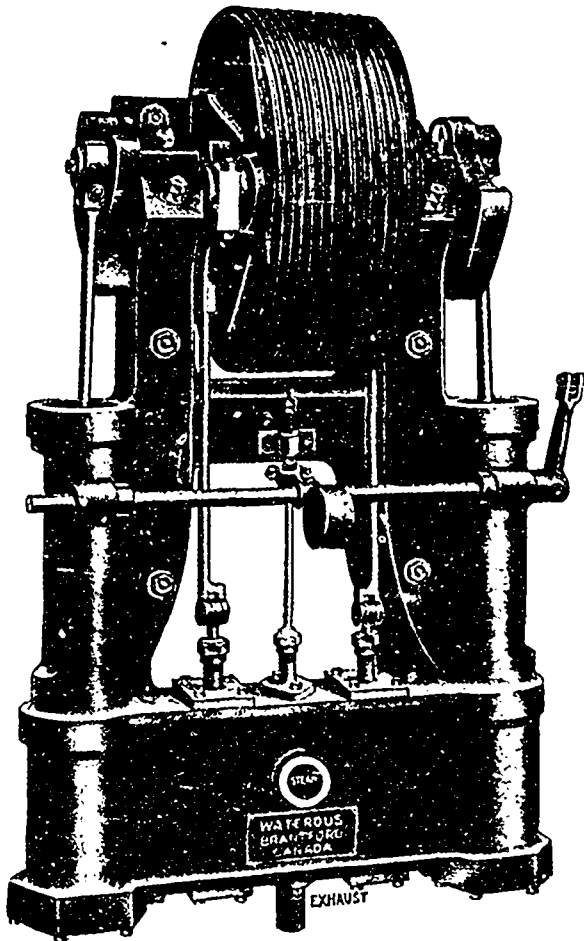
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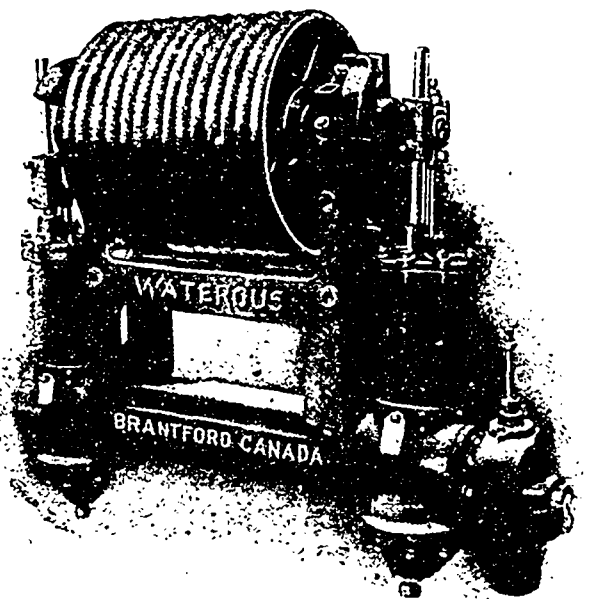
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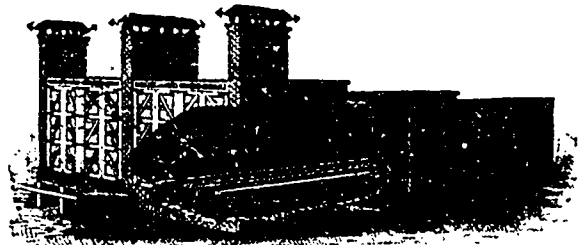
That looked all right, but worked all wrong, was asked what they were made for, since they weren't of any earthly use for mowing beards. He replied that the razors were made—TO SELL.

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**THE STANDARD DRY KILN**

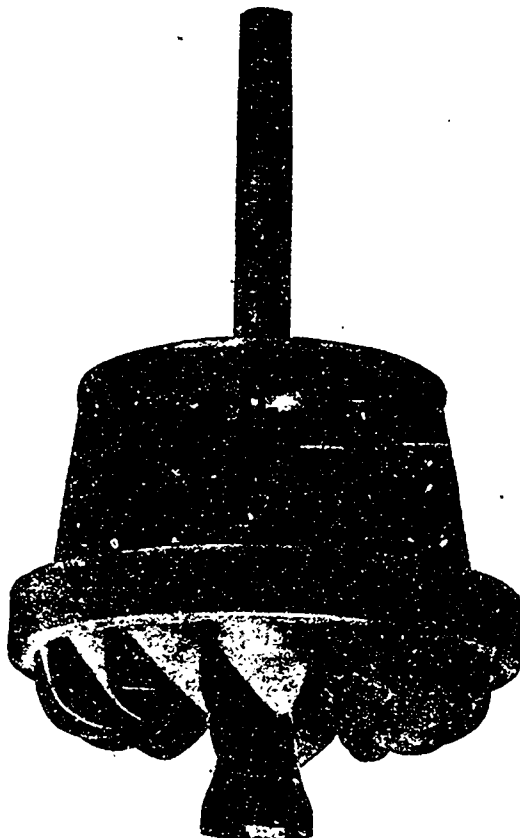
And users will tell you that it is attained. The Standard Moist Air System is the common-sense application of a scientific principle. It dries all kinds of lumber dry—from center to surface—quickly, thoroughly and without injury to the stock.

