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CAMP SUPPLY NUMBER

THE
Canada Lumberman



The C. H. MORTIMER PUBLISHING CO., of Toronto, Limited

MAY, 1904

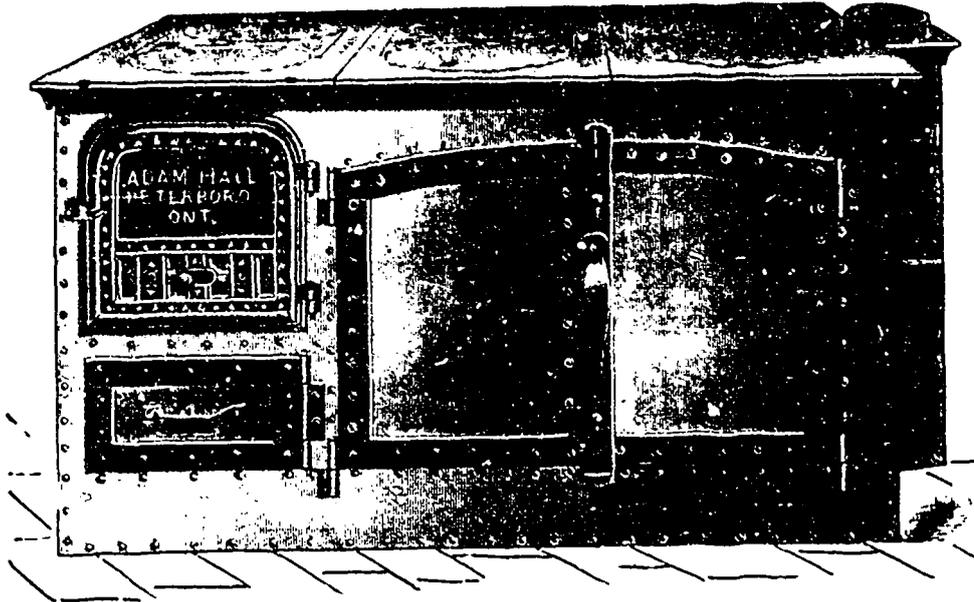
Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg

ADAM HALL PETERBORO, ONTARIO, CANADA

MANUFACTURER
OF

STEEL RANGES

For Lumbermen's and Railway Camps, Boarding Houses and Hotels

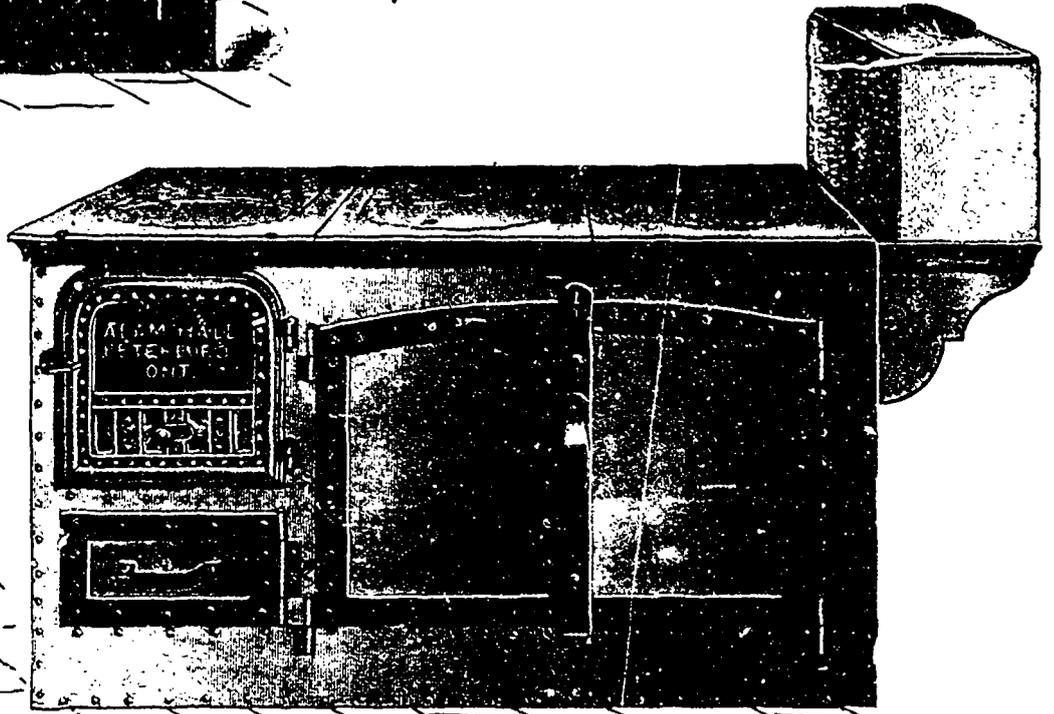


Lumbermen's Six Pot Hole Range

We have been manufacturing Steel Ranges and Heaters for Lumber Camps for the past Twenty-four Years, and have supplied the wants of nearly all the Lumbermen in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba—they are unexcelled for Baking and Cooking, and are strong and durable.

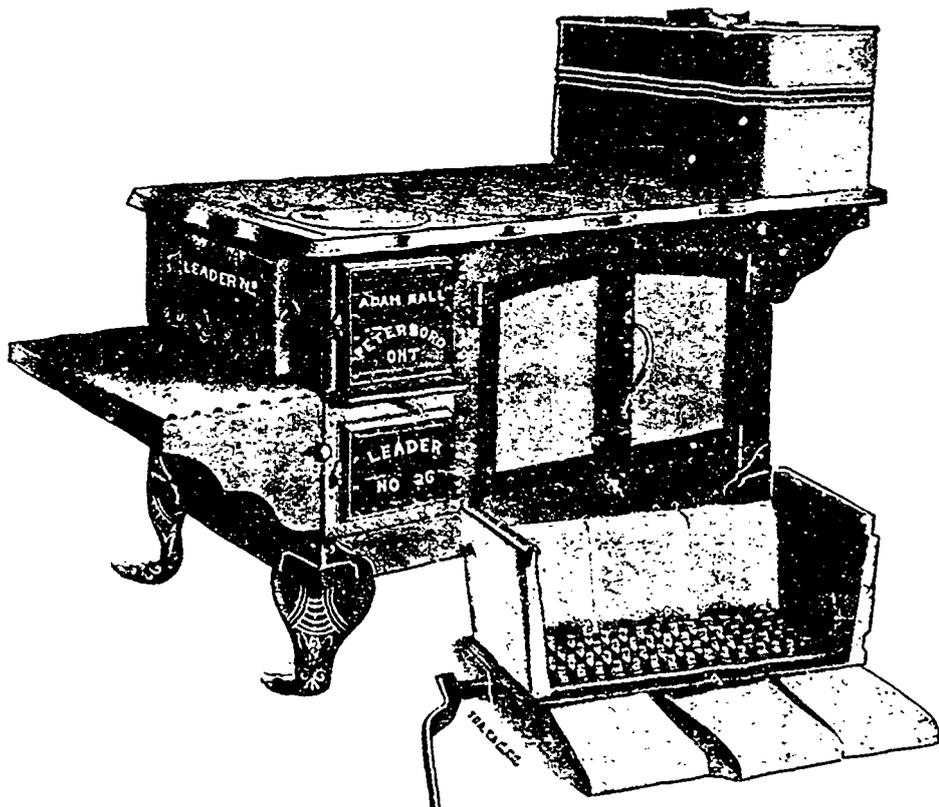
This No. 1025 Six Pot Hole Range is largely used in Camps of Fifty (50) Men and for use when driving the Rivers. Weighs 400 pounds.

This No. 1025 Range with 25 Gallon Copper Reservoir is the one we sell the most of, owing to the convenience of having a supply of hot water at all times. Will cook for 50 to 60 men. Weighs 450 pounds.



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This No. 1026 Leader Range with Front Hearth and Copper Reservoir is made for either Coal or Wood and is largely used in Boarding Houses and Hotels. The Wood Range weighs 500 pounds; the Coal Range weighs 600 pounds.



Coal or Wood Range for Hotels and Boarding Houses.

We make a number of other sizes of Ranges, also a **Lumberman' Box Stove** of Heavy Steel Body and Cast Metal Ends, in 36 inch, 42 inch and 48 inch—they are Excellent Heaters, Strong and Durable.

Write for Catalogue and Price List.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

VOLUME XXIV.
NUMBER 3.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, CANADA, MAY, 1904

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THE BEST FOR MAIN DRIVES
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Some people buy belting on price, others on quality. Which is wisest?

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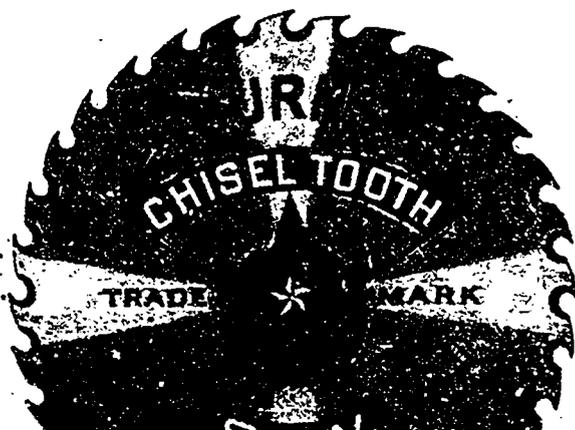
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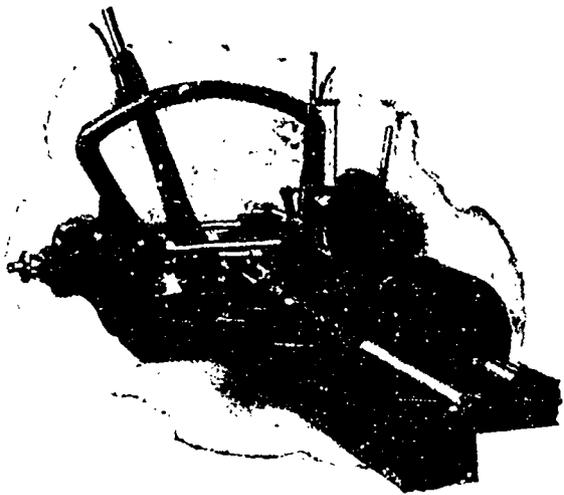
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Builders of a Complete Line of

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Combined Steam and Ratchet Set Works

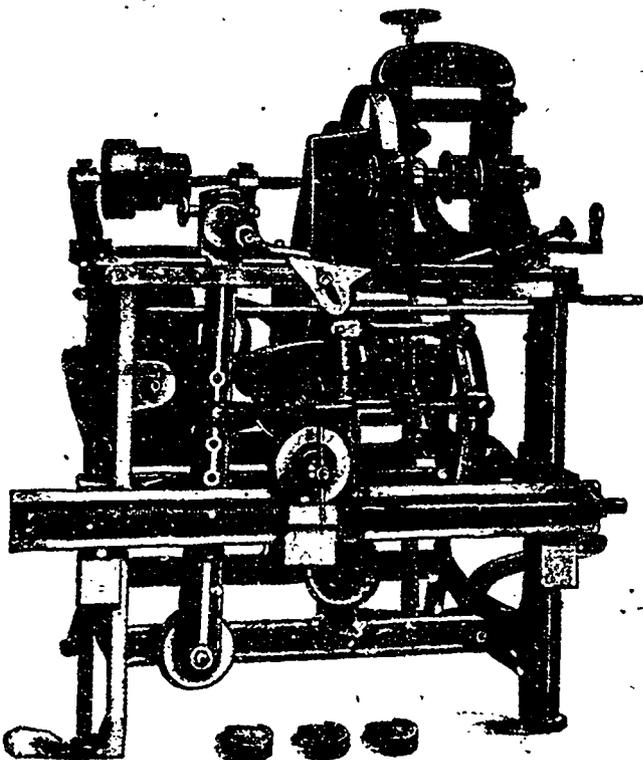
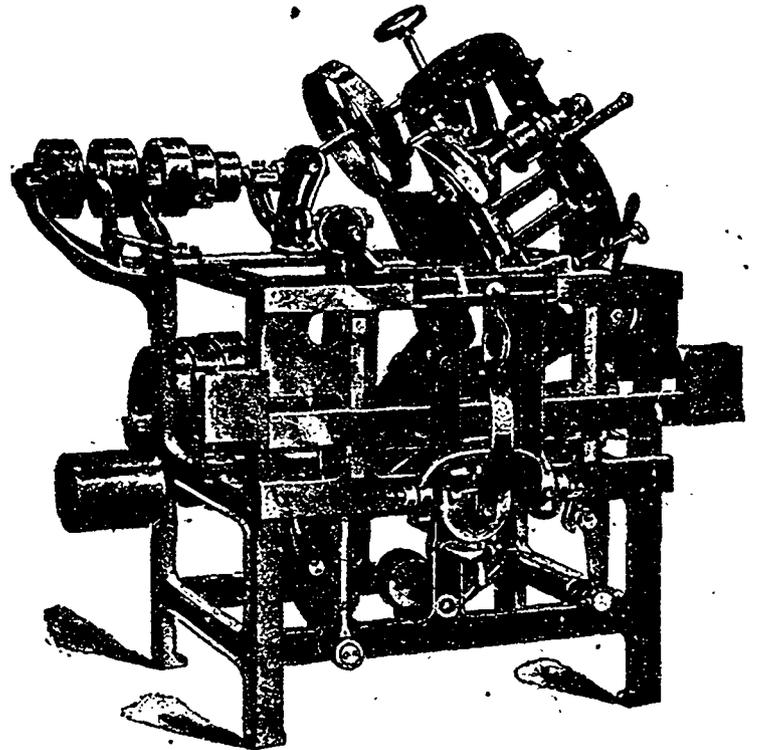
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It is not an experiment, but a proven necessity in all saw mills.

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We also manufacture Complete Filing Room Outfits, and have the Sole Canadian Right to build the famous Covel Saw Sharpening Machinery.

We illustrate herein two of these Sharpeners—the latest Double Cutting Band Saw Sharpener and the standard machine for Circular Saws.



These tools have no equal for the purpose for which they are used, and they cost no more than any other.

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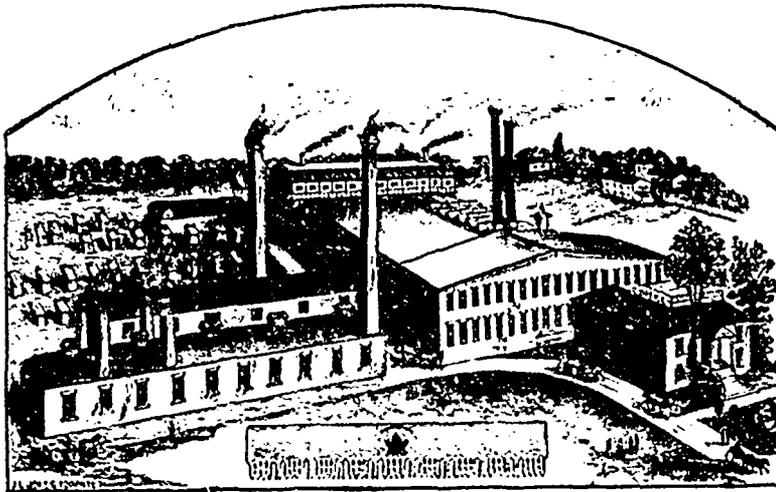
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**MAPLE LEAF
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Save Labor Save Gumming
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This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

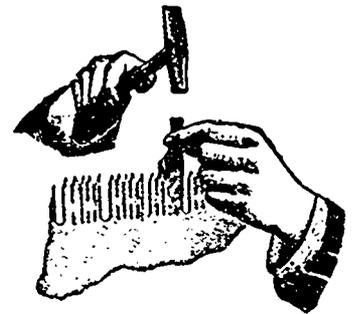
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Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting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

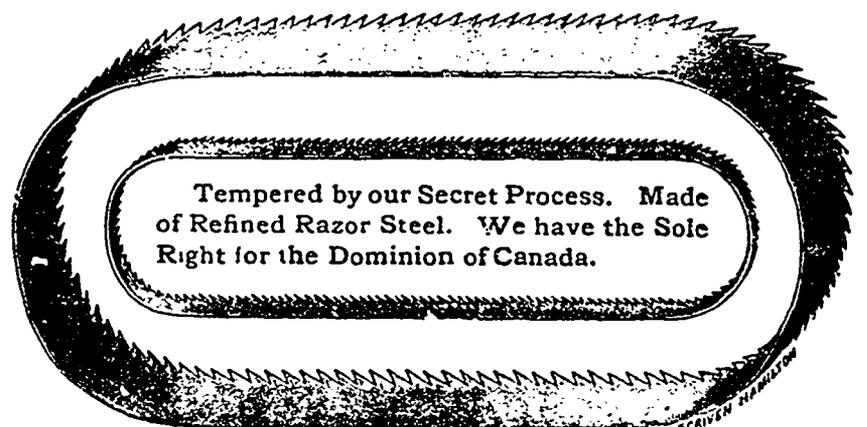
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MANUFACTURED BY
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

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



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Tempered by our Secret Process. Made of Refined Razor Steel. We have the Sole Right for the Dominion of Canada.

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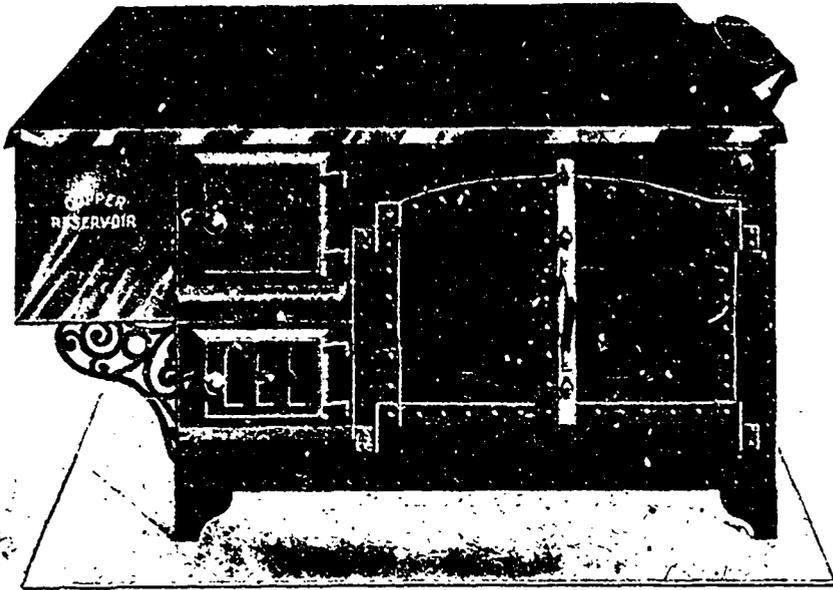
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Ten per cent. discount off orders amounting to \$50.00 or upwards. A full stock of all Drugs and Patent Medicines kept always on hand at lowest wholesale rates. Correspondence solicited. Orders by mail receive special attention. Let me figure on your requirements.

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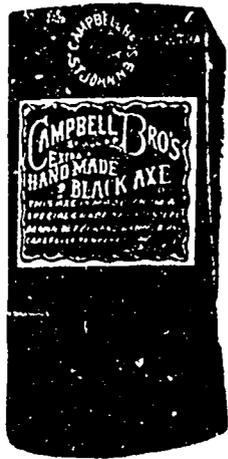
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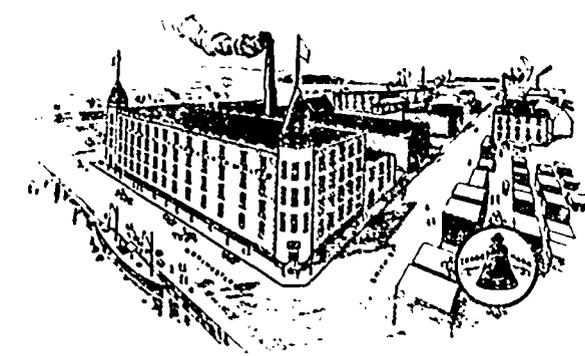
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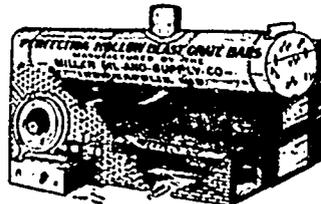
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