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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

VOLUME XXIV.
NUMBER 6.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, CANADA, JUNE, 1904

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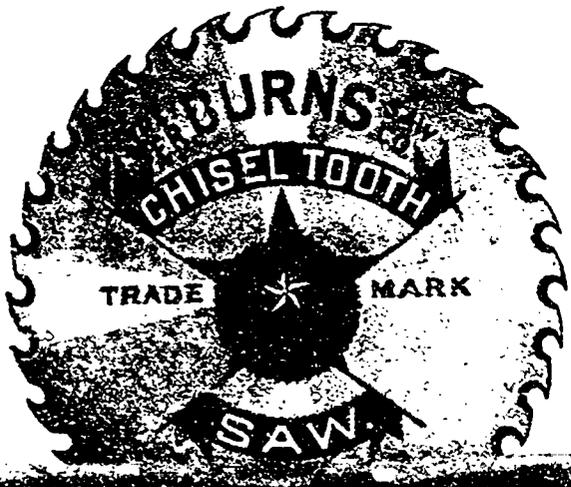
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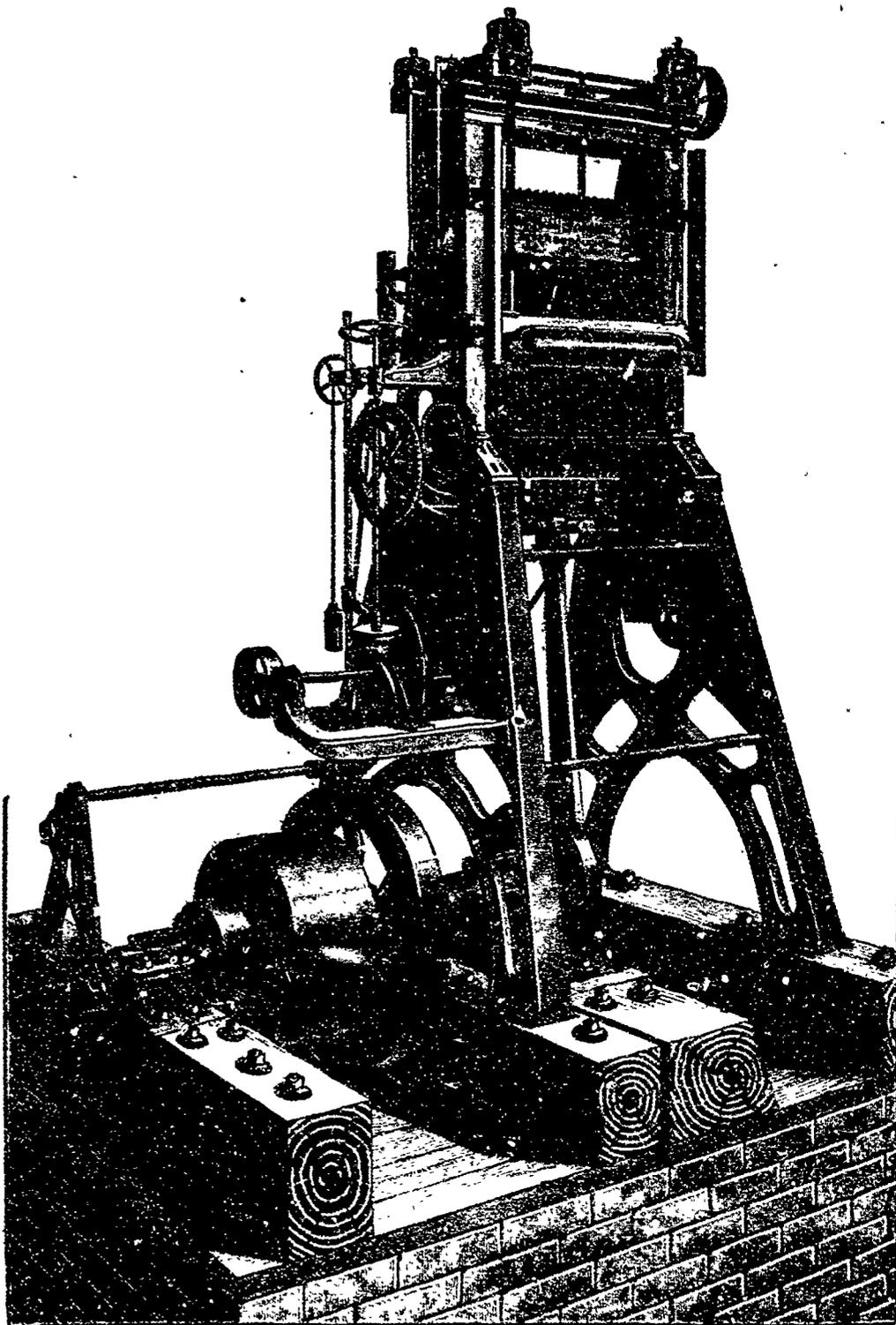
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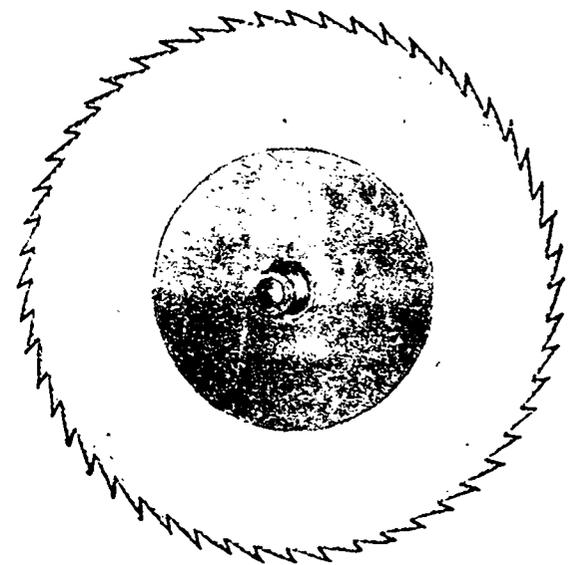
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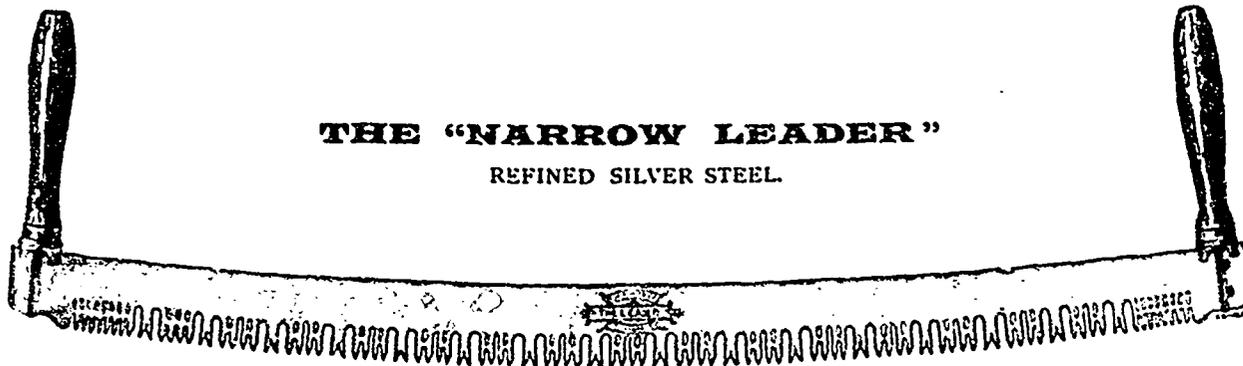
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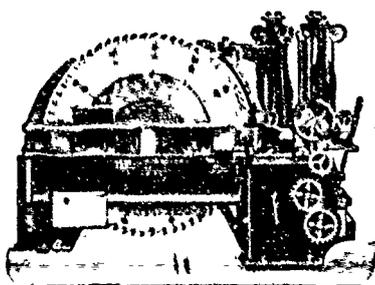
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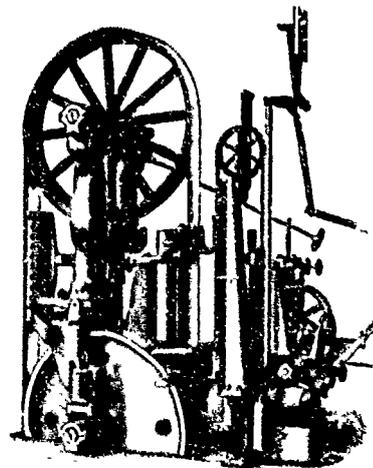
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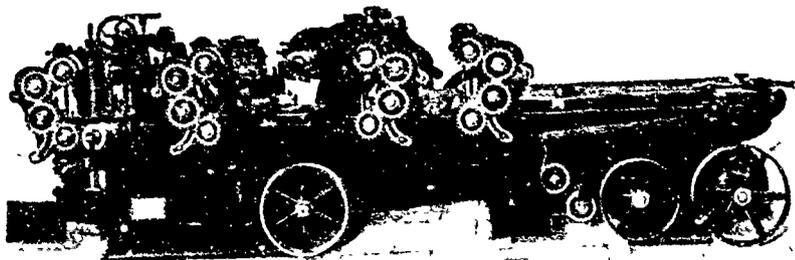
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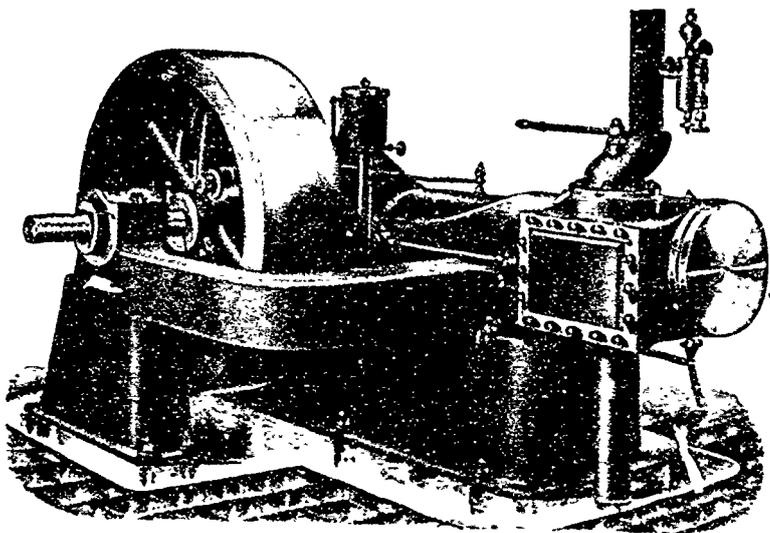
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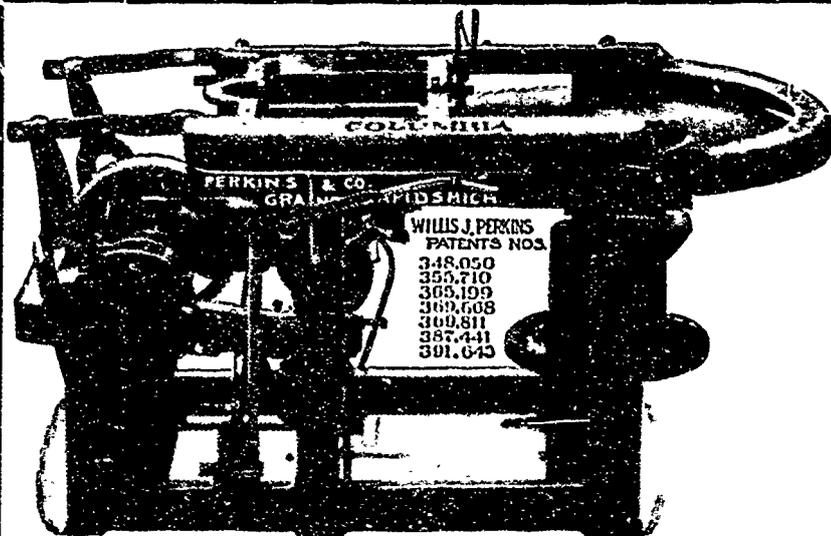


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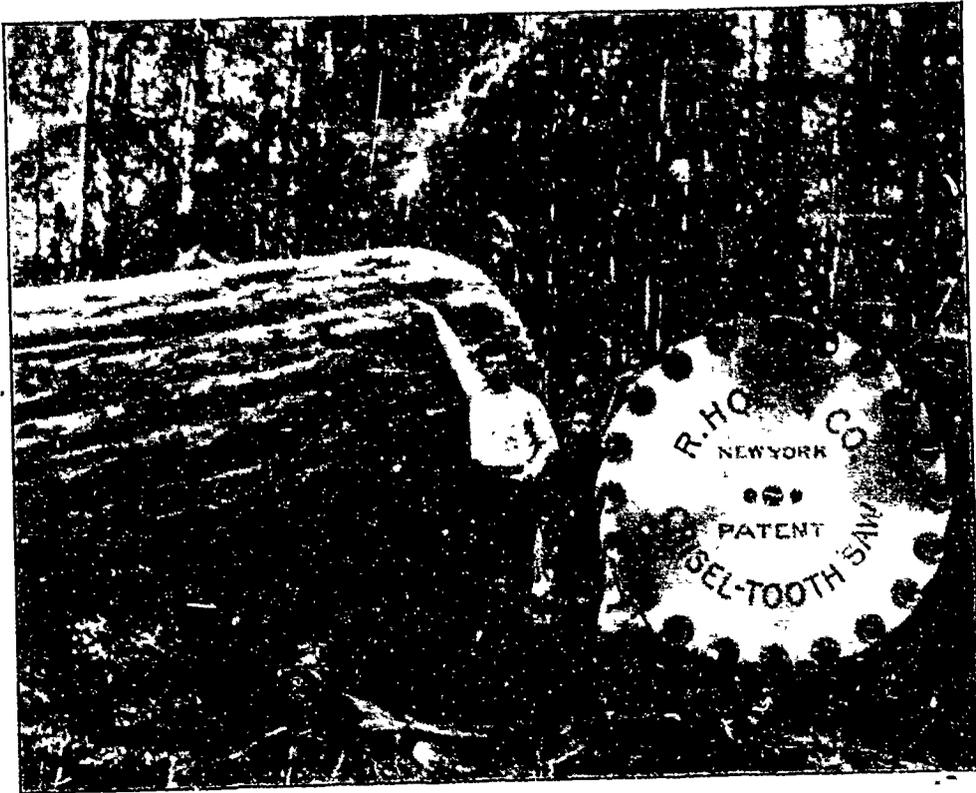
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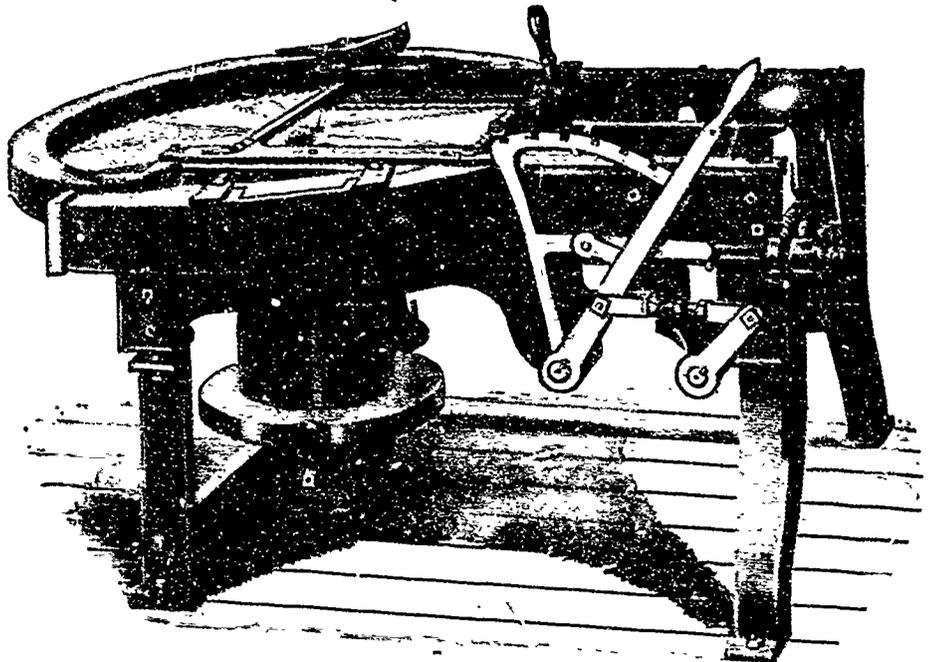
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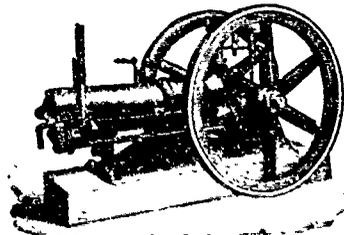
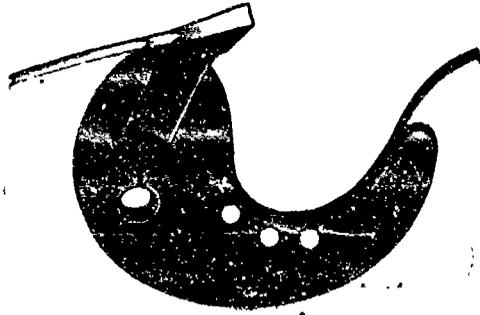
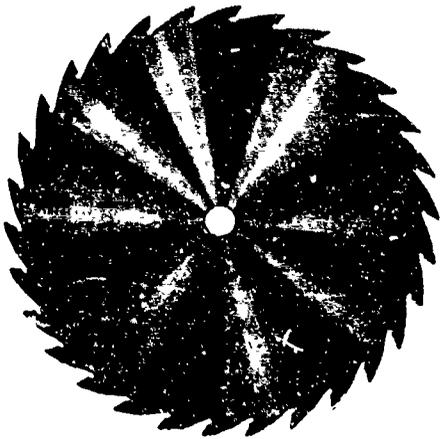
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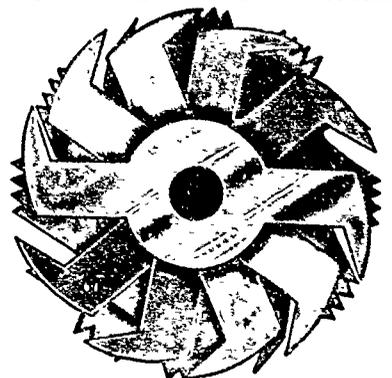
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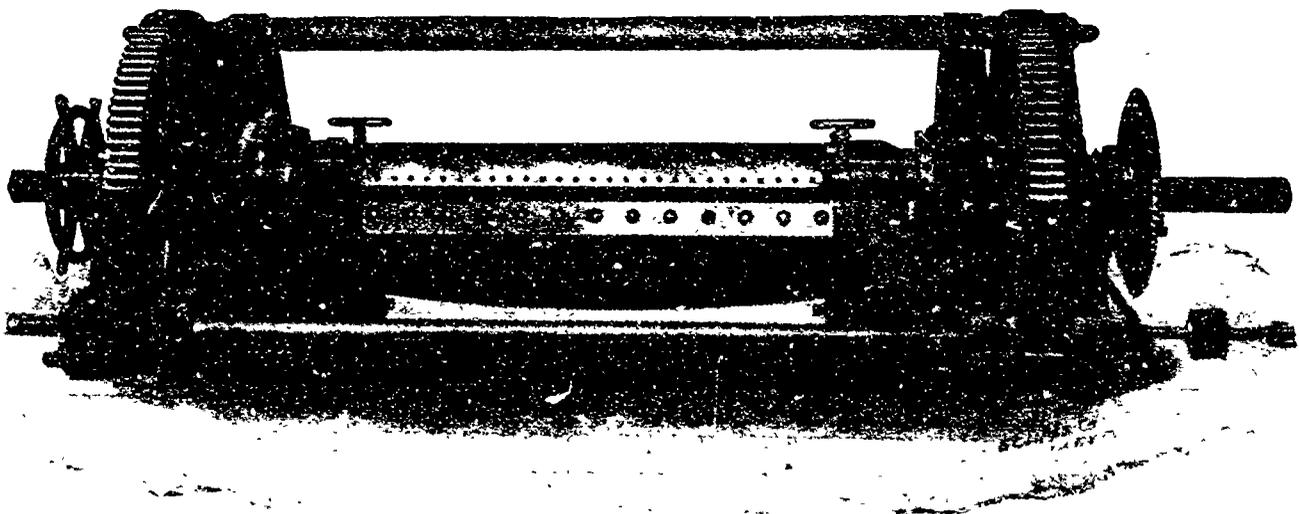


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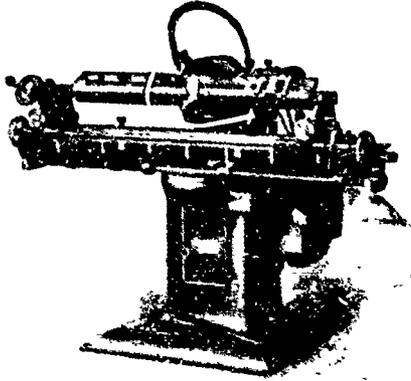
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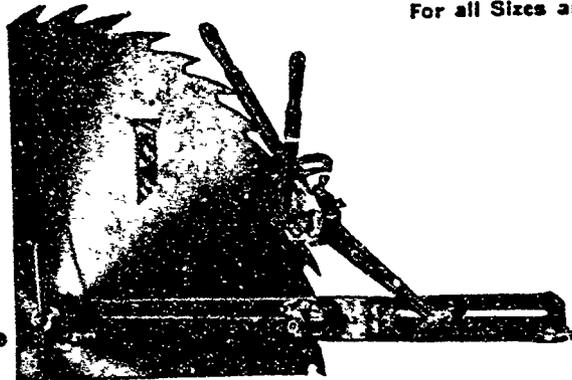
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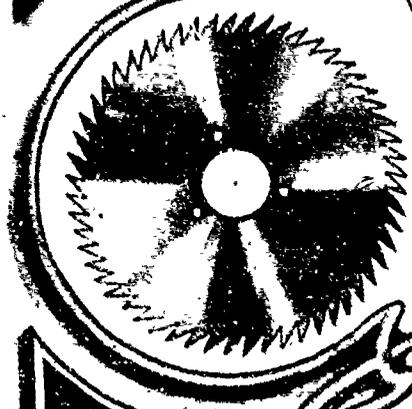
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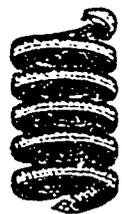
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXIV.
NUMBER 6.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, CANADA, JUNE, 1904

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR
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THE CROW'S NEST PASS LUMBER COMPANY.

The lumber industry of British Columbia has developed very rapidly in late years, for which the operations in the Kootenay district have been largely responsible. Of the many new mills erected in that section of country, the establishment of The Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company at Wardner represents one of the largest and most modern. The saw mill proper is equipped with a double-cutting band sawhaving a capacity of 75,000 per day, and another double-cutting band of similar size is being installed, which will bring their output up to 150,000 feet per day of ten hours. The planing mill is equipped with five machines and is so situated as to permit of the economic handling of all materials to cars. The dry kiln, just completed, has a capacity of 50,000 feet per day.

The location of the mill is very favorable to

managing - director and secretary - treasurer, Peter Lund. They will cut this season about 20,000,000 feet of timber and expect to operate their plant day and night :

THE TIMBER OF QUEBEC.

The Quebec Colonization Commission, in their recent report, thus refer to the timber wealth of that Province.

Nobody has any idea of the wealth of the forests of the Abitibi territory. White pine is found on the hills and isolated rocky mounds as far north as the latitude of Lake Abitibi, and so is red pine. White cedar of fine growth extends as far as Gull Lake more than a hundred miles north of the height of land. White birch and balsam fir are large, indicating rich soil. But the most abundant and richest timber consists of black and white spruce. On

attacked by the grub of the recently imported larch saw fly."

"White spruce is perhaps the most valuable tree of the district explored. It grows to a great size everywhere along the rivers and lakes, and although as a rule it may be large near their banks, where it often girths upwards of six feet, a considerable proportion of the trees inland also attain a good size. In point of numbers of individual trees, the black spruce takes first rank, and a large proportion of them are of a sufficient size for various useful purposes, such as fuel, building, railway ties, and wood for papermaking. Balsam fir grows in perfection and is abundant throughout the district. White cedar is confined principally to the margins of lakes and rivers. Its northern geographical limit is slightly beyond the region explored and it becomes scarce as we approach James Bay. White or canoe birch is a thrifty and abundant tree everywhere. Aspen or



NEW SAW MILL OF THE CROW'S NEST PASS LUMBER COMPANY, WARDNER, B. C.

supplying the lumber demand of Manitoba and the Territories, and they will no doubt secure a large share of that trade. They have excellent facilities for shipping, their side-track being directly alongside the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and they can handle from sixteen to twenty cars at their loading platform at any one time.

Their timber consists of western white pine, tamarac, and mountain fir, averaging about 60 per cent. pine, 25 per cent. tamarac and 15 per cent. fir. The merits of western white pine as a building material are well-known. The excellence of tamarac for inside finish is now admitted, while the Mountain fir of the district being of a coarse nature, is seldom used for any other than dimension and mine timbers. It is very desirable in this connection on account of its strength and durability.

The officers of The Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company are : President, John Breckenridge ; vice-president, William Carlin ;

the banks of the rivers and the shores of the lakes there are many white spruce trees from 24 to 30 inches in diameter and Mr. O'Sullivan saw some over 100 feet high. The red spruce or tamarac, which was splendid, has been almost entirely destroyed by the insect whose ravages have destroyed it everywhere else. But this insect has disappeared and before many years there will be plenty more of that wood. These extensive forests of black and white spruce border on the rivers where there are immense water powers, and the whole of this country is one of the most favorable for the pulp and paper industry.

"The white and red pine," says Dr. Bell, "extend from the southward for a short distance beyond the height-of-land. Banksian pine is found, where suitable conditions exist, as far as Mattagami Lake. Tamarac or larch is abundant and a fine growth, but unfortunately most of the trees throughout the whole district from Grand Lake to James Bay, have been

trembling leaf poplar is the most common deciduous tree. The balsam poplar was not observed in the southern part of the great basin, but was plentiful in the northern part. The timber is almost everywhere of mature age, or consist of old second growths."

"In the virgin forest," writes Mr. O'Sullivan, "white spruce, balsam fir, red spruce, Banksian pine, are the principal conifers ; deciduous trees are represented by the various species of poplar, birch, willow, alder, with here and there black ash on the banks of rivers and the shores of lakes. There is an abundance of spruce and tamarac, which assures a supply of pulp-wood for ages to come."

Estimating at the low figure of 1,600,000 feet of spruce to the square mile on an average, the 60,000 miles comprised in the Abitibi territory would contain about one hundred billion feet of spruce. The report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands says that in 1901 there were manufactured throughout the Province of Quebec 359,848,020 feet of spruce, say 360 millions in rounds numbers. The forests of Abitibi could supply that yearly cut for over 275 years.

The Lumber Situation in British Columbia

IMPORTANT MEETING AT VANCOUVER.

The conditions under which the lumber industry of British Columbia is at present conducted are anything but satisfactory, and as a result the large saw mill of the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company at Hastings, a suburb of Vancouver, has been closed down until such time as there is an improvement in conditions governing the market. The bottom has, for the time being, fallen out of the foreign lumber market, and it is not possible to find a profitable market in the North-West Territories and Manitoba, largely owing to the fact that the mills near the border in the United States are using the Canadian North-West as a slaughter field for their surplus stock so as to prevent over-production in their own market. The British Columbia mills situated near the coast are more seriously handicapped than are the mountain mills, which are more favorably located to supply the North-West.

It is understood that the Pacific Coast Lumber Company and other large concerns have practically decided to close down at an early date unless some protection is afforded the industry by the Dominion Government, this being the natural result of existing conditions. The persons who have invested money in the business consider that the loss will be greater by operating the mills than by closing down.

At the last monthly meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade there was a very full discussion of the present condition of the lumber industry, and the result was that a resolution was passed to the effect that an equalization of the duty between Canada and the United States is immediately required insofar as the lumber tariffs are concerned.

Mr. E. H. Heaps, of E. H. Heaps & Company, stated that up to the present time the lumbermen had been able to fight their own battles, but now they feel the need of the aid of every business man of the community. He did not wish to say that the lumber trade is bad or even sick; there are many seemingly bright prospects ahead, but the British Columbia lumbermen are threatened by American competition in the Northwest and in Manitoba. It has been asked why Canadian mills cannot compete with the American mills. The Canadians are discriminated against in many ways. The City Council had raised the water rates because the mills employed Chinese; the insurance companies had raised their rates, and the Provincial Government assessment had seriously affected the industry. The only manner of relief is to put a duty on lumber entering Canada. Mr. Heaps had reason to believe that between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 feet of lumber per month was entering the North-West and Manitoba from the American side. If that trade were preserved to the mills of Vancouver it would keep all the mills running night and day.

The speaker said he had reason to believe that a duty on lumber could be secured if the matter were pushed. The British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association is doing all it can to bring about that end. The Americans have a larger market and cheaper supplies than Canadians, whose only large market is in the North-West and Manitoba. There are now many immigrants coming into the North-West, and the prospects for a large trade this year are good. The trade this year will be as large as last, but the great point is to hold it. The people of Manitoba cannot say that there is not sufficient lumber turned out in Canada to satisfy the demand, nor can they say that there is not enough competition in the country to keep prices down to a reasonable figure. A larger market is required by the British Columbia lumbermen, and if it cannot be secured the lumber industry will be checked.

PROTECTION NEEDED.

Mr. J. G. Scott, manager of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, said that he was glad to see the Board of Trade taking an interest in the lumber industry, and the conditions surrounding it. The Government preceding the present one had placed lumber and shingles on the free list as a reciprocal action when the Americans had taken the same action in connection with Canadian lumber and shingles. Later the Dingley tariff had come into force in the United States and imposed a duty of thirty cents on shingles and \$2 on lumber, but Canada had taken no action against American lumber interests, despite the representations of Canadian lumbermen that a protective tariff should be established in retaliation. American competition has bothered Canadian lumbermen more this season than ever before. There has been an overproduction across the line, and foreign markets are slack. The Americans therefore use the North-West and Manitoba as a dumping ground for their poorer material, while they preserve their own country as a market for their best. It is true that Canadian lumbermen are invading American markets, but they are doing so in the face of the tariff.

FAIR PLAY ASKED.

Mr. C. M. Beecher, vice-president of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company, said that all the lumbermen wished was fair play. He did not wish to mix politics with the discussion, but it was a fact that the lumber industry in Canada had suffered from the actions of the Conservative party. When the American free trade movement had come into effect the Ottawa Government had promptly met it and had reciprocated, and that was fair play, but in 1896 representations had been made to Ottawa that on the American side the Dingley tariff was to go into effect, and the Government had been asked to advise Washington that if the said tariff was placed against Cana-

dian lumber and shingles this country would be forced to retaliate, but no action was taken. Had their been, the American duty would never have been put on. The lumbermen in this country have repeatedly asked Ottawa to equalize tariff conditions, placing against the entry of American lumber such duty as the United States places against the entry of Canadian lumber into that country. This is all the lumbermen desire, and that is fair play.

Mr. Beecher said that few people realized the value of the lumbering industry to this province, but they would if they stopped to consider what it meant with its ramifications. If it is killed the people will be paralyzed at the effect upon the general prosperity of the community. Mr. Beecher said that he was not drawing upon his imagination in the relation of what the present condition of affairs is, but he was placing facts before the meeting and prophesying just what would happen in spite of all the lumbermen could do unless some measure of relief was afforded the industry. He said that the lumbermen in Canada face competition in the East from darkies and ticket-of-leave men, who work at very low wages, and in Manitoba they are face to face with the strong competition of the manufacturers of Wisconsin and Michigan, where lumber is manufactured much cheaper than it can be on this coast. The worst competition of all, however, is right here at home from the lumber mills in the State of Washington. The lumbermen in that state can operate their camps much cheaper than the lumbermen on this side can operate theirs, as supplies and everything else for mill equipment is cheaper by 25 to 30 per cent. than in this province. The Puget Sound mills have their own immense market of 80,000,000 people, and have Alaska, Hawaii, and now the Philippines. From 1894 to 1896 the Canadian lumbermen had a chance to do business in the United States, but as the American patronized home industry Canadian competition was unable to secure a footing there. The Puget Sound mills have the advantage in the cost of supplies and in their enormous home market, and they have the best of the foreign trade in Australia, China and Japan. It is utterly unreasonable that the Americans, having these enormous advantages over Canadians, should be allowed to ship into the only market the British Columbia mills have, a somewhat restricted area in the Northwest.

Mr. Beecher said the one matter of surprise to him was that the Canadian mills had been kept running, and he could only think that it was because the millmen here were a little smarter than the Americans. He said that the millmen had not come to this meeting as mendicants; all they wanted was fair play. He said he did not wish to close the Hastings mill if it could be helped, but certainly it would not be run at a loss.

SUPPLIES COST MORE.

Mr. J. W. Hackett, of the firm of Robertson & Hackett, sawmill operators on False Creek, vouched for the accuracy of all the remarks of the previous speakers. He said that the lumbermen in this country had come to be looked upon as a set of thieves. Everywhere he went he was asked when the price of lumber was to be reduced. Public opinion had formed the

impression that the price of lumber was higher than it should be. Mr. Hackett said that saws fitted to cut British Columbia timber were not manufactured in Canada. They had to be imported from the United States, where they cost from \$150 to \$160, and added to that was a duty of thirty per cent., which had to be paid for the entrance of the goods into Canada. Beds were in the same category. He said that with the cost of supplies so much higher here than on the other side there was no room for unfair competition. He said that the insurance rates charged mills were exorbitant. The general rate was $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and the rate of $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the mills proper was so high that the insurance companies were ashamed to publish it.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. W. G. Harvey then moved that the board endorse a petition that the millmen had forwarded to the Government. Mr. R.P. McLennan seconded the motion, and said that the request of the lumbermen was a modest and reasonable one, and unless something were done the province would find itself in a state of commercial depression shortly. The resolution was carried unanimously, as follows:

"That the Vancouver Board of Trade realizes that the general commercial interests of British Columbia require that an equalization in the duty on lumber be established immediately between the tariffs of Canada and the United States, otherwise serious commercial depression will prevail throughout this province."

The Boards of Trade of all the leading towns and cities in British Columbia have endorsed the resolution in favor of a duty on lumber, and have agreed to the suggestion that a delegation be sent to Ottawa to impress the matter upon the Government. Money has been willingly subscribed to pay the expenses of the delegates.

VIEWES OF PROMINENT B. C. LUMBERMEN.

Mr. R. H. Alexander, Secretary British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company:

"The foreign export trade here is in almost a state of collapse owing to the mad competition which has arisen through the multiplicity of mills and the consequent overstocking of the market, resulting in prices being brought down to away below the cost of production. There is no doubt that when a good deal of the old stocks which have accumulated during the past three years of excessive production are cleared off and the mill men have to face manufacturing at a loss, that prices will come up, as logs are as high to-day as when lumber was 50 per cent. higher. The condition of the domestic trade is in just as bad a shape as that of the foreign. To arrive at a just conclusion as to the causes of this deplorable state of affairs, one must not lose sight of the fact that trade here is really ruled by what is going on in the United States. For the past three years there has been a big demand for lumber all along the coast, especially in California and as far east as St. Paul and the Missouri River. This led to a big increase in the producing capacity, saw mills being

started by the dozen. Since then the demand in California and the east has fallen off, so that the mills are striving as well as they know how to dispose of their stocks, and as a result prices have been reduced to a very ruinous figure. When the California trade falls the great difficulty is to market the common grades of lumber which are usually manufactured in the proportion of 5 to 1. Enormous surplus stocks of these lower grades have accumulated in the hands of the mill owners across the line, resulting in their being completely jammed up. They have been agitating during the past two months for a 40c. rate to Omaha and the Missouri Valley, hoping to secure some amelioration of the present condition by an outlet into that market. However, nothing has resulted from that source as yet and in the meantime they must sell, the whole question reducing itself to one of securing hard cash for their last accumulating stocks irrespective of prices and cost.

"We, unfortunately, are in much the same position, manufacturing in the same proportion, but with the disadvantage of possessing no home market except British Columbia, which is practically nothing. The natural market for us is the North-West, and there we are being undersold by the Americans making it the dumping ground for their surplus stocks. Whichever way one views the situation the advantage is with the Americans. They manufacture in larger volume, possess a larger market, pay less for their supplies, while all their machinery and saws cost less. Without the tariff we could get things from Puget Sound cheaper than from Manitoba and the Territories, and yet although afforded no protection whatever we are taxed to support the Manitoba farmer. All conditions make it dearer to manufacture here than on the Sound. Last November trade practically stopped in the North-West. Since then both the government agent and the C.P.R. have been urging the mill owners here to be ready to supply the demand which was sure to arise with the inrush of immigrants in the coming spring. Acting upon this advice they have accumulated tremendous stocks, but unfortunately, owing to the bad season nothing was done until two weeks ago, when symptoms began to arise of better trade. Now when they have all prepared they find themselves shut out by American competition, with the result that unless they are prepared to sell at a sacrifice no lumber will be shipped at all. It means destruction to the industry, as it is impossible to sell clear grades and pile up five times as much rough lumber. The only remedy is for the government to put a duty on American lumber and provide us the market we lack. That the institution of a tariff on the importation of the cheap grades of American lumber would hurt the settler is the merest clap trap, as he pays the usual price of lumber whether it be cheap or not, the retailer seeing to this and under no circumstances allowing any reduction whatever unless it be for trade. Furthermore, the average settler's house and barn never requires more than 16,000 feet of lumber and a duty of \$1.00 per 1,000 would be merely an atom of a cost to him compared to the loss he would suffer

by the reduction of the purchasing powers of his best customers. There is no industry that disburses so much among the general public in the shape of wages, steamboat charges, etc., as the lumber trade, it being estimated at \$9 to the public for every \$1 gained by the manufacturer. Were a mill with an annual output of say \$500,000 to close down the general public would lose \$450,000 to the \$50,000 lost by the owners. The loss to the community collectively is, far more serious than can possibly be estimated. Let the government either grant protection or at least place us in a position of equality with the Americans."

Mr. J. D. McNair, of the Hastings Shingle Mill Company:

"The company, in view of the present market conditions, are curtailing their output. We now average 400,000 shingles a day, while our capacity is over 1,000,000. We have felt the depression approaching ever since the Americans began to compete for Canadian trade owing to the depression in their home market more than a year ago. As the condition of the United States market has not improved but on the contrary grown worse, this competition has become keener, until to-day prices are so low and the state of the market so bad that the mill owner who would think of increasing his capacity or of building new mills would certainly be considered insanely mad by the associated lumbermen of the province." Proceeding, Mr. McNair went on to say that immediately after the burning of their lumber mill last October he, in company with Mr. Humerfelt and associates, considered the advisability of rebuilding and were unanimously agreed upon constructing a mill with double or treble the capacity of the one burnt, which when running manufactured on an average 50,000 feet of lumber and 200,000 shingles per day, provided the Laurier Government could be induced to grant some adequate protection from the ruinous competition which he, Mr. McNair, saw approaching as a result of the fast growing depression in the United States markets. In a letter read by Mr. McNair to the writer, the humiliating spectacle was brought to view of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Association appealing to the United States Consul in Vancouver, Col. Dudley, for a correct interpretation to his government of the recently enacted logging act. Such an occurrence, says Mr. McNair, is proof itself that the British Columbia lumbermen were growing tired of the apathy of the government at Ottawa, and were ready to appeal to the lumbermen of the Pacific Coast states for assistance. Loyalist as he was, he was convinced that unless something was done by the Dominion House to ameliorate the present conditions the day was not far distant when the Canadian people would receive a rude awakening in the demand from British Columbia for separation.

A LUMBER SCALE.

The Vulcan Iron Works, of Seattle, Washington, have for their friends and patrons a large number of pocket scales, which can be had by postal or verbal request. They are very neat and convenient.

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 trader 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.

OUR WINNIPEG BRANCH.

The publishers of this Journal have recently opened a branch office at No. 320 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.

RAILROADS AND FOREST FIRES.

The subject of forest fires was carefully considered at the recent meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, and the outcome was the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, that in view of the proposed construction of a new transcontinental railway and the projection of other lines passing largely through coniferous forests, the attention of the Governments of the Dominion and the Provinces, and also of the Railway Companies, be called to the serious danger of loss of valuable timber consequent upon the construction and operation of such lines if all possible precautions to prevent the starting of fires are not taken, and urge that the question be given full and careful consideration, that to the end sought the party or parties contracting to build the different sections of the said road be required to enter into an agreement for an efficient equipment and control to prevent fires, that at such seasons as may be necessary an effective patrol be established along all the afforested line of railway, and that the officers both of the governments and the railways be required to use all possible diligence to prevent the starting or spread of fire through defective equipment or through the carelessness of the operations or negligence of the employees under their control".

The destruction which may be done to the forests of Canada while the construction of the proposed transcontinental railway is in progress is very great, and the above resolution is particularly timely. The benefit which the country will derive from the building and operation of the road will be largely offset if every precaution is not taken to prevent the spread

of fire through the heavily timbered country through which it will pass for a considerable distance. That the railways are responsible for many forest fires will scarcely be disputed. Of twenty-eight fires which occurred last year in Wright County, Minnesota State, from known causes, eight were due to railroad locomotives. In France the railroad companies are held responsible for damage by fire caused by flying sparks from their locomotives, and consequently they take particular care and in exposed places cut the grass and brush adjacent to their road beds.

Remembering the great territory comprising this Dominion, 3,745,000 square miles, it is apparent how difficult it is to prevent forest fires solely by the employment of rangers if the public are ignorant of their responsibility or neglectful of their duty. It is surprising that so many persons will set out a fire in or near a forest and take no pains to see that it is extinguished. The posting of warning notices, the diffusion of information regarding the value of the forests and the necessity of their protection, and, finally, the prompt prosecution of those who violate the law, should gradually tend to do away with the evil of forest fires in this country.

THE QUESTION OF A LUMBER DUTY.

The lumber manufacturers of Canada, and of British Columbia in particular, have at last got the ear of the Dominion Government, and it appears that a crisis in the question of an import duty on lumber is near at hand. The subject was brought up in the House by Mr. Morrison, member for New Westminster, B.C. He reviewed the conditions surrounding the lumber industry of British Columbia and pronounced himself strongly in favor of an import duty equivalent to that which is imposed on Canadian lumber exported to the United States. He was supported by the Conservative members as a whole and very earnestly by Mr. Macpherson, the Liberal member for Burrard, B.C. Mr. Macpherson pointed out that during March last no less than 390 cars of lumber had gone into Winnipeg from the United States. They averaged from 8,000 to 10,000 feet per car, which at \$16.50 per thousand were worth \$64,300. He was something of a free trader, but he was also something of a protectionist, and he believed in applying the knife whenever it was necessary. The people of the United States should be obliged to do exactly by Canada as Canadians did by them, and one Province should not be sacrificed to the interest of the other.

The suggestion of a duty on lumber was strongly opposed by the representatives from Manitoba and the Territories, whose arguments against granting a duty were based on the necessity for giving the farmers of the North-West cheap lumber. This is the sole argument that can be advanced to justify the indifference of the Dominion Government in protecting the Canadian lumber industry to the extent that other industries are protected, and it is very doubtful if this argument has not outlived its usefulness. Has the time not arrived when the Canadian North-West should bear its share in building up the industries of

this country? Everything the farmers in this section produce or manufacture is protected by heavy duties from American competition. There is no reason to anticipate, however, that the people of the North-West would be compelled to pay more than a reasonable price for their lumber if United States competition were eliminated. The imposition of the duty would encourage the building of more mills, and the present capacity of mills in a position to cater to the North-West market is sufficient to more than supply the demand. There is no good reason, therefore, why some protection should not be afforded the lumber interests.

In the framing of tariffs consideration is given to the consumer, the free importation of goods being permitted when it is apparent that the home protection is not equal to the demand. Then why has the lumberman been selected to carry the burden of United States competition in his own legitimate market, when other industries are protected? The British Columbia millman contends that he is obliged to import a large proportion of his mill and logging equipment—saws, axes, belting, etc. All these are dutiable, yet he has not been forced to pay exorbitant prices on account of this protection. Much less would the consumer of lumber suffer by a duty.

FIXING OF TIMBER SLIDE DUES.

A judgment recently delivered in the Divisional Court by Chief Justice Street in the case of Beck versus Ontario Lumber Company, has caused some discussion in lumber circles. It appears that the Ontario Lumber Company had used certain improvements owned by the C. Beck Manufacturing Company on the Post Creek for floating their logs, and, in accordance with the law, the latter company made application to the County Judge to fix the dues to be paid by persons using these improvements. The Judge, in fixing the tolls, did not specify whether they were applicable to logs floated down in the past as well as in the future, or in the future only, and the Beck Company claimed that it was intended to apply both in the past and in the future. The Ontario Lumber Company appealed, and the higher court sustained the appeal, the judgment reading: "I cannot find any authority for the position that a person who has made improvements upon a stream can obtain from the District or County Judge an order fixing tolls to be paid upon logs which have been floated over them previous to the making of the order. A contrary interpretation would entitle the owner of the improvements to go back for six years and recover tolls fixed in 1900 upon logs floated down in 1894, for instance."

The counsel for the plaintiff pointed out, with some reason, that as the quantity of logs which would be floated down a certain stream, in conjunction with the cost of the improvements, should form the basis for fixing the amount of dues to be paid, it would be difficult to fix the tolls before knowing the exact or at least the approximate quantity. Against this argument it was claimed that it is always possible to ascertain in advance, within a

reasonable limit, the quantity of logs which are likely to come out of a certain stream, the operators usually being known by the part or parties owning the improvements. Another point to which consideration was doubtless given is that a person should know what he is expected to pay for certain privileges before the liability is incurred, in this case before the improvements are used. It might be that, with advanced knowledge of what the dues are to be for the use of the improvements, he would find it more economical to have the logs floated on another stream.

The Beck Manufacturing Company, Limited, owning the improvements, and not having incorporated an improvement company for that purpose, are limited to the power which is vested in the County Judge, to whom the Ontario Act does not give authority to fix tolls for logs which have already passed over the improvements. If, however, the conditions are such as to make it advantageous to have the tolls fixed after the logs have been floated, a means has been provided by the incorporation of a company as owner of the improvements. The improvement company can then fix its schedule of charges, even after the work has been performed. If the charges are not acceptable to the persons having made use of the improvements, they may be submitted to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who will take evidence and has full power to make such changes as he considers are justified by the circumstances. This is the law as we understand it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Just as the single band saw succeeded the circular saw in many mills, so the double cutting band is taking the place of the single band in the larger mills. In British Columbia it has been installed in nearly all the new mills. Experience has demonstrated to the satisfaction of many lumber manufacturers that the double cutting band is capable of turning out lumber equal in every respect to that produced by its single competitor, while its capacity is very much greater.

The culling and measuring of lumber in the Province of Quebec was fixed by statute in 1886, and we are not aware that any changes have since been made. The Act as it stands is obsolete. The market requirements have made it necessary to adopt a more defined classification, consequently some of the grades of timber and lumber now manufactured are not covered by the Act. Would it not be in order for the Government to appoint a committee to revise and enlarge the rules with a view to bringing them up-to-date?

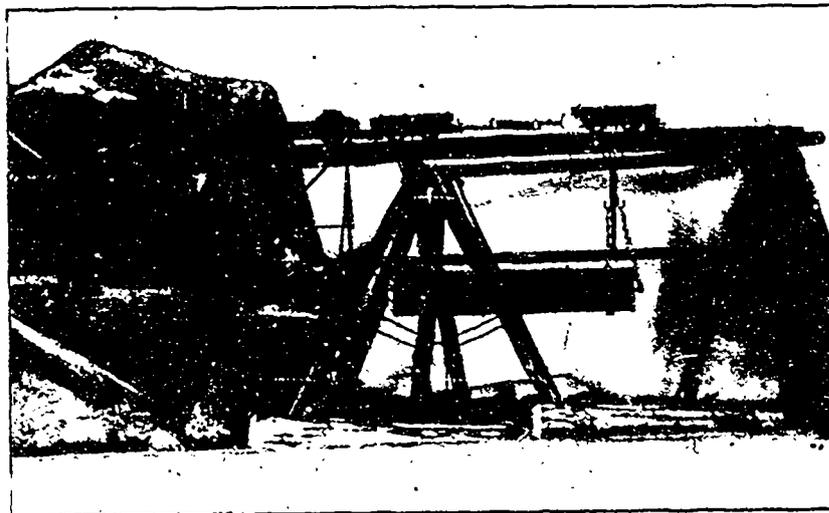
The Douglas fir of British Columbia is finding increased favor in Eastern Canada, but it should be used to a still greater extent. Large quantities of Georgia pine and cypress and other southern woods are being used in construction work, the lower freight rates and free entry into Canada giving the southern product an advantage over British Columbia timber. Where quality is considered, how-

ever, the latter should be given the preference, as it is stronger and more durable and will withstand the effects of water admirably. Canadians should use more of the B.C. timber.

Doubtless many purchasers of Scribner's Lumber and Log Book have expected to find therein Scribner's rule for the measurement of logs. Instead the Doyle rule is given. It appears that some years ago J. M. Scribner published a small book which he called Scribner's Lumber and Log Book and which contained Scribner's rule. Later on Edward Doyle prepared a log table which he claimed was more nearly correct than Scribner's. George W. Fisher became the owner of the Scribner book and copyrighted it. After comparing the two log tables and taking advice of experienced saw mill men, he adopted the Doyle rule as being the more nearly correct. Hence we find the Doyle rule in the Scribner book. Scribner's log rules have been out of print for perhaps thirty years. George W. Fisher's copyright expires on the Doyle rule in 1910.

ELEVATED LOGGING TRAMWAY.

All persons engaged in lumbering operations will be interested in the following description



ELEVATED LOGGING TRAMWAY INVENTED BY ALFRED R. HOWSE, VANCOUVER, B. C.

and accompanying illustration of an elevated mono rail logging tramway, invented by Mr. A. R. House, 556 Powell street, Vancouver, and the property of the Vulcan Company, of that city. The tramway is constructed of rough logs about 15 inches in diameter. A single track requires four logs, and a double track seven logs for the construction of the trestle work, and a single line of stringers to carry the rails. The stringers are placed continuously from trestle to trestle along the entire length of the tramway. The trestles are framed in a manner to receive the heavy strains on the ends of the timber. They are set up 25 feet apart with intermediate posts midway between them to support the centre of the stringers and prevent any sag. The caps of the trestles are projected three feet beyond the framework, strengthened by a raking log underneath resting on the ground. The stringers carrying the rails are placed at the extreme ends of the caps, scarfed and bolted thereto. On these timbers the rails are laid. Carriers running on the rails

are in the form of the bicycle, with single grooved wheels at each end of the frame. Two iron rods, one at each end of the carrier, bent in the form of a hook, are attached to the carrier near the wheel, and pass downward outside and underneath the stringer, free from contact with any part of the structures. On the ends of the blocks are two small wheels, which run on a guide rail, attached to the framework, and keep the carrier in an upright position and the load from oscillating laterally. The logs for transport are suspended to these hooks by chains.

The trains are drawn by a steam engine running on the rails, with a boiler car suspended underneath the line which acts as a counterpoise to the engine. By this system of tramway it will be seen that grading, removal of stumps, fallen logs, rocks, and other impediments are avoided.

A company has been formed in Vancouver to construct tramways, elevated or surface, for mining, logging, passenger, freight, etc., under the management of Mr. J. P. MacLean, mining, hydraulic and civil engineer.

NO. 3 CUTS.

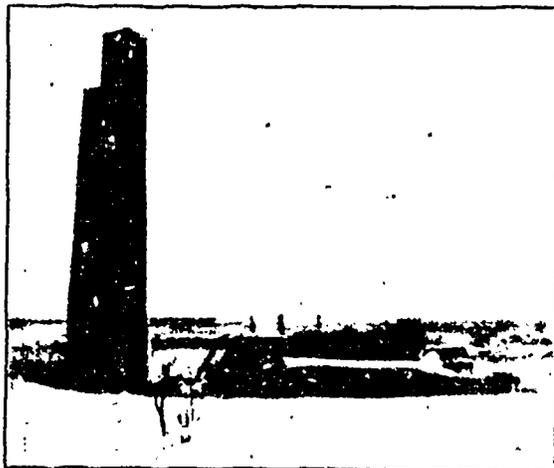
We have been asked to state what constitutes the grade of No. 3 cuts in white pine.

Although there are no printed rules that we can find covering this grade for Ontario, we would say that No. 3 cuts are supposed to cut about 33 1/3 per cent. clear cutting, free from shake, knots, or any other defects. The balance of the piece may be knotty or faulty in other respects. Bright sap would not be considered a defect. The cutting should be either fit for panels, rails or stile. Panels should be 8 inches wide, 3 feet long; for rails, 6 inches wide, 7 feet long. Inch lumber would have to give panel cuts, as it would not answer for rail or stile.

A correspondent of the London Timber Trades Journal gives the following as the best speeds for band sawing machines: If saw pulleys are 30 inches diameter, speed should be 500 revolutions per minute; 36 inch pulleys, 420 turns; 42 inch pulleys, 325 turns; 48 inch pulleys, 300 turns. This list, he says, saves the trouble of working out the periphery speed, for the speed of the machine is determined by the size of the saw pulleys.

NEW SAW MILL AT ST. JOHN.

The destruction by fire last year of the saw mill of Murray & Gregory at St. John, N.B., while considered at the time a great misfortune, was soon forgotten in the great interest taken in the rebuilding of the plant, and there has now been completed a larger and more modern mill, and one in which the waste of lumber is reduced to the minimum. The

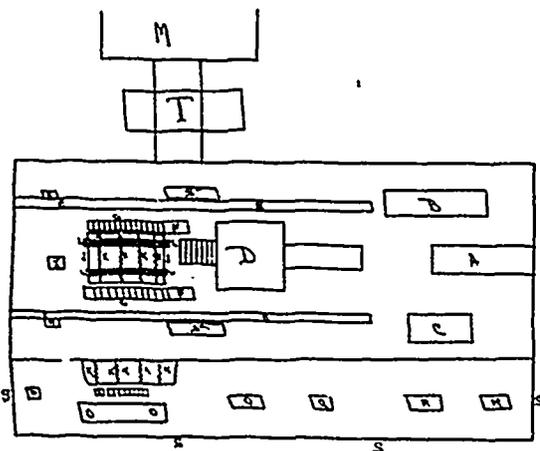


MURRAY & GREGORY'S MILL, ST. JOHN, N.B.

equipment includes resaws and edgers which did not form a part of the equipment of the old mill. The edgings are automatically handled, and there is a very convenient system of removing the sawdust, rubbish, etc. Altogether the mill is very economically and conveniently arranged.

The capacity of the mill per day of nine hours is 75,000 feet of long lumber, 25,000 shingles, 6,000 to 8,000 pieces clapboards, 40,000 pieces laths, and 25,000 staves and headings. The dimensions are 160 x 64 feet.

In the accompanying diagram showing the lay-out of the mill, A represents the steam nigger; B, rotary; C, double clapboard machine; D, stock gang; E, deal runs; F, ed-



PLAN OF MURRAY & GREGORY'S MILL, ST. JOHN, N.B.

gers; G, runs from edgers; H, trimmers; I, heading splitter; J, opening in floor, three feet deep, in which run chains to carry away edgings; K, chains; L, bridges across opening; N, boiler house; M, cutter for lath lengths; O, lath machine; P, heading machines; Q, stave machines; R, shingle machines; S, wing to building, the floor of which (containing shingle machines, lath machines, etc.) is about 8 feet lower than that upon which stand the stock gang, rotary, etc.; Sa, resaws; T, engine room.

The stock gang, resaws, edgers, etc., were supplied by the St. John Iron Works, St. John, N.B.; the boilers and engines by James Fleming & Company, St. John, N.B.; the shingle and clapboard machines by Alex. Dunbar & Sons, Woodstock, N.B.

THE NANAIMO SAW MILL.

The saw mill of Andrew Haslam at Nanaimo, B. C., was one of the first mills established on Vancouver Island. The mill was established in 1885 by the Royal City Lumber Company, of New Westminster, Mr. Haslam being a shareholder in the company, and manager of the Nanaimo mill. Operations were commenced in a very small way, the business being devoted exclusively to the sawing of rough lumber up to the year 1887, when Mr. Haslam, in conjunction with Mr. A. E. Lees, purchased the property, the partnership heralding the expansion of the business and the manufacture of all kinds of lumber. In 1889 Mr. Haslam secured full control of the business, and at once began extensive improve-

all of them being close to shore and easily accessible.

The mill is driven by eight powerful steam engines of 350 horse power, and five boilers, an uncommon feature in the working mill seen in the fact that each machine is driven by a separate engine. At present the mill employs about 100 hands, and has a capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber and 60,000 shingles per day of 10 hours.

Mr. Haslam, besides being in active business management of the saw mill, has twice served as Mayor of Nanaimo, and was elected by acclamation to the Dominion House in 1893. He is one of the most popular citizens of the Island.

NOTE.—Since the above was written we regret to learn that Mr. Haslam's mill has been completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss over \$100,000.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Jacob Hazleton, a well known lumberman of Fredericton, recently returned from a trip around the world.



SAW AND PLANING MILLS OF A. HASLAM, NANAIMO, B. C., RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

ments and a large expansion in the amount of business done. A large sash and door factory was built and fitted with four up-to-date planers and stickers. One of the best equipped dry kilns in the province was also installed.

Prosperous in business and with "Excelsior" as his motto, Mr. Haslam determined in 1899 to make further improvements. A new mill was constructed on the water front of Nanaimo Bay, the old mill dismantled and all the machinery, together with a number of new machines, and the various accessories of a first class plant, were installed in the new mill. The sash and door factory was greatly enlarged, and a large shingle mill, equipped with three machines, manufactured by Shaake, of New Westminster, was added to the plant.

Although for years the mill has been engaged in the manufacture of cedar, fir and spruce, to-day the chief product is cedar, Mr. Haslam having carefully reserved his splendid timber limits for that purpose. These limits are the envy of the various lumber dealers along the Coast and comprise 12,000 acres of the best timber on the Continent, a conservative estimate by the owner placing them at 350 million feet, of which 100 million is cedar. Half of them are situated on the mainland at Theodosia Arm, Haslam Lake and Jervis Inlet, and the other half on the Island at Discovery Passage,

Hon. Peter White, of the Pembroke Lumber Company, Pembroke, Ont., whose health has been impaired of late, has gone to Atlantic City, N.J., in hope of recuperating.

Mr. J. B. Miller, president of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, Toronto, returned early in May from a visit to Great Britain and the Continent, on business and pleasure combined.

Mr. Harry O'Connor, of Winnipeg, has been given in addition to his other duties, the supervision of all matters affecting the lumbering interests in the West so far as the Canadian Pacific Railway are concerned.

Mr. Byrad Warnock has succeeded Mr. F. A. Hayhurst as manager of James Warnock & Company, manufacturers of edge tools, etc., Galt, Ont. Mr. Warnock is a son of the late James Warnock, the founder of the business. Mr. Hayhurst has been appointed manager of the Galt Art Metal Company.

Mr. C.P. Eastman, of Pelitcodiac, N.B., has been appointed, by the Dominion Government, commissioner of forestry and forest exhibits for New Brunswick at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mr. Eastman has been connected with the lumbering business for many years.

A welcome visitor to the office of the CANADA LUMBERMAN about a week ago was Mr. A. A. Scott, manufacturer of hardwood lumber and cooperage stock, McGregor, Ont. Mr. Scott speaks hopefully of the outlook for both lumber and cooperage material. He returned early in May from Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended the annual meeting of the National Slack Cooperage Manufacturers' Association and was appointed a member of the committee on specifications and grades.

QUEBEC LIMIT HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Limit Holders' Association was held at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, April 29th, at which members from all parts of the province were present.

The constitution, annual report and financial statement were read and adopted unanimously.

The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows:—President, Hon. Senator Edwards, of the W. C. Edwards Company, Rockland, Ont.; Vice-Presidents, F. P. Buck, Royal Paper Mills Co., Sherbrooke, P.Q., and

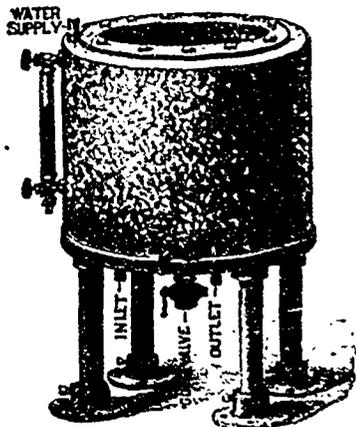
Wm. Price, of Price Brothers & Co., Quebec. Executive Committee—Re: Tourville, (Tourville Lumber Co.), Montreal; Alexander McLaurin, (The Charlemagne & Lac Oureau Lumber Co.), Montreal; Wm. Power, M. J., Quebec; H. M. Durant, (St. Gabriel Lumber Co.), St. Gabriel de Brandon, P.Q.; Archibald Fraser, (Donald Fraser & Co.), Cabano, P.Q.; J. W. Brankley, (The Estate Frank Dudley), Agnes, P. Q.; F. F. Farmer, Three Rivers, P. Q.; E. A. Dubuc, (Chicoutimi Pulp Co.), Chicoutimi, P. Q.; John Champoux, (The Chaleurs Bay Mills Co.), Disraeli, P.Q.; H.K. Egan, (Hawkesbury Lumber Co.), Ottawa.

Mr. P. G. Owen was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

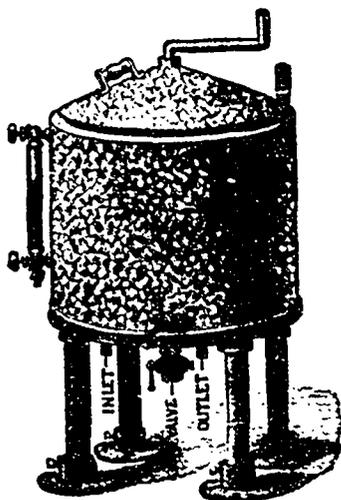
A vote of thanks to the retiring President was proposed by Mr. H. M. Price, seconded by Hon. Senator Edwards, in very complimentary terms, congratulating him on having been instrumental in organizing the association and on the result of the past year's work.

Mr. Tourville replied, thanking the members for the assistance they had given him, and he remarked that in leaving the presidency he would not be deprived of the power to work for the association, the good success of which he had so much at heart, as he remained still by virtue of his former office a member of the Executive Committee.

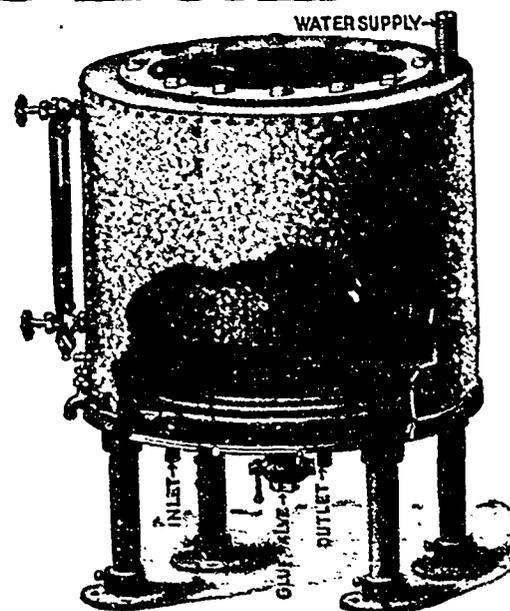
IMPROVED APPLIANCES FOR HANDLING GLUE



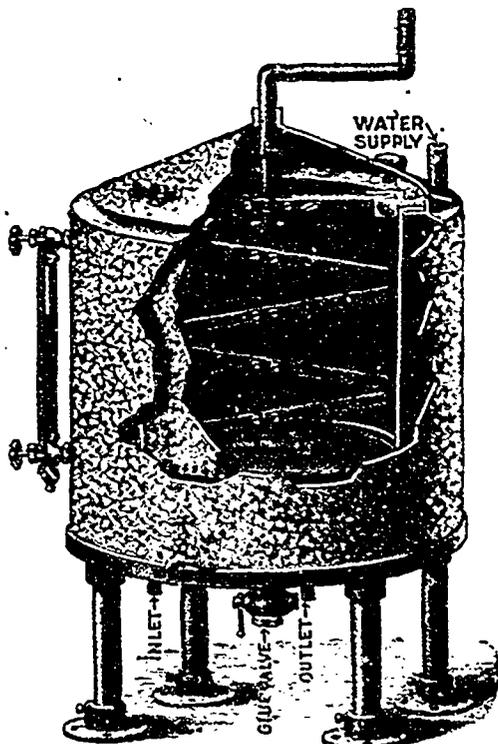
Cut No. 1.
No. 6t BOILER.



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.

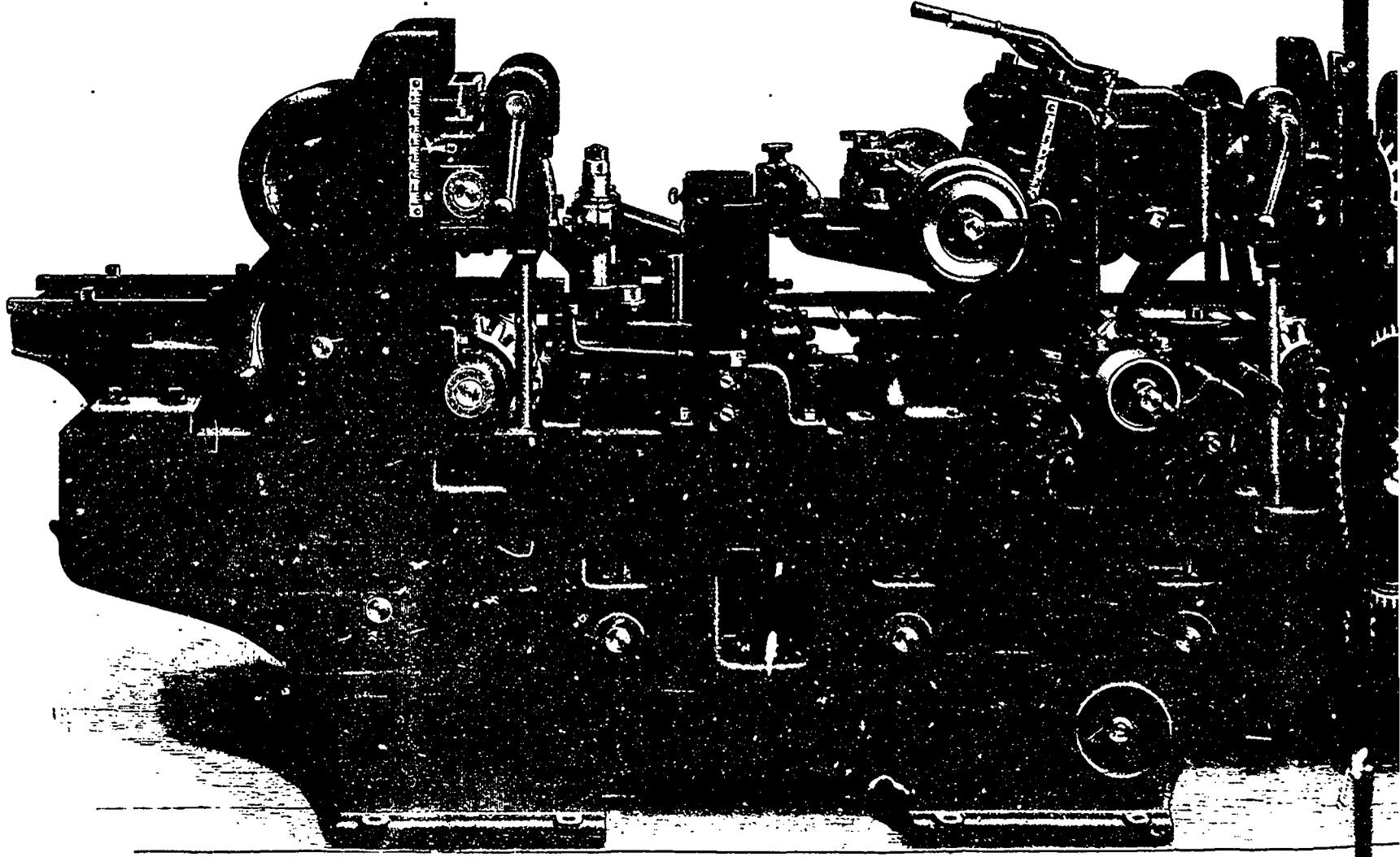
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No loose gears. No loose pinions. Feeds with three inch belt.
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CONTOUR of cylinders the best that fifty years of experience has produced.
No separate pressure rolls over lower head requiring adjustment, pressure rolls are carried by upper head frame and are adjusted with it.
UNDER PRESSURE on bar and bed plate after cut of lower head easily adjusted by raising head from front end of machine.

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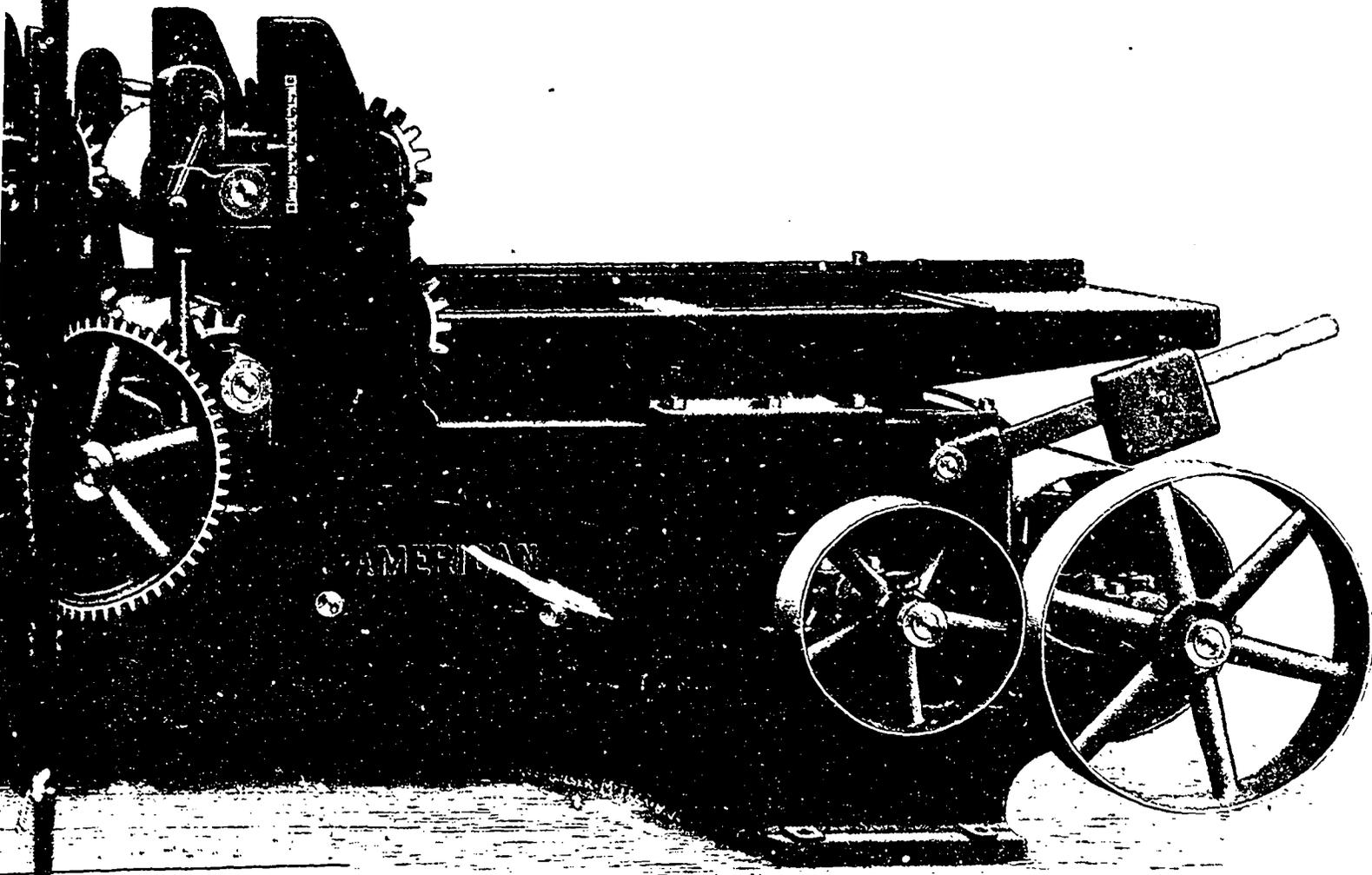
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ng and or Other Unevenly Sawed Lumber



No dead weight. No unnecessary requirements or superfluous parts, but the easiest handled and the quickest adjusted of any machine on the market.

UPPER AND LOWER CYLINDER BOXES yoked both before and behind the cut.

PRESSURE BARS expand on top head so as to allow free scope of knife 2 inches beyond circle or cutting swing of cylinder.

PRESSURE BARS expand on bottom head so as to allow free scope of knife 1 inch beyond circle or cutting swing of cylinder.

BOTH CYLINDERS have an independent adjustment whereby either can be quickly lined up parallel with the be2.

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oring Machinery Co.

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THE Wood-Worker and Retailer

LABOR SAVERS.

D. M. ROBINS in the Wood-Worker.

There are many little devices which may be employed around the machine room to save time and handling of material. A device which I have successfully used is for the band saw. I know of a porch column factory where thousands of Colonial columns are turned out in a year, and the caps and base blocks are sawed by hand, after being marked out with a compass in the way that was used long years ago. I herewith show you how to make an attachment for the band saw which will cut out circular stuff of this nature, any diameter which can be handled easily, without previous marking, and saw it so accurately that with a compass you cannot detect a variation from the true circle.

Take a piece of board the size of the saw table outside the saw, that is of a width equal

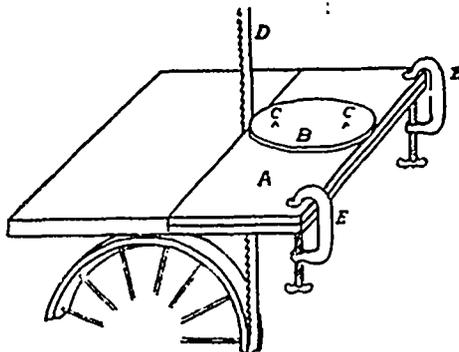


FIG. 1—BAND SAW DEVICE.

to that from the saw blade out to the edge of the table, and of a length equal to the table from front to back. This is a base. Suppose you want to saw out circular caps or base blocks for columns 12 inches diameter and 1 1/2 inches thick. The radius of the cap is 6 inches, so 6 inches in from the saw, on the base board, put a wooden 1/2-inch dowel into the base and let it stick up about an inch. Now cut another circular "form" of inch stuff and of same diameter as the caps you are to saw out (a circular form must be made for each size circle you want to cut), put a hole in the centre of it, to revolve freely on the dowel pin in the base board, put a couple of short, sharpened spurs into the top of the circular plate to hold the material in place, clamp the base board to the table so that the dowel pin comes exactly opposite the teeth of the saw, cut off the material in square pieces on the cut-off saw, put one on the "plate," tap it with a hammer so it will not slip from the spurs, then swing it around to the left against the saw and it will be cut smoothly and quickly—no marking out with a compass, no stooping over the machine to see the lines. It can also be operated

with the eyes shut, as there are no lines to follow, and every piece will be cut accurately and of exactly the same diameter. A is the base board. B is the circular form, which revolves freely on the dowel pin set in the base board. C C are the spurs to hold the work in place on the form. D is the band saw. E E are the clamps holding the attachment to



FIG. 2—TOOL-HOLDER FRAME.

the table. The whole may be removed intact when not in use.

Another attachment is for making straight turnings on the lathe, such as bed rolls or any nature of straight work which is not too long to remain stiff between the centres without springing, and of a large enough diameter to maintain its rigidity.

Suppose we want to make bed rolls about 3 feet long and 1 1/4 inches in diameter, of soft wood, for veneering. The stock should be roughed off first by hand, leaving it about 1/4 inch larger than finish size. It is well understood that work of this nature must be absolutely smooth and perfectly straight, in order that the veneering may set close and have no humps or wrinkles in it. It is perhaps as particular a piece of work as ever comes into the hands of the wood-turner.

Having roughed off the stock, set the rest as close to the work as possible, having it per-

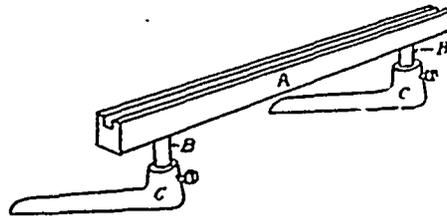


FIG. 3—HARDWOOD REST.

fectly level from one end to the other and no higher than the two lathe centers.

Now, having adjusted the piece correctly in the lathe and with the rest in correct position, I will explain the automatic device for turning the roll absolutely smooth and straight. The attachments are easily made, consisting of a caliper-like frame, which is made of a 3/8-inch bolt about 20 inches long, with the crosspiece riveted on the outer end—see Fig. 2.

We must next make a back rest of hardwood, or rather a back guide, as long as the pieces

we are working, and it must be set exactly as high as the front chisel rest and exactly parallel to it. Fig. 3 shows how to make the rest or guide from the back of the lathe. A is a wooden guide a little longer than the roll we are turning, so it will project over the work at each end. It is about 2 inches thick by 3 inches wide, and has a groove the whole length of the top, about 1/2-inch deep and of the same width as the iron we riveted on the bent rod in Fig. 3. B B are wooden pins, turned the right size to fit into the lathe sockets C C.

Now we will give the reader a clearer conception of our appliance by putting our different pieces together and placing them on the lathe ready for service. A represents the roll hanging between the lathe centers, ready for finishing. B is the hardwood track or guide to

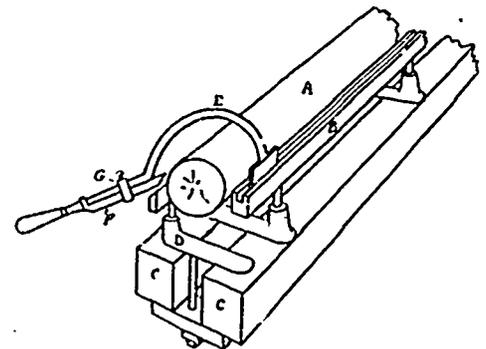


FIG. 4—COMPLETE ATTACHMENT.

carry the turning instrument. C C is the bed frame of the lathe. D is the front rest and sockets. E is the smoothing attachment. F is an ordinary wood-turner's 2-inch gauge, held in place by the collar and set-screw. It will readily be seen that the instrument is intended to travel lengthwise the work, bearing solidly upon the front rest and back guide. The proper adjustment of all the parts must necessarily make every roll perfectly smooth and straight and of an equal diameter. Tapered work may just as readily be turned out by setting either end of the back guide in such a position as will give the desired diameter at each end of the roll.

This appliance may be used with equal efficiency on small work or large work, even up to 8-foot columns, but the weight and strength of the instruments, guides, etc., must be in keeping with the work it is designed to accomplish.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company are installing new machinery in their saw mill at Vancouver, B.C., including a new band mill and two carriages. The work of rebuilding the mills of the company at Harrison River, B.C., is being proceeded with.

C. P. R. THE COMBINE.

The following letter from a gentleman whose nationality accounts for its peculiar construction was received by Mr. Isaac Cockburn, Secretary of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, Winnipeg. The retailers who have suffered through delay in receiving shipments by the C. P. R. will appreciate the sentiments:

WAUCHOPE, Assn., 2 May, 1904.

ISAAC COCKBURN:

Dear Sir,—Will you be good enough to let me know if I can not make any claim again the C. P. R. for car

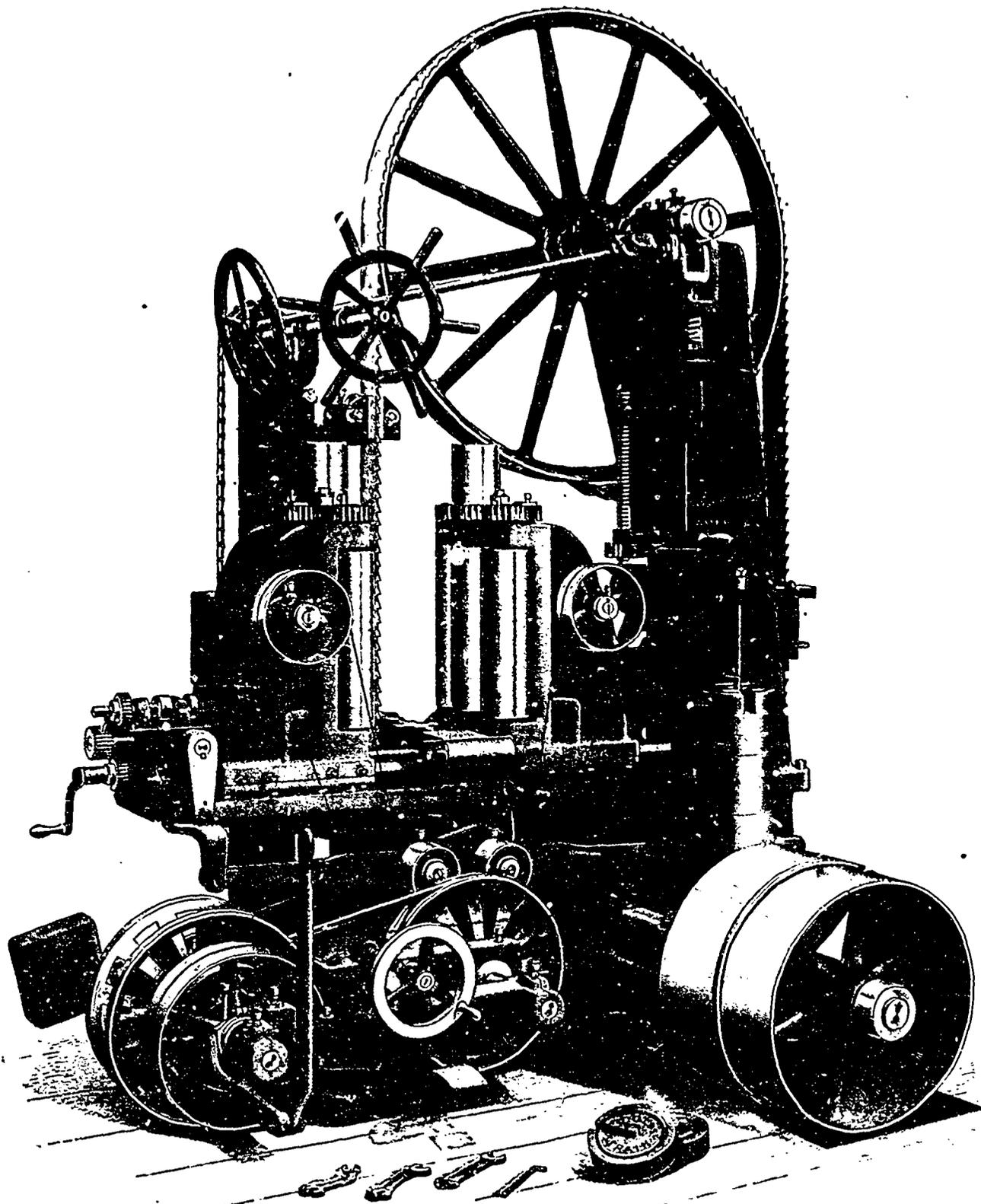
F. H. CLEMENT COMPANY'S 54 INCH BAND RE-SAW.

The accompanying cut illustrates a late improved machine built by the American Wood-Working Machinery Company. It embodies all the conveniences and attachments that are necessary or desirable for any kind of re-sawing on hard or soft wood and is amply powerful both on the blade and feed works for any reasonable demand. The frame is strong, heavy, has a broad base and if properly set up will not vibrate, even when running on a light floor. The shafts are large in diameter and have bearings from 9 to 14 inches

lumber. All rolls are adjustable to the blade and wheels in case of wear. With the self-centering attachment both sets of rolls are held rigid and the adjustment for thickness is made by lower screw and hand crank.

The capacity of the machine is 30 inches vertically and from 1/8 to 20 inches horizontally; slabbing from 12 inches wide; will split a 16 inch timber in the center and will cut a veneer from 12 inch timber.

For prices on the above or any other wood-working machinery, address nearest salesroom, American Wood-Working Machinery Co., 136 Liberty St., New



F. H. CLEMENT COMPANY'S 54 INCH BAND RE-SAW.

of lumber shipped from Sapperton, B. C., which more one month and not delivery here yet, also one other car No. 44582 shipped the 15 April from Brandon and not received yet. I want to know if the C. P. R. can make what he want with the dealer of lumber as the people are anxious for to have lumber but the C. P. R. has no time for carried our lumber but she has time for write in the papers of the country that we have one combine on lumber but I think she is the C. P. R. that she has the want combine on the country.

(Sgd) MAURICE QUENNETTE.

long, running in self oiling boxes. The lower wheel is a solid web and very heavy. The upper one is as light as is consistent with strength.

The feed works are very powerful, there being six feed rolls, and the feed varies from 12 to 120 feet per minute, by adjusting the expansion cones, giving any variation of feed desired, according to the work required. The right hand rolls are rigid in their boxes but the left hand set are elastic so as to grasp uneven stock and hold it firmly against the rigid roll, thus making a powerful feed even on very unqually sawed

York City, or The Fairbank Company, Vancouver, B. C.

—The lumber business which has for many years been conducted by Mr. Michael Adolphe Grandbois at St. Casimir, Que., will in future be conducted by his two sons, Lewis Phillip H. Grandbois and Henry Grandbois, under the title of "M. A. Grandbois." The present proprietors have been connected with the business for some time, and have a thorough knowledge of the requirements.

MEETING OF COOPERAGE STOCK MANUFACTURERS.

The sixth annual meeting of the National Slack Cooperage Manufacturers' Association was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 3 and 4. It was a representative meeting, the Canadian members present being A.A. Scott, McGregor, Ont.; Neil Watson, Mull, Ont.; W. C. West, Sutherland-Innes Company, Chatham, Ont.; and R. L. Merritt, Blenheim, Ont.

The presidential address emphasized the necessity of careful grading of stock. There had been a tendency to be careless about putting up stock according to standard grading. This was started during the rush when coopers were willing to take anything and everything in order to secure prompt shipment. He hoped that all men engaged in the business would keep to the standard grading rules. The secretary announced that forty new members had joined the association during the year, and he anticipated a still greater increase during the coming year. The present membership is 160. The following committee on specifications and grades was appointed: W.K. Jackson, chairman, Tindle & Jackson, Buffalo; J.M. Kelton, Standard Hoop Company, West Bay City, Mich.; A.A. Scott, McGregor, Ont.

In considering the question of future demand and the production of stock for the present year much information was brought forth. To sum up, the production will be about the same as the past year, and there is no reason why the demand should not continue at least as good as it is now.

Wire hoops as a factor in the demand were the subject of discussion. It was announced that 35,000,000 wire hoops were sold last year. The sales were said to be double those of 1902 and the wire hoop men expect 1904 to show even greater figures. Wire, according to one member's estimate, is cheaper than wood hoops, probably \$2.25 per thousand, and there is no question about it being used successfully in the larger shops where they have machinery to drive them with, but in the smaller shops wire is proving disappointing, according to the sentiment expressed. It was shown that, were it not for the wire, the manufacturers of wooden hoops would be unable to supply the demand.

The committee on grades presented the following specifications:

STAVES.

Elm staves 30 inches long shall be cut not less than 5 staves to 1 15-16 inches in thickness, elm staves 24 to 28 inches long shall be cut not less than 5 staves to 1 7-8 inches in thickness except 2 1/2 inch or keg staves specially cut, when said staves shall be cut 6 staves to 2 inches in thickness.

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

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

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

No. 2 staves shall be free from dead culls.

Dead culls are staves containing knot holes of over 1/2 inch in diameter, staves with large coarse knots or badly cross-grained near quarter that prevent staves being tressed in barrels, and staves under 1/4 inch in thickness; staves with bad slanting shake exceeding 6 inches in length, and with rot that impairs the strength.

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

SPECIAL STOCK.

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

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

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

All the above staves shall average in measurement 4 inches per stave or 4,000 inches per 1,000 staves across the bilge, with the exception of the keg staves, which shall measure 160 inches per bundle of 50 staves, across the bilge, and 24 inches half-barrel staves, which, when not otherwise specified, shall measure 3 1/2 inches wide or 175 inches per bundle across the bilge. All other staves not specifically mentioned shall be sold according to the local custom or under special agreement.

HOOPS.

Sugar barrel hoops shall be 6 feet 4 inches, 6 feet 6 inches and 6 feet 9 inches long, cut so as to be not less than 5-16 inch to 3-16 inch in thickness, when finished in season, and not less than 1 3/8 inches wide when seasoned.

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

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

No. 1 hoops shall be good, sound timber, fully up to specifications, free from broken hoops in the coils and well finished. See that they come fully up to the grade.

HEADING.

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

No. 1 hardwood heading shall be of the same specifications as above, but only 7-16 inch in thickness and thoroughly kiln-dried.

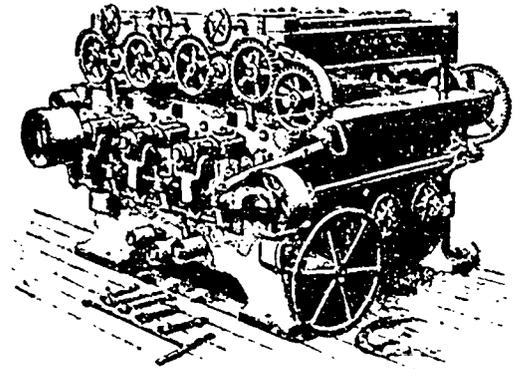
Mill-run heading shall be the run of the mill, dead culls out, thickness and dryness the same as No. 1.

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

IMPROVED SANDING MACHINE.

The cut here represented is of a sanding machine especially designed for makers of wagon, carriage furniture and piano material. It was patented March 20th, 1900, and has embodied in its make-up new points to insure it doing good work to those having this class of sanding to do. Limited space enables of only some of the most important features being considered.

The machine is invaluable where a perfectly smooth surface is desired, either for varnishing or painting. This is attested by many testimonial letters from those who are now using this machine. It is massive and



NO. 4 TRIPLE-DRUM SANDER.

substantial, and saves the work of several machines for doing this character of work. The three steel polishing cylinders upon which the paper is placed have a vibratory motion to prevent the formation of lines, and are equipped with a device for quickly applying the same paper and giving it the proper tension. Each cylinder carries a different grade of paper, the third cylinder giving the final and smoother finish.

The feed is very powerful, and consists of eight feed rolls, four above and four below, driven by a train of heavy expansion gearing, and will open to receive material eight inches thick. The machine is made to work material from 30 to 80 inches wide, and has a brush attachment which cleans the stock after it has passed through the machine. The pressure rolls are so arranged that the adjustments can be made easily, quickly and accurately, and the feed started and stopped instantly.

The makers of this improved sander, J. A. Fay & Egan Company, Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, will be glad to hear from those interested, to whom they will submit prices, information and cuts showing it in detail. They will also send free their new illustrated catalogue showing their machinery to those who will write mentioning this paper.

IMPROVED BARTLETT SAW MILL HOG.

The accompanying is an illustration of the improved Bartlett saw mill hog, or edging grinder, which has been making a reputation for itself as one of the best in its kind, as well as the greediest. It does not hesi-



IMPROVED BARTLETT SAW MILL HOG.

to tackle anything that comes its way, and has been known to come out of encounters with old axes, railroad spikes, and even crowbars, with only slight, and never more than temporary, damage to its digestive apparatus. The manufacturers, A. F. Bartlett & Company, Saginaw, Mich., have built up a fine trade in this machine. Since commencing its manufacture they have made many improvements, having stiffened and strengthened the machine wherever it presented any appearance of weakness, whatsoever, and to-day, with proper usage, it is claimed to be absolutely unbreakable. A card to their address will bring circulars and prices by return mail.

THE NEWS

- Messrs. Clegg are building a planing mill at Mitchell, Ont.
- Coward & Sons are installing a planing mill plant at Fernie, B.C.
- J. J. White has sold his planing mill at Wheatley, Ont., to R. Iverson.
- Charles Pedwell has just completed a new saw mill at Lion's Head, Ont.
- J. A. Cusson is building a large sash and door factory at St. Boniface, Man.
- A new edger has been installed in the saw mill of Babet & Sons at Gibson, N.B.
- Leverington & Didemus have their new planing mill at Niagara Falls South, Ont., in operation.
- Brown & Rutherford, Winnipeg, Man., are installing a new engine in their planing mills.
- The Pearce Company, Limited, Marmora, Ont., are building a large kiln in which to burn their sawdust.
- Bentley & Humberstone, planing mill owners, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., have been succeeded by Luno & Wilson.
- W. S. Montgomery, of Dalhousie, N. B., has recently sold out his lumber business at that place to Berminger & Chapin.
- Fletcher & Ross are renovating the saw mill at Cherry River, Que., which they recently purchased from Manson, Boright & Buzell.
- The improvements which Lemon, Gonnason & Company are making to their sash and door factory at Vancouver, B.C., will cost upwards of \$20,000.
- The Galetta Cooperage Company, Galetta, Ont., have asked for a special rate of assessment on their new stave factory for a period of ten years.
- John Cooper, of Tupperville, Ont., has installed a 60 horse-power engine in his saw and stave mill. It was supplied by Lee Bros., of Wallaceburg.
- T. O. Anderson, late of the Anderson Furniture Company, Woodstock, Ont., has commenced the erection of a large furniture factory at Newcastle, N.B.
- The Rothesay Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$10,000, and the Manitoba Lumber Company, capital \$100,000, have been incorporated by the British Columbia Government.
- When the addition now being built to Cushing Bros., sash & door factory at Calgary, N.W.T., is completed, the capacity will be 1,000 doors per day, besides sash, frames, etc.
- The Oxford Mountain Railway is being extended to Mansonville, Que., where several parties are considering the advantages offered by that place for the manufacture of hardwood products.
- A sawmill with a daily capacity of 20,000 ft. is being built at Chilliwack, B.C., by Charles Tapp. It is being

equipped with modern machinery, which will include a 4-ton double surfacer for producing dressed material.

—Three Spokane capitalists, Messrs. Grady, Owsman, and Carloon, purpose building a saw mill at Morrissey Junction, B. C. They intend moving their machinery from a mill which they have been operating in Montana.

—The North River Lumber Company, of St. Ann's, N.S., took out large quantities of pulp wood and saw logs last winter, and their business is proving a boon to Victoria county. The manager is F. J. D. Barjum.

—The new mill of the Rainy River Lumber Company at Rainy River, Ont., has been completed. It is one of the most up-to-date plants in Canada, has a capacity of about 400,000 feet per day, and will employ 600 men.

—The St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company have the record of cutting more lumber in one year than any other company on the coast and furnish more freight to the Northern Pacific Railroad than any of their patrons.

—The E. K. Wood Lumber Company has been registered as an extra-provincial company in British Columbia, with office in Vancouver, D. G. Marshall being the local attorney for the company. The head office is in San Francisco.

—The Madawaska Lumber & Milling Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$20,000 and headquarters at Clair Station, N.B. The promoters are Thomas Clair, Joseph Tong, Mathias Nadeau, James Clair and Richard Clair.

—Hogan Bros., of Savanne, Ont., have entered suit against A. R. Mann for cutting timber from berth No. 6, situated south of Lac des Milles Laes. They claim that he cut about 80,000 jackpine ties off the berth, and want an injunction to prevent him from selling them.

The Tenstown Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$10,000. The head office of the company is in the township of Ingram, Nipissing district, and the directors include Francis J. Allan, of Perth, and Robert Allan, of Township of Palmerston, both lumbermen.

—The City Council of New Westminster, B.C., will grant a lease of certain water lots to J. Moore, of Vancouver, on which to build a saw mill. The lease as drawn up provides that all the men employed shall be whites, that the mill shall be capable of cutting 75,000 feet of lumber per day, and that work shall be commenced within six months and be completed in a year.

—The Kamloops Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated by the Dominion Government, with a capital of \$500,000, the head office to be in Toronto. The incorporators are William Irwin, Peterboro; George McCormick, M.P., G. W. Fowler, M.P.; Hon. G. E. Stephenson, Detroit; Lieut.-Col. J. I. Davidson, Lieut.-Col. J. A. McGillivray and Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Toronto. The operations of the company will be carried on in British Columbia.

—J. P. McGoldrick, of Minneapolis, Minn., purposes building a large saw mill at Nelson, B.C., to be operated as the Nelson Lumber Company, with a capital of

\$300,000. The mill will be equipped with a double cutting band saw and will have a capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber in twelve hours. It is understood that plans for the mill have been drawn by C. W. Willett, consulting engineer for Clark Bros., manufacturers of saw mill machinery, Seattle, Wash.

—Lumbering in the Kootenay district of British Columbia is very active and the supply of logs secured insures a large cut this year. The North Star Lumber Company are making about \$10,000 worth of improvements to their mill, which will give a capacity of 50,000 feet per day. The East Kootenay Lumber Company have added new machinery to their Cranbrook and Ryan plants, and the Standard Lumber Company, at Mayook, have their mill in good shape and sawing steadily. It is said that Otis Staples, of Stillwater, Minn., is arranging to build a large mill on the St. Mary's river near Cranbrook.

DO YOU LACK STEAM?

No matter how good the machinery in a mill, it cannot turn out the maximum amount of work unless there is ample power to drive it at all times. When steam gets low, it affects the output of every machine in the entire mill. This being the case, it seems singular that there are those who will continue to run a mill day after day, week after week and month after month, with scarcely a day when they are not obliged to shut down occasionally to wait for steam to rise. Where this condition prevails, it is claimed that the efficiency of every machine in the entire mill can be increased by putting in the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate, thus adding from 20 to 50 per cent. to the power, without increasing the number of boilers or making any further change. As this grate, together with the necessary pipe and blower, is sold on approval, 30 days being given in which to thoroughly test it, and as it may be returned to the manufacturers at their expense in case it fails to give complete satisfaction, there is no risk incident to installing it.

Those interested would do well to drop a line to the manufacturers, the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, Greenville, Michigan, giving the number of boilers, the width of the furnaces or ovens and the length of the grates.

Good advertising is the path finder for all who seek success in business.

Westinghouse-Parsons steam turbines are to be installed in the new power station of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The installation will consist of two turbo generating units, each of 500 kw. capacity. The two units will operate in parallel, and will furnish 440 volts, 3-phase current at 7200 alternations per minute for general power and lighting purposes in the various shops located within three or four blocks of the power station. The turbines will operate under 150 pounds steam, 28" vacuum, and possibly superheat.

CRAIG MINE CRYSTAL CORUNDUM WHEELS

Our Pure Crystal Corundum Saw Gummets 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.

WOOD PULP ~ DEPARTMENT

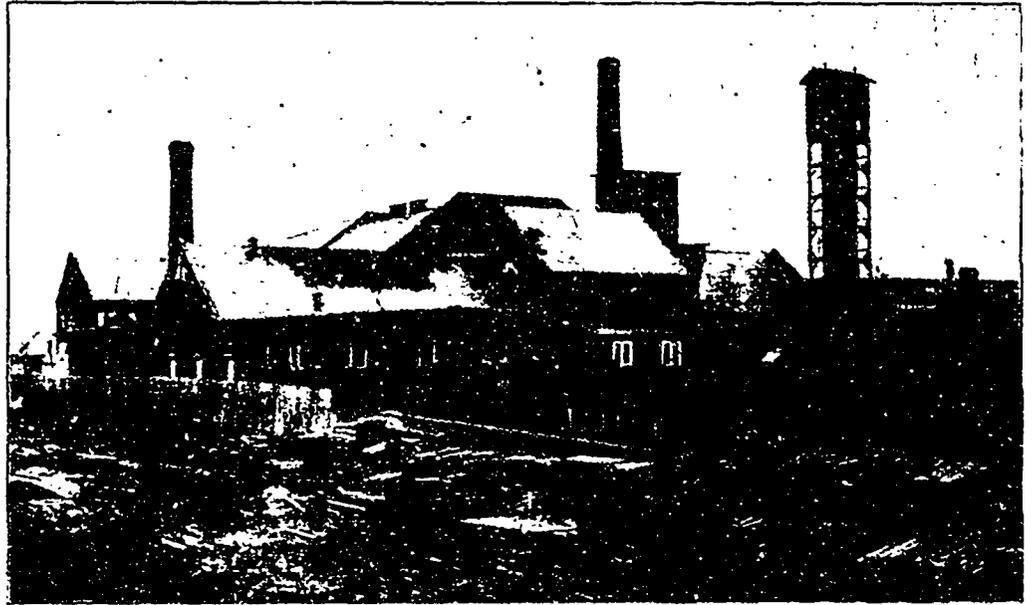
THE MARITIME SULPHITE PULP MILL PROPERTIES.

The pulp mill properties which originally belonged to the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, but which have recently passed into the hands of the Bank of Montreal, are too valuable to be permitted to remain idle, and as by a recent decree of the Court the Bank is now in full possession, it is quite probable that arrangements will be made which will result in the resumption of operations at an early date. It is understood that the properties are being offered at a very low figure, particularly when it is considered that the conditions which caused the closing down of the mills were largely the result of mismanagement and lack of proper executive administration. That the properties are very valuable is shown by the following brief description.

The mills are located at Chatham, New Brunswick, which point is on the line of the Canadian Eastern Railway, which connects with the Intercolonial Railway at Chatham Junction and with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Fredericton.

The main mill was erected during the years 1886-89, but various additions have since been made, including the erection of new towers. The mill started operations in June, 1889, and was closed down in September, 1901. The sulphite mill is built of brick and is in a good state of repair. The wood room is 156 x 48 feet and contains on the first floor one log chipper built in Austria, one Holyoke wood chipper, two wood splitters, two chip crushers, one spare crusher, one knott boring machine, one fan and line of pipe for blowing wood chips to chip bins on third floor of digester room, elevators, refuse wood crusher, and

other smaller equipment. On the second floor of the wood room there are six cones for automatically sorting chips, with carriers for taking chips to fan on first floor, to be blown to chip bins on third floor of digester room, six new cones partially built, with necessary



GENERAL VIEW OF THE MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE MILL AT CHATHAM, N. B.

shafting, pulleys, Bertram turning lathe, circular ripping saw, etc.

The digester room is 84x82 feet, the equipment on the first floor including four patent brick-lined digesters of a capacity of three to four tons of dry pulp per day, built in Duisbury, Germany, also two digesters of a capacity of seven to eight tons dry pulp per cook, built at the Barrowfield Iron Works, Glasgow, and two of similar size built by the Manitowoc Iron

Works, Manitowoc, Wis., in 1901, besides pulp wagons, screens, feed water pumps, etc. The second floor contains two circular acid tanks, three water tanks, with valves, piping, etc. The digesters are filled by opening slides in bottom of chip hoppers situated on floor above. On the third floor are eight chip bins or hoppers for the storage of wood chips to be used in the digester immediately underneath. The time taken in cooking averages from 12 to 14 hours. When cooked, the cover of the bottom neck is swung clear, and the pulp washed out into the pit opposite each digester.

The filter room is 71x69 feet, and besides the usual equipment contains a Corliss condensing

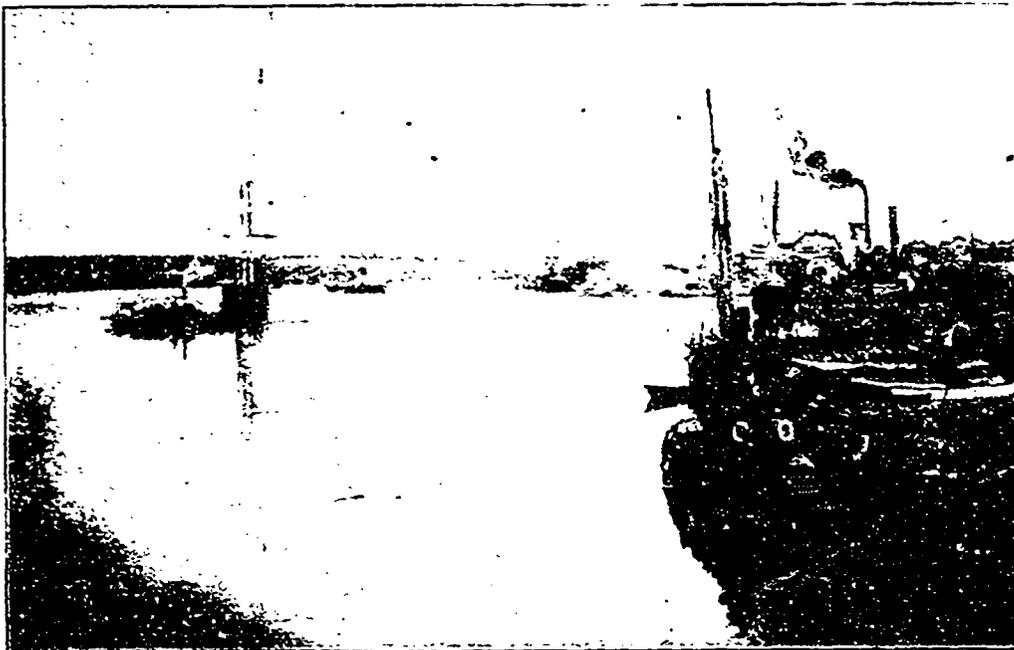
engine of 175 h.p. for driving the machine room side of the mill. In the furnace room, which is 116x33 feet, there are ten pyrites burners and eight sulphur burners.

The dimensions of the acid or chemical house are 71x69 feet, with annex 46x23 feet and cooling room 108x17 feet. The equipment includes water and acid pumps, acid tanks, cooler chests, etc.

In the machine room, which is 126x69, there are situated one Fourdrinier machine built by Rice, Barton & Fales, two cylinder machines built by the Bertram Company of Dundas, Ont., screens, dryers, presses, cylinder moulds, back water pumps, etc.

The engine room is 82x28 feet, and contains one 500 h.p. Robb condensing engine, one 55 h.p. auxiliary engine for acid plant, one 40 h.p. Osborne-Killey electric light engine, one Edison dynamo, and necessary accessories. There are two boiler houses, No. 1 containing eight boilers of 100 h.p. each equipped with Jones automatic stokers, and attached to which there is a complete fuel economizer plant. No. 2 boiler house contains two 250 h.p. Galloway boilers, one 250 h.p. Lancashire boiler and one 75 h.p. Polson boiler.

The machine shop is 28x48 feet, completely equipped; air compressor room 26x16 feet; sulphur shed 74x34 feet; pump house 19x16 feet. The old towers, of which there are six, contain one sprinkler, two acid tanks and two water tanks, while the new towers, over 100 feet high, contain three water tanks, four lime-



VIEW OF MIRAMICHI RIVER OPPOSITE CHATHAM, N. B. - MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE MILL IN DISTANCE ON THE RIGHT.

FOR THE CAMP

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

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TORONTO

stone tanks, and one elevator for hoisting limestone. The warehouse and offices are 78x109 feet, store room 49x29 feet, and blacksmith shop 86x29 feet.

The barking mill is built partly of brick and partly of wood and is situated at a distance of 670 yards from the sulphite mill, with which it is connected by a railway track, the bark wood being conveyed to the sulphite mill by a steam locomotive and cars belonging to the estate. There is very extensive piling grounds at the barking mill, through which the Canada Eastern Railway have run sidings for the convenience of unloading pulp wood and logs carried over their road or hauled from the boom on the Miramichi river. The barking mill contains seven automatic barkers and six hand barkers, besides one 150 h.p. steam engine, three boilers and brick furnace, six cut-off saws, eight small cars for carriage of barked wood, one donkey engine for piling logs, blower and dust collector, etc. It may be stated that the barking of the wood was not done by the original management to good advantage, the system being complicated and necessitating too much handling, and it is possible that when the mill is again put into operation a different arrangement for barking will be made.

There is in connection with the property a log boom on the Miramichi river large enough to hold with safety 2,500,000 feet of logs. These are taken from the boom by a patent haul-up, for which purpose there is a complete equipment.

The construction and equipment account shows that the cost of the plant was \$711,727. About 25 per cent. of this amount, however, was spent in remodelling parts of the mill and equipping it with larger and more modern machinery. The present capacity of the mill is estimated to be from 450 to 500 tons of sulphite pulp per week.

The acid is made by the tower system, and both sulphur and pyrites can be burned. The Fibre Company made 100,000 gallons of 4.2 sulphurous acid per twenty-four hours, and, by the addition of two or more more sulphur burners, the quantity could be considerably increased. The cost of pyrites, which was obtained in Newfoundland, was \$4.40 per ton, being \$2.90 for the pyrites and \$1.50 for the freight. The pyrites contained from 45 to 48 per cent. of sulphur. Limestone was obtained from Cape Breton at \$1.62½ per ton of 2,240 lbs. delivered on their wharf.

The timber lands belonging to the property consist of 262 square miles, on which the exclusive right is held to cut the spruce and hemlock. The yearly rental payable to the Government of New Brunswick is \$8 per square mile, also \$1.25 per thousand superficial feet as stumpage dues on the logs cut. The leases under which the lands are held run for twenty-five years from 1st August, 1893. These lands alone are not the only source of timber supply, as wood cut on other lands can be purchased. The Maritime Sulphite Pulp Company purchased wood along the lines of the Canada Eastern and Intercolonial Railways at from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cord, and the freights averaged from \$1 to \$1.50 per cord, according to distance. The river wood, usually logs 9 inches and under in diameter, cost from \$4.75 to \$5.50 per thousand superficial feet, and was got within a radius of from eight to twenty-five miles. The supply can be obtained by both rail and water, there being two raft boats, a steam tug, and two large barges for transporting the wood brought by river. The cost of material entering into the manufacture of the pulp is itemized as follows: Coal per ton, delivered at Chatham, \$3.25 to \$4; spruce wood, per cord, delivered, \$3.50 to \$4; poplar, \$2 to \$2.25; hemlock (per 1,000 feet) \$3.50 to \$4.50; spruce, \$5.50 to \$6.20; pyrites, per ton of 2,240 lbs., \$4.50; limestone, per ton, \$1.65; sulphur, per ton, \$23 to \$25.

PULP NOTES.

It is reported that the Alfred Harmsworth Company, Limited, proprietors of the London Daily Mail and other English periodicals, have made an offer to purchase the saw and pulp mills of the Timber Estates Company at Millertown, Newfoundland.

J. A. Moore, of the Moore Investment Company, Seattle, has become interested in the proposed pulp mill on the north end of Vancouver Island. Accompanied by an engineer he recently inspected the water power with a view to deciding upon plans for its utilization.

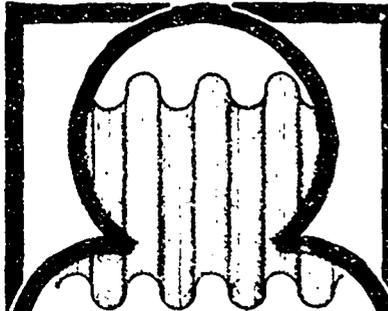
The Pentecost Lumber Company, composed of capitalists of Watertown, N.Y., are operating on the Pentecost river in the Province of Quebec. During the past winter they took out a large quantity of pulp wood which will be floated down the river to a point about twenty-eight miles from the city of Quebec, where they are establishing a large roasting plant. The officers of this company are: B. L. Taylor, president; J. B. Taylor, vice-president; H. E. Ayres, secretary-treasurer.

The Cascapedia Manufacturing & Trading Company has been incorporated by Angus and Hugh McLean of Buffalo; Hon. W. C. Edwards of Ottawa; John Cameron of Rockland, Ont., and A. J. H. Eckhardt of

Toronto. It is the intention of the company to engage in the lumber and pulp business on the Cascapedia river, in Bonaventure County, Quebec. There is splendid water power, and the construction of the mills will be begun at once. The company own 400 miles of timber limits and is capitalized at \$2,500,000.

The Bella Coola Investment Company, representing an organization of Seattle capitalists, have taken over what was known as the Thompson concession of timber limits at Bella Coola, B.C., and will have the limits surveyed. In this concession there are some 800,000 acres of fir, spruce and cedar, facing on tidal water and all within a distance of two miles from water communication. The concession also includes two water powers with an aggregate of 20,000 horse power. It is likely that most of the timber will be taken out for pulp wood. C. H. Baker, president of the Snoqualmie Falls & White River Power Company, of Seattle, is the president of the company, and A. E. Williams, a Seattle lumberman, manager.

Commenting upon the closing down of the pulp mill at Mispec, N.B., the St. John Sun says that there appears to be no reason why the mill should close at the present time, as the prices of the finished product of the mills is higher than it ever has been in the history of pulp making in St. John. Logs for making the pulp can now be obtained for between \$4 and \$5 per thousand feet. It requires 1,400 feet to make a ton of pulp, which is now bringing \$5 and \$6 more than it has done in many years, making \$10 or \$11 per ton as profits. The demand is unusually strong, and conditions in Canada during the past year have been most favorable towards the industry, while the United States markets are good and profits can be obtained without trouble for every pound of pulp that can be manufactured in St. John. When the mill closed down it had only on hand thirty tons, or about one day's output, unsold.



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Any desired size or gauge—galvanized or painted—straight or curved.
Send us your specifications.

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TORONTO, CANADA.



HOO-HOO.

On Friday evening, May 27th, an interesting concatenation was held in Toronto. Among those whose eye were opened on that evening was Mr. James Lightbody, of Glasgow, Scotland, of the well known firm of F. A. Lightbody & Company. The order of Hoo-Hoo is wide spread in many corners of the world, but Mr. Lightbody has the honor of being the first member in Scotland.

The next concatenation will be held in Orillia on Friday evening, June 24th. Preparations for the entertainment of the visiting lumbermen have been under consideration for some time by the Orillia committee and an enjoyable visit is assured. There promises to be a large attendance at Orillia.

OBITUARY.

MR. F. H. MILLER.

Mr. Frederick H. Miller, manager of the Rainy River Lumber Company at Rainy River, Ont., died early in May, aged 44 years. Mr. Miller was for many years connected with the lumber industry in Minnesota. In the fall of 1902 he became part owner and manager of a large mill at Port Arthur, Ont. While there his health failed and he was compelled to resign. After a short time, however, he apparently recovered and accepted an interest in and management of the large mill at Rainy River, but last fall his health again failed and he had since been south.

CAPTAIN JOHN T. CAMERON.

There passed away at Midland, Ont., on May 7th, Capt. John T. Cameron, at the age of seventy-three years. He was born in Perthshire, Scotland, and when a lad came to Three Rivers, Quebec. Early in the sixties he left Quebec and came north in the interests of the late John Cameron, who conducted large lumbering operations. For forty-five years he remained a trusted employee of Mr. Cameron. In the early days he was engaged in taking out square timber for the Quebec market, having taken many rafts from Midland through to Quebec.

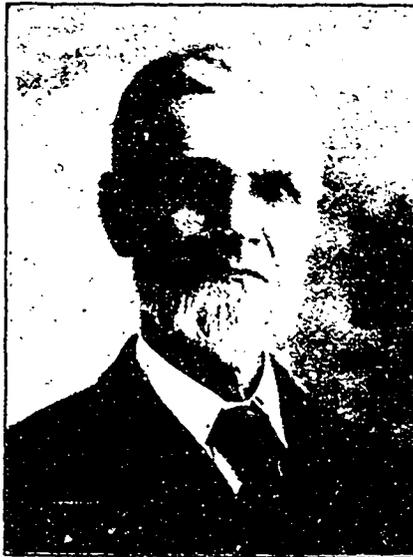
Captain Cameron was a man of great powers of endurance, and twice walked from Bruce Mines to Midland, a distance of about 300 miles, on snow shoes.

Two years ago he retired from active work and took a trip to Virginia in search of improved health. Mrs. Cameron, three sons and one daughter survive him.

MR. ROBERT HURDMAN.

Mr. Robert Hurdman, one of the pioneer lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley, has joined the great majority, having died suddenly of heart failure on May 4th last. He was seventy-four years of age, and the youngest and last surviving brother of the original Hurdman family, identified for over half a century with the lumbering industry in the Ottawa district.

Mr. Hurdman until recently enjoyed good health. A



THE LATE MR. ROBERT HURDMAN.

strong, robust constitution enabled him to attend, till near the end, to the details of his extensive and to him engrossing business. At an age when other men would have retired on their well earned dollars, Mr. Hurdman made further large purchases of limits and proceeded with the operation of them, confining himself to the manufacture of square timber. These limits, purchased from R. H. Klock & Company a couple of years ago and situated in the Kippewa district, were visited several times by Mr. Hurdman. A man of kindly disposition, sterling worth, always considerate of the welfare of others, his death will be regretted by many.

Deceased was predeceased by his wife in December, 1899, and leaves a grown up family of four sons and two daughters, Robert A., of Kippewa, and John, of Ottawa, being identified with the lumber business.

George C. Hurdman, of the firm of Hurdman & Zimmitt, Ottawa, is a nephew. In religion deceased was a Methodist and in politics a Liberal. Mr. Hurdman is survived by one sister, Mrs. Robert Frazer, of Cumberland, in her 83rd year.

Mr. Hurdman was the son of the late Charles Hurdman, who emigrated to Canada from county Cavan, Ireland, in 1818, and settled in Hull township. He was the youngest of five brothers. They were William, Charles, John, George and Robert, all well known "square timber men" in their day. The family first engaged in the lumbering business in 1850 on the Petawawa river. Until 1879 the Hurdman devoted their attention to square timber making, but in that year they commenced log making on contract for the mills. In 1872 limits were purchased in the Kippewa district, and in 1879 the partnership known as Sherman, Lord & Hurdman was formed. In it, with the Hurdman brothers, were T. E. Lord, of Albany, and Augustus Sherman, of Potsdam, N.Y. The firm operated the old Crannell mill in the Chaudiere district, the logs being cut by the Hurdman brothers on their limits. A limit was also purchased that year in the Coulonge district. Several changes were necessitated in the firm by the death of the partners, and in 1886 the name was changed to R. Hurdman & Company, Mr. Robert Hurdman, just deceased, acting as manager at the mill. Extensive limits were purchased in addition to those already held.

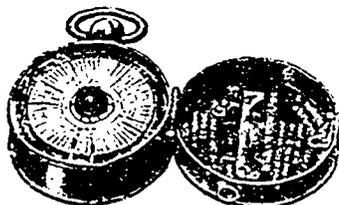
In 1891 another change was made in the firm, when Mr. A. E. Buell, of Burlington, and Mr. John C. Orr, of New York, secured part interests, and the firm name became Buell, Orr, Hurdman Company.

Mr. Robert Hurdman also owned separate limits and entered into partnership with the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, of Boston, to operate his limit in the Kippewa district. After the dissolution of this partnership he purchased limits from the Bronson Company at Deep River, which he sold to Fraser & Company. A few years ago Mr. Hurdman bought from R. H. Klock & Company the limits at Ross Lake in the Kippewa, which he operated in conjunction with his sons until the time of his death. This business will likely be continued by the sons. Mr. Hurdman's wealth never changed his manner. He was always a man, approachable and affable.

Mr. D. R. McGarvin, formerly of Chatham, has recently built a new mill at Springfield, Ont., for the manufacture of hardwood.

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A. M. Can. Soc. C. E.
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The THORNBURY GASOLINE ENGINE & FOUNDRY CO., Ltd.

A STORY ANENT SLOW CAR SERVICE.

The question of delay in transit had been one the lively subjects of the evening, and when the story telling time came around Calaway got off this one:

He had two cars of lumber shipped at the same time, one via a road that we will call No. 1 and the other by another that to save the blushes of the general freight agent we will call No. 2. The car shipped via No. 1 came in within a reasonable time, and about two months later the other came in. In comparing the freight bills he noticed that while there was not 100 ft. of difference in the amount of lumber on the two cars, the one coming in on road No. 1 had a weight charge considerably in excess of that which came in on No. 2. He took the two in-

voices and went to file a protest with road No. 1 against the weight, and to back up his argument with the local agent, showed the invoice and weight report from road No. 2. He couldn't faze that agent, however, for the agent said: "That's easy to account for. The No. 2 road is so slow that your lumber dried out that much in transit."

Then some wag suggested that there was a chance for the railroads and the dry kiln men to get together and equip regular dry kiln cars so that instead of drying lumber at the mills it could bedried in transit. -St. Louis Lumberman.

PASSING OF A LUMBER CONCERN.

The old saw mill at Milledgeville, N. B., near the junction of the St. John and Kennebecasis Rivers, is being torn down, and this event marks the passing of a great lumber manufacturing concern, namely, L. M.

Jewett & Company, formerly E. D. Jewett & Company. The mill is more than half a century old, having been remodelled several times, and the oldest mill in these parts. It has been idle for two years and for several seasons previously had run only occasionally. The end came when one of the bruck stacks, 110 feet high, fell in 1902, killing three men who were making repairs and demolishing the engines and much of the machinery.

Thirty years ago the Jewetts were the largest lumber manufacturers in the province, owning and operating eight first-class mills.

Mr. E. L. Jewett, the senior partner, has now retired from active business, but retains the ownership of several fine tugs and other valuable property.

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. Put 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, Lumberton, Miss.

T. LONG & BRO. LIMITED
Wholesale Grocers and Van Suppliers

Collingwood, Ont.

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.

T. LONG & BRO., Limited

The CANADIAN CASUALTY and BOILER INSURANCE CO.

Head Office: N. E. Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets, TORONTO.

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. NATE, W Vice-Presidents.

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

The Crown Jewel Axe

AND

Crown Jewel Cross Cut Saws

ARE UNEXCELLED

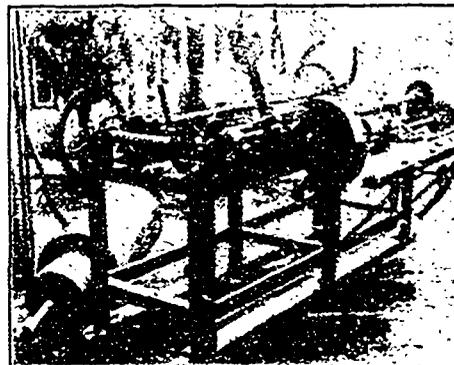
We will be glad to quote prices on High Grade Circular and Band Saws.

THE DUNDAS AXE WORKS

Dundas, Ont.



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 Jointers and Knife Jointers, also Packing Boxes. Send for Catalogue.

B. R. Mowry & Sons, GRAVENHURST, ONTARIO

Lumbermen's Printing

We are prepared to execute PRINTING of all kinds used by Lumbermen, such as

- Letter Headings,
- Account Headings,
- Business Cards,
- Envelopes, Etc.

First Class Work at Reasonable Prices.

The Canada Lumberman,
 TORONTO - CANADA

THE CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Forestry Association was held in Ottawa recently, when a letter was read from Mr. E.G. Joly de Lotbiniere stating that the Government of the Province of Quebec was pleased to know that the next annual meeting of the association would be held in Quebec, and would give all assistance to make it successful, as well as continuing their already very generous aid to the general work of the association. The association has concluded an arrangement for the publication of an official organ, the first issue to be in January, 1905.

DEMANDS FOR WIRE HOOPS.

The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ont., report that there is a steadily growing

demand for the wire barrel hoop in place of the old-fashioned elm hoop. The coopers find such a difficulty now in getting material suitable for wooden hoops that not only has the price advanced to an enormous extent, but it is practically impossible to get enough stock of suitable quality to supply the larger cooperage shops. The consequence is that in trying to use inferior stock there is a very serious loss of time and annoyance both to the cooper and shipper. The wire barrel hoop consists of a piece of No. 9, 10, 11 or 12 gauge steel wire with the ends twisted together. The Greening Wire Company claim their hoops are now made in a perfect circle, thus enabling them to slip down over the barrel into their place without binding at any particular point. The price is as low or lower than the wooden hoop.

The wire hoops are now successfully used on flour, sugar, salt and apple barrels and are coming into use

on barrels for general merchandise. We would advise any of our readers interested that have not already tried the wire hoop, to communicate with the Greening Company.

VALUABLE POINTERS.

In remitting subscription to THE LUMBERMAN, Messrs. James Elliott & Son, of Prescott, Ont., say: "Pointers received through it's columns more than repay the cost of subscription to us. Here's success!"

SOLID AS A LOG

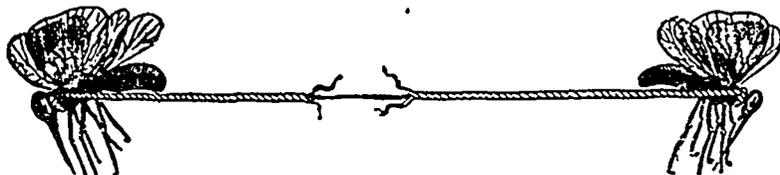
Clark's Pork and Beans is a solid, wholesome food made of the very best Canadian pork and select Canadian beans. It is the standard of excellence.

William Clark, Montreal



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**

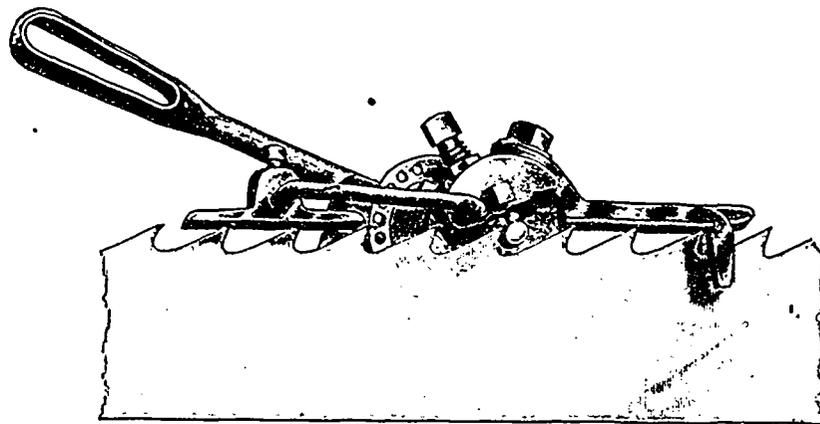
Of Every Description

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

CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO., LIMITED
Montreal and Halifax

ONLY ONE SWAGE INSTEAD OF TWO

You need not buy a swage for your band and another for your circular. Simply order one swage, with two front guards, unless some of the saws are very thick and some are very thin.



This Cut Shows Position of Tooth
in Swage

LET ME SEND YOU REFERENCE OF SOME WHO HAVE USED THEM.

D. J. CROWELL,

Sole Manufacturer

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE LUMBER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON, MASS.

DIVIDEND TO POLICY HOLDERS

Dividends Paid to Date
\$91,705.99

30%

Losses Paid to Date
\$179,142.20

MAIL YOUR EXPIRING POLICIES WITH ORDER.

TRADE NOTES.

Messrs. Sheldon & Sheldon, of Galt, Ont., have issued an attractive catalogue of their steel plate planing mill exhausters.

A very complete catalogue descriptive of the modern planing machinery manufactured by Fairbanks, Morse & Company, of Chicago, has lately been received.

Mr. W. B. Stewart, representing the Consumers' Cordage Company, Montreal, and the Hamilton Cotton Company, has opened offices at 18 Front Street, Toronto.

Mr. M. F. Cunningham has severed his connection (after 15 years service) with the Waltham Emery Wheel Company to assume the management of the Superior Corundum Wheel Company, of Waltham, Mass. He will make a specialty of emery and corundum wheels for the wood-working trade.

Messrs. Sadler & Haworth, Montreal and Toronto

were the successful tenderers for the supply of leather belting for the International Portland Cement Company's new plant at Hull, Que. The order amounted to about 7,000 feet of both single and double belting. This is the second order Sadler & Haworth have received from this company, they having fitted up their Durham plant also.

Messrs. Woods, Limited, wholesale manufacturers of lumbermen's supplies, Ottawa, have recently completed a large and commodious warehouse and factory, which is modern in construction and finish and absolutely fire-proof throughout, and which is given as low a rate of insurance as any building in Canada. It is 70x160 feet, and seven stories high, built of Indiana sandstone and steel construction. They have some 350 operators employed in their tent and clothing factories, and with the services of a number of representatives who call upon the buyers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, they are in a position to assure their patrons careful consideration and prompt execution of orders. Mr. William Green, for ten years with the Montreal Horse Clothing Company, looks after the Lower Provinces and New-

foundland. Mr. George Murray, who for twenty-three years was with James Johnston & Company and the W. R. Brock Company, covers the district from Montreal through Ontario and all east of the Great Lakes, while Mr. E. H. Taaffe, of Winnipeg, looks carefully after the interests of the company west of the Great Lakes. Woods, Limited, are in the foremost rank of Canadian business firms, and lumbermen will find it to their advantage to inspect their goods.

WORTH TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Mr. Thos. Elston, Centralia, Ont., in remitting subscription to the CANADA LUMBERMAN, writes: "I feel it has been worth to me ten times its cost."

Mr. A. McBeath, Kippen, Ont., also writes: "I would not be without it for double the amount."

P. PAYETTE & CO.

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

HERMAN H. HETTLER LUMBER COMPANY

1324 Elston Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

Northern Office: MIDLAND, ONT.

White Pine
Red Pine
Hemlock, Lath, Etc.

**All Kinds of Lumber
Lath, Shingles, Etc.**

OUR SPECIALTY

Oak and Maple Flooring

Southern Office: TIFTON, GA.

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

ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD



SILVER STEEL

QUALITY IS THE THING

Claims of Superiority are easily made, but comparative tests establish Facts. We invite comparison. A trial will demonstrate that Atkins Silver Steel Saws are the Finest on earth in Material, Temper and Workmanship. Write for prices.

Our Sawyer's Hand-Book contains much valuable information on the care of Saws. Sent free for the asking.

Note:—An oxidized Silver Circular Watch Charm can be secured by any Mill man who will write for it. Mention this Journal.

CANADIAN BRANCH: NO. 30 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO, ONT.

E.C. ATKINS & CO

HOME OFFICE: INDIANAPOLIS

BRANCHES: NEW YORK CITY, MEMPHIS, TENN., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., PORTLAND, ORE., BOSTON, MASS., ALBANY, N.Y., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.




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TANNERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

OAK LEATHER BELTING
AND LACE LEATHER

HYDRAULIC & MECHANICAL LEATHERS

DEALERS IN GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

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HIGHEST GRADES OF

Refined Oils Lubrication Oils

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Petroleum Products

SCRIBNER'S LUMBER AND LOG BOOK

A handy book for Lumbermen, Gives Correct Measurements of Scantlings, Boards and Planks; Cubical Contents of Square and Round Timber; Doyle's Rules, and much other practical information.

Price 35 Cents

Address :
The Canada Lumberman
TORONTO, ONT.

Reliable Veterinary Remedies

No logging outfit is complete without a supply of reliable veterinary remedies. Getting the wrong kind means the loss of the use of your horses when time is valuable.

Johnson's Veterinary Remedies are guaranteed never to fail when used as directed. You get your money back if they ever do.

They are
Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1. A penetrating Alcoholic Liniment. Put up in one gallon jugs, with full directions, per Imperial gal. \$4.50

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 2. A combination of the best oils used as liniments, imp. gallon . . . \$3.00

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy. A sure and speedy cure for colic Imperial gallon \$5.00

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment.

Positively the best all-round healing ointment made. In use by the largest owners of horse flesh in Canada. Put up in 2 lb tins, each . . . \$2.00 or in 1/2 lb tins, per dozen . . . \$3.00

Johnson's Condition Powders. (Concentrated). Put up in bulk, per lb. 3c.

These goods being put up in bulk are more economical than others, as cost of bottling, etc., is saved.

CAMP REMEDIES.

In addition to our Veterinary Remedies we make a line of medicines for lumbermen, including a strong, penetrating liniment, healing ointment, cholera cure, liver pills, cough syrup, in fact anything in the form of Camp Drug Supplies. We know that there are no better remedies made than those we offer. There may be others nearly as good, but they lack our guarantee. Satisfaction or money back. A trade discount of 10% allowed off all orders amounting to \$100.

Send postal for printed matter.

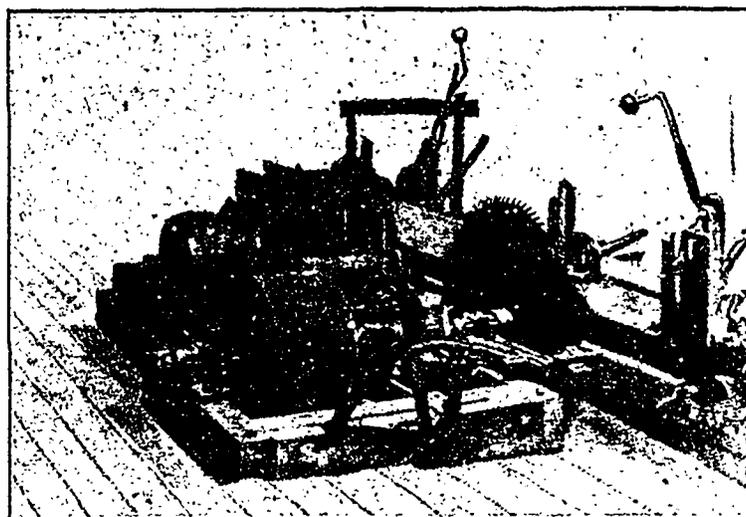
A. H. JOHNSON
Wholesale Druggist
Collingwood, Ont.

Canada Chisel Tooth Saw Patent For Sale

Date November 24, 1903

Something new. No hammering required. Will run two gauges thinner than any other saw and make better and smoother lumber. The holder costs less to manufacture than the tooth, which is a very simple drop forged tooth. No milling or machine work on the plate, consequently a higher tempered plate and a plate that will require no hammering, as there is absolutely no wear in service or in changing the teeth; no rivets nor wedges. The only chisel tooth that will stand heavy feed, and in which the teeth will not spring and set from the log in use. To parties who mean business and want to control the inserted tooth saw trade in Canada, I will sell cheap. I will retain my U.S. Patent, and need more funds to push it. Other patents now pending, and will be assigned. Cut sample of tooth and holder, and sworn statement of results from a test of this saw will be furnished to those interested who have a good commercial rating, and a saw will be shipped for trial. Address

J. H. MINER, Inventor
Care 1st National Bank, - LUMBERTON, MISS.



"KILLAM'S TANDEM CIRCULAR SAW MILL"

The attention of Manufacturers of Lumber is called to the above named latest and best method of sawing lumber.

The following advantages are obtained:
Lower cost of installation than any other method which will saw an equal number of superficial feet in a given length of time.

Smaller expense in operation, thus producing lumber at a lower cost per thousand feet than any other method.

Requires no more help to operate it than any well equipped Circular Saw Mill.

Lumber has been sawn better and more accurately cut by this method than by any other now in use.

The Killam Tandem Circular Mill requires no more skilled men to operate it than is required to operate the ordinary Circular Mill.

If solid saws are used, the larger one, when worn down can be used for the smaller one, thus saving expense for saws.

No difficulties in handling or setting by this machine and no delays.

No time is lost in setting for any thickness from the cut of stationary saw up to six inches.

This machine takes the place of a resaw in a mill and only requires a floor space of 6 ft. x 6 ft.

Also takes the place of a Twin Circular Mill that is now used for slabbing, and this machine will slide as much lumber as any Twin Circular, thus saving the expense of a resaw and men to operate the same.

This machine is so cheap that any manufacturer of lumber can well afford to have one, for it will pay for itself in a short time.

Will cut 50 per cent more lumber than the Circular Mills now in use.

MANUFACTURED BY OXFORD FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY, OXFORD, N. S.

REFERENCE.

M. L. KILLAM, TRURO, N. S.

Dear Sir,—It gives us great pleasure to testify to the value of your Tandem Circular Saw Mill. It has paid for itself twice over during the six months we have run it. It requires no more help to operate it and the lumber is more evenly sawn. It does all that you claim it will and we would recommend it to any manufacturer who wishes to make more and better lumber with the same help as with the Single Circular Mill. Wishing you success, we are Yours very truly,

Dec. 31, 1903.

DICER & McGRATH, Tusket, N. S.

Mouldings

Shingles

VICTORIA LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED

MILLS AT CHEMAINUS, B. C.

FIR AND GEDAR LUMBER

of all descriptions, in straight or mixed cars.

We can supply large and long timbers, but don't care to ship anything over 40x40x140 feet long.

Prompt Shipments
Good Quality and Manufacture
Long Lived Timber

ADDRESS—
CHEMAINUS, B. C.

CLARK & DEMILL

Galt, Ontario

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

Firms contemplating installing new machinery would find it to their advantage to communicate with us before ordering elsewhere

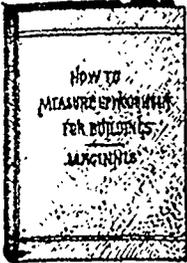
Prompt and Courteous Attention Given to All Enquiries.

BLUNDERS

In ordering woodwork may be avoided by correct measuring. Rules and directions are given in the new book . . .

HOW TO MEASURE UP WOODWORK FOR BUILDINGS

By OWEN B. MAGINNIS
Author of "Roof Framing," "Bricklaying," etc.



79 Pages
161 Illustrations
Useful Tables
Well Printed
Neatly Bound
Price 50 cents

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NEW BUCKEYE 1903 IMPROVED SAW MILL



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 1/2 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
COLUMBIANA, OHIO.

Mention the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

When using a Babbitt Metal in your Bearings use

Manganese Anti-Friction Metal

Every pound guaranteed.

SYRACUSE SMELTING WORKS

MONTREAL

NEW YORK

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...BUCKEYE SAW M'FG. CO...

MANUFACTURERS OF

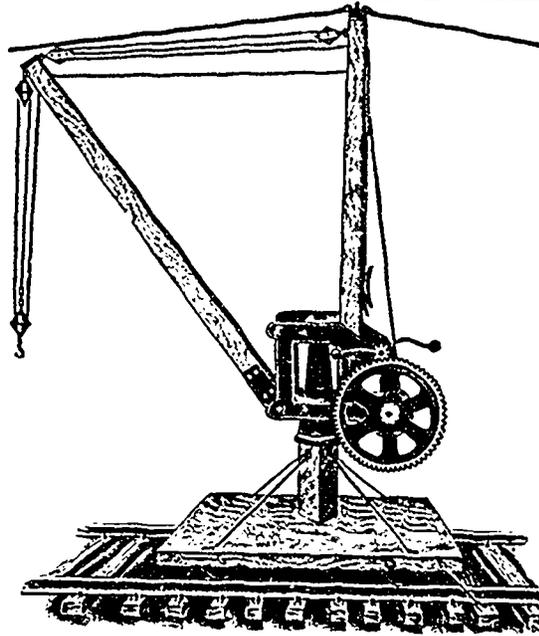
High-Grade Saws

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

REYNOLDS BROS., Proprietors
267 N. Water Street, COLUMBUS OHIO.



WOODWORKERS SAY
"The convenience to the Sawyer and the saving in lumber make the **STANDARD AUTOMATIC SAW GUAGE** an article of much merit."
WRITE TO
SPECIALTY MFG. CO.
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DERRICKS

of all descriptions and for all purposes.

Special Derricks for Handling Timbers and Logs

Derrick Fittings
Stump Pullers
and
Grubbing Machines

for Hand and Horse Power

Catalogue on Application

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THE HILL
NEW ROTARY STEAM FEED VALVE

Bestest Working
Will Fit Any Feed
No Jerking
No Kicking

Perfectly Balanced
Will Not Bind
No End Pressure

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

Write for Circular No. B.

W.M. E. HILL & CO.
415 N. Rose St. KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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:
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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,
WEYERHAEUSER & DENICMAN.

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

RODGERS IRON MFG. CO.
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R. SPENCE & CO.,
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 FILE AND RASP MANUFACTURERS
 AND RE-CUTTERS
 A trial order solicited. Write for price lists
 and terms. C. P. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.



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ROSSENDALE BELTING CO.
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Manufacturers of the well-known
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**"HAIR" AND "MAYAVE"
 (BALATA) BELTINGS**

Specially adapted for work in damp
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 in Saw-Mills, Pulp and Paper Mills.

Write, phone or wire for Catalogue and quota-
 tions. Stocks carried at our Canadian branch

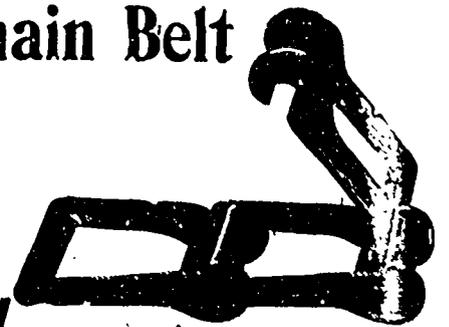
59-63 FRONT ST. E., - TORONTO

Detachable Chain Belt

—AND—

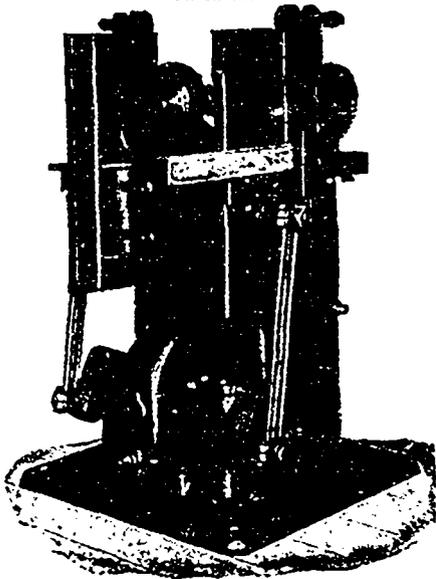
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William R. Perrin & Company
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 TORONTO, CANADA.

Patented.



CUT shows our End Matcher, the best ma-
 chine in the market for end matching
 flooring strips. They do good work and
 lots of it, that's why they are used by leading
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**Sherman Side Boring
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For attachment to any Matcher, to bore flooring
 run face up or face down. We make also
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**Sherman Face Boring
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Used as an attachment to any flooring machine,
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Send for a sample copy and advertising
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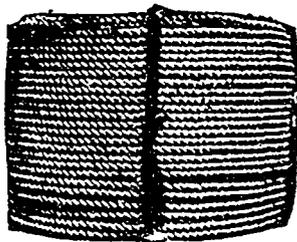
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**CANADIAN
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@ Mfg. Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure
 Manila
 Rope



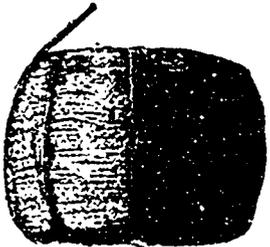
Pure
 Sisal
 Rope

ALL KINDS AND
 ALL SIZES

ALL KINDS AND
 ALL SIZES

Shingle Yarn

Lath Yarn

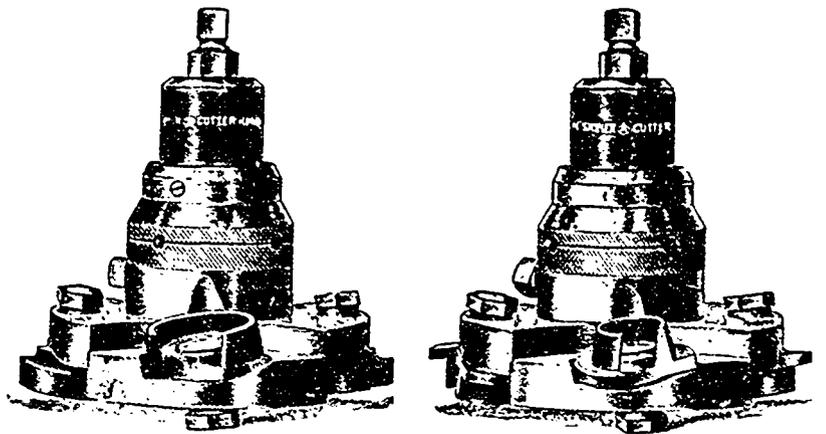


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 Wire, Write or 'Phone.

Canadian Cordage & Manufacturing Company,
 Peterborough, Ont., Canada.

The Shimer Gutter Heads

WITH EXPANSION



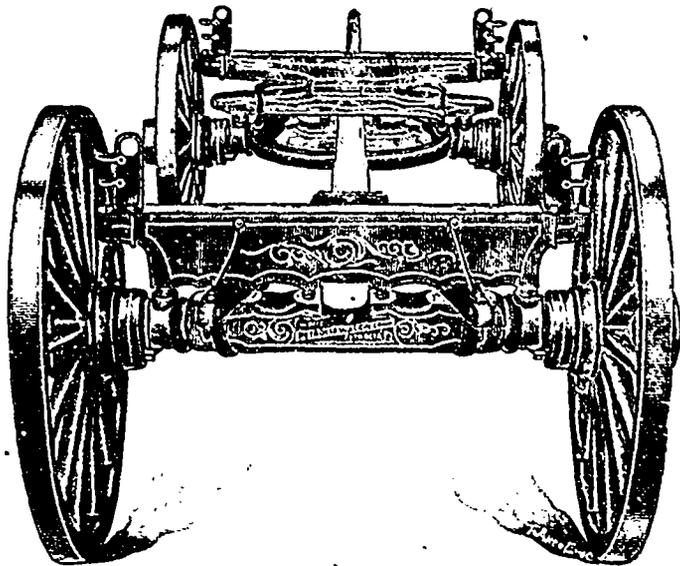
Are built from forgings of Steel and finished throughout
 in the solid metal. This insures accuracy, durability and
 perfect mechanical adjustments.

They are appreciated by the user because they hold
 up under the severest tests. They cut easily all kinds of
 hard, knotty and cross-grained lumber. If you make
 single tongue and groove Flooring, Ceiling and Wains-
 coting, buy THE SHIMER CUTTER HEADS and you
 will have no disappointment. Address

SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS
 Milton, Pennsylvania.

This Cut represents our
LOG AND LUMBER TRUCK

We manufacture a variety of styles and sizes of
 Heavy Lumber Wagons, Log Trucks, Carts, Etc.



Correspondence with the trade solicited

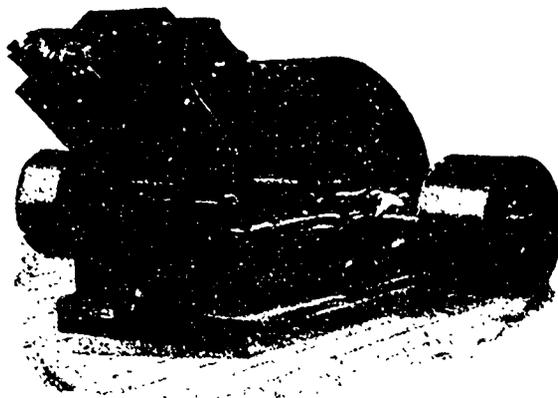
The Milner Petroleum Wagon Co.,
 PETROLEA, ONT.

A. F. BARTLETT & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Engines, Boilers
Saw Mill Machinery

Etc.



This is
 our Saw
 Mill Hog
 or
 Edging
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If you have no Hog write us for circulars and let us
 tell you all about ours.
 They save their cost in a short time.
 Write for our Stock List of New and Second Hand
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A. F. BARTLETT & CO. - Saginaw, Mich.

DUNCAN & McLENNAN,

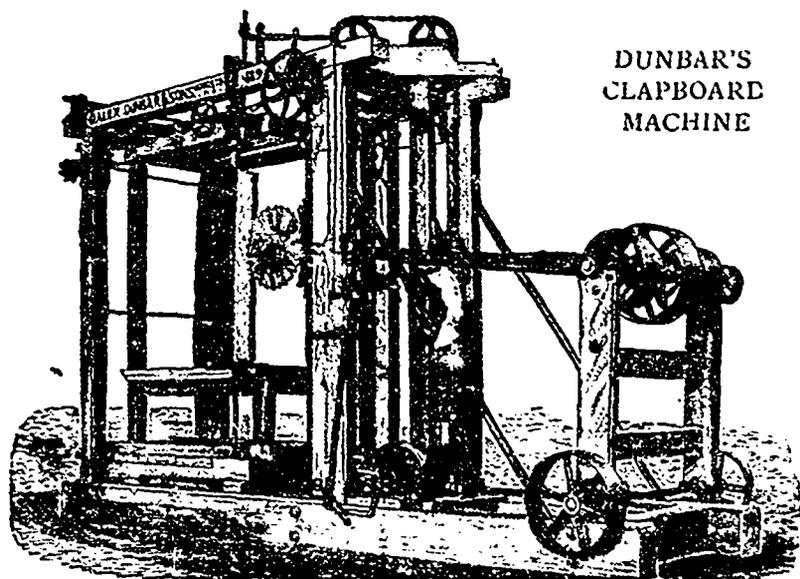
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS

ENGINES, BOILERS,
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CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS, ETC., ETC.

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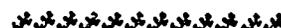


DUNBAR'S
 CLAPBOARD
 MACHINE

ALEX. DUNBAR & SONS

Woodstock, N. B.

Manufacturers of



Saw Mill Machinery

OF ALL KINDS

Including ROTARY SAW MILLS (3 sizes), CLAPBOARD SAWING
 MACHINES, CLAPBOARD PLANING AND FINISHING MACHIN-
 ERY, SHINGLE MACHINES, STEAM ENGINES, Etc.

WRITE FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

ALEX. DUNBAR & SONS - Woodstock, N. B

DON'T OVERLOOK

THE

DOUBLE CUTTING BAND

WITH OUR

MILLER'S PATENT BUFFER

It Makes

True Lumber.
Every Board Being Alike.

Increases

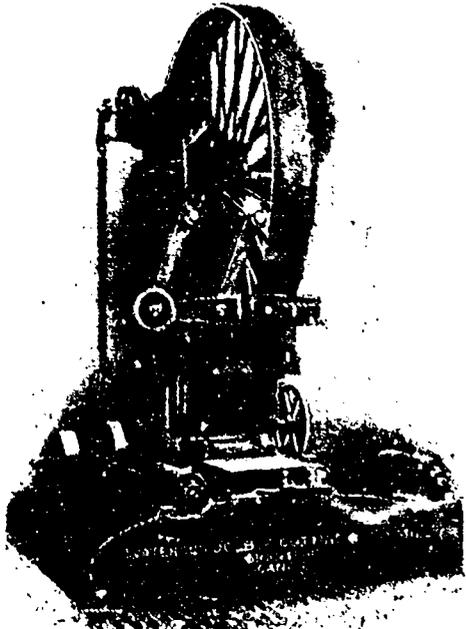
Daily Cut 30% at the Expense of
One Extra Man.

Quality is not Sacrificed

Every one of the Purchasers of the 30
odd WATEROUS DOUBLE CUTTERS in operation
Will Tell You.

Surface is Much Improved at no ex-
pense to Grade of Lumber.

We Can Give You Their Names— Why
Not Investigate.



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Also Ask Their Opinion of

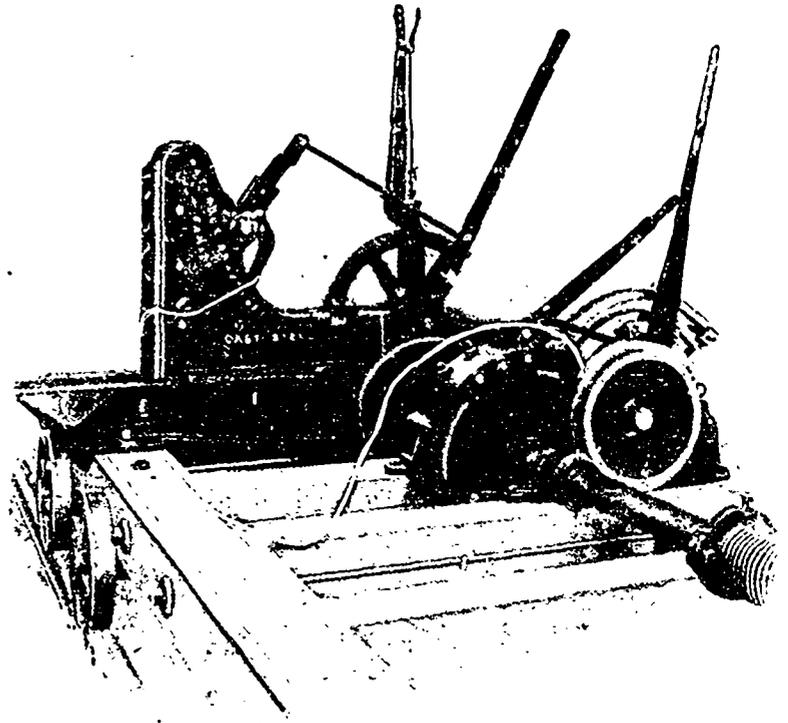
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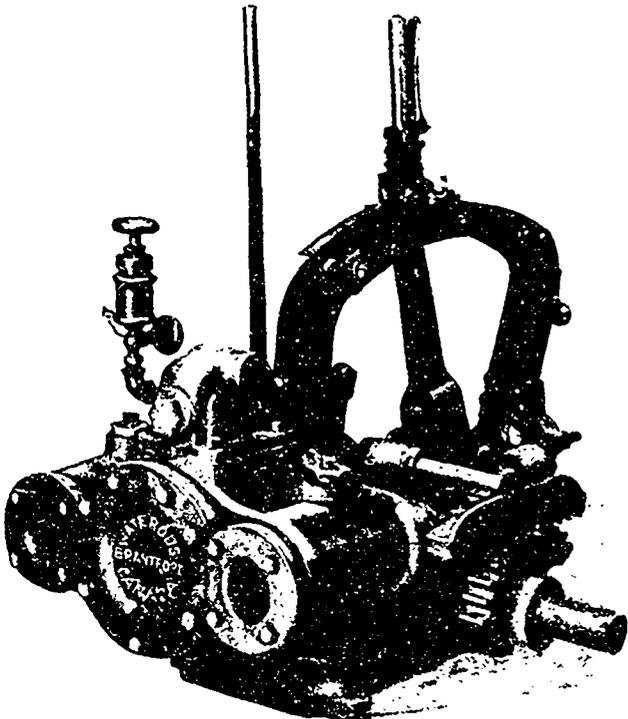
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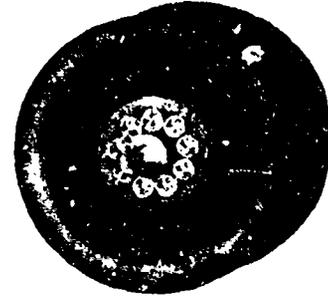
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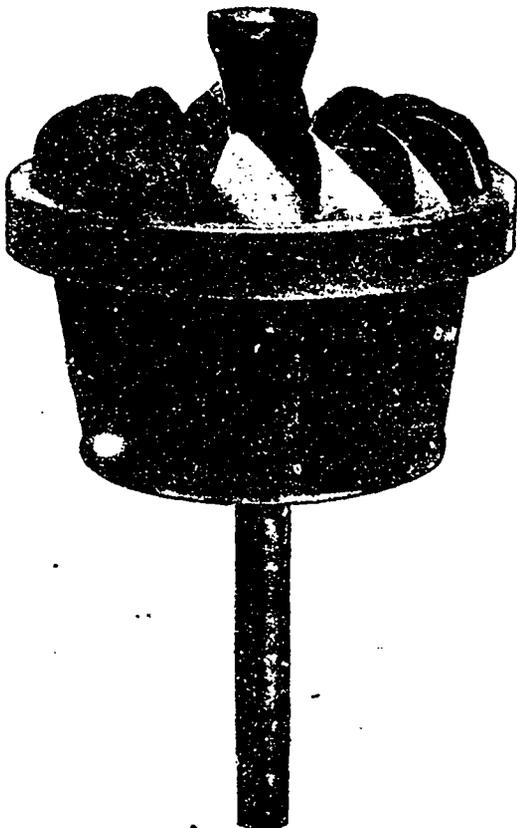
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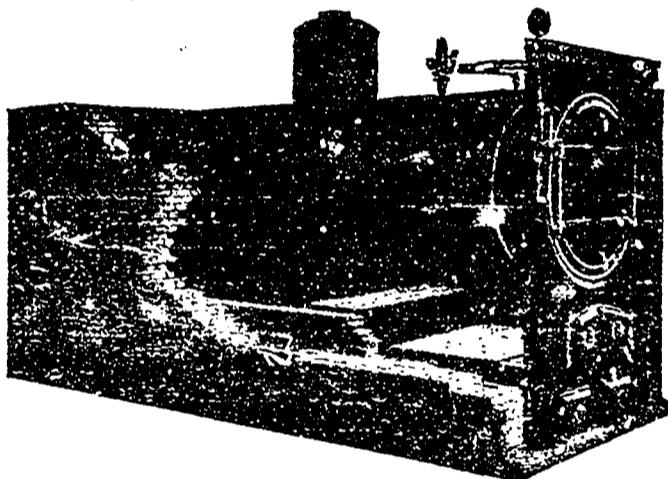
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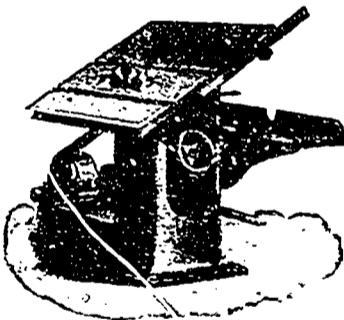
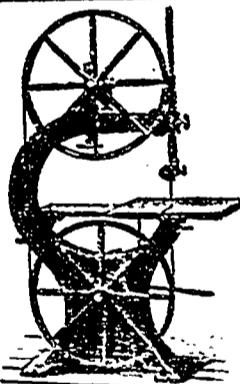
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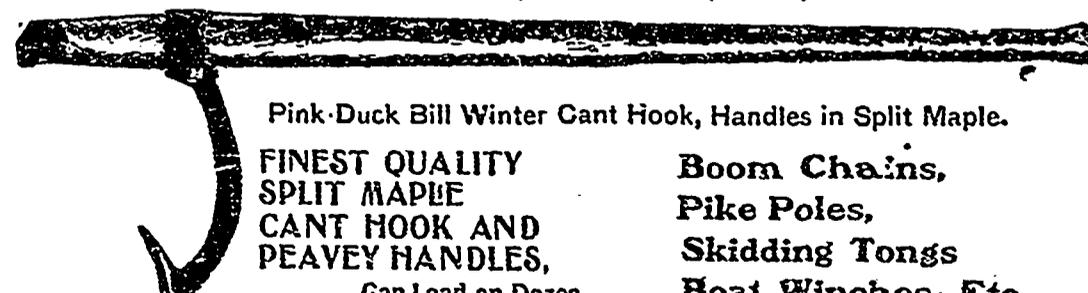
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