Write for a copy of our Catalogue "D."  
It tells how to secure satisfactory results.



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Is the most powerful wheel on the market to-day. A glance at this cut of the centre shows that the buckets are designed to secure the **maximum of speed with great power and a free discharge.** Mr. E. S. Edmondson, of Oshawa, writes as follows under date of November 16th, 1903, regarding a 26 inch Vertical Triumph Wheel:

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For horizontal settings in large Pulp Mills, Cement Mills or Electric Power Developments this Wheel has no equal. We invite your enquiries. Large catalogue to be had for the asking.

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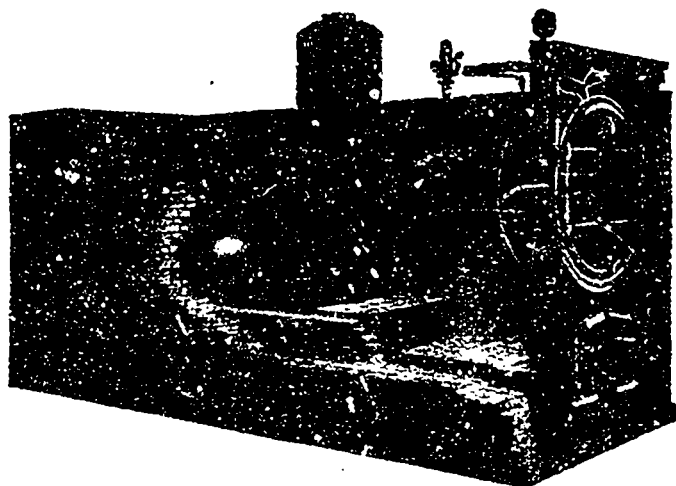
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Our product is first-class in every particular, and  
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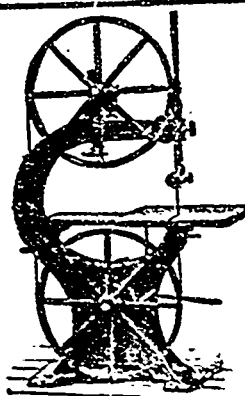
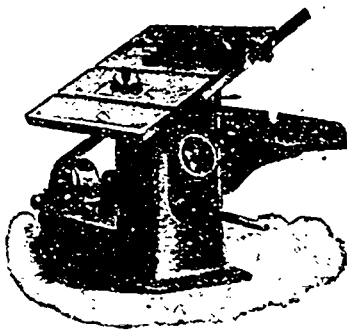
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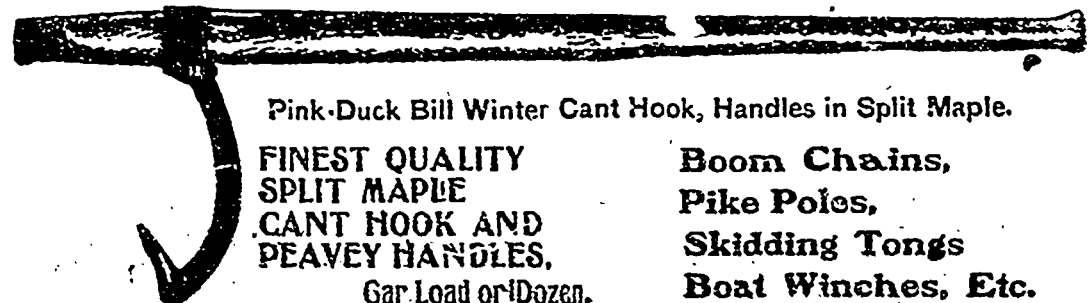
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The Standard Tools

In Every Province of the Dominion, \* \* \* \* \*  
New Zealand, Australia, Etc.



Pink Round Bill Peavey, Handles in Split Maple

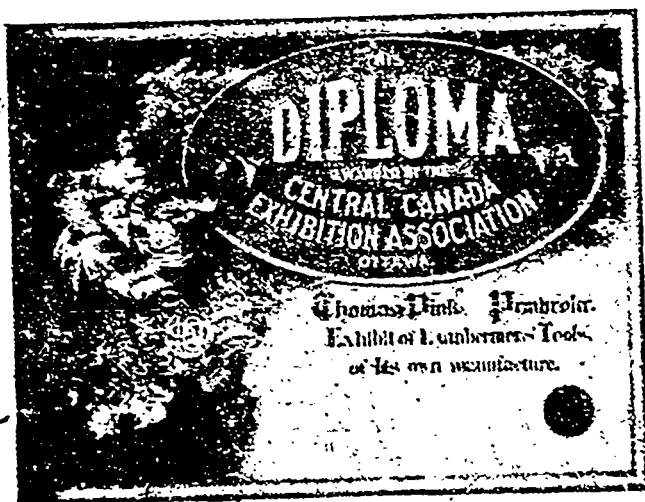


Pink-Duck Bill Winter Cant Hook, Handles in Split Maple.

**FINEST QUALITY  
SPLIT MAPLE  
CANT HOOK AND  
PEAVEY HANDLES.**

Car Load or Dozen.

**Boom Chains,  
Pike Poles,  
Skidding Tongs  
Boat Winches, Etc.**



**THOMAS PINK**  
Pembroke, Ont.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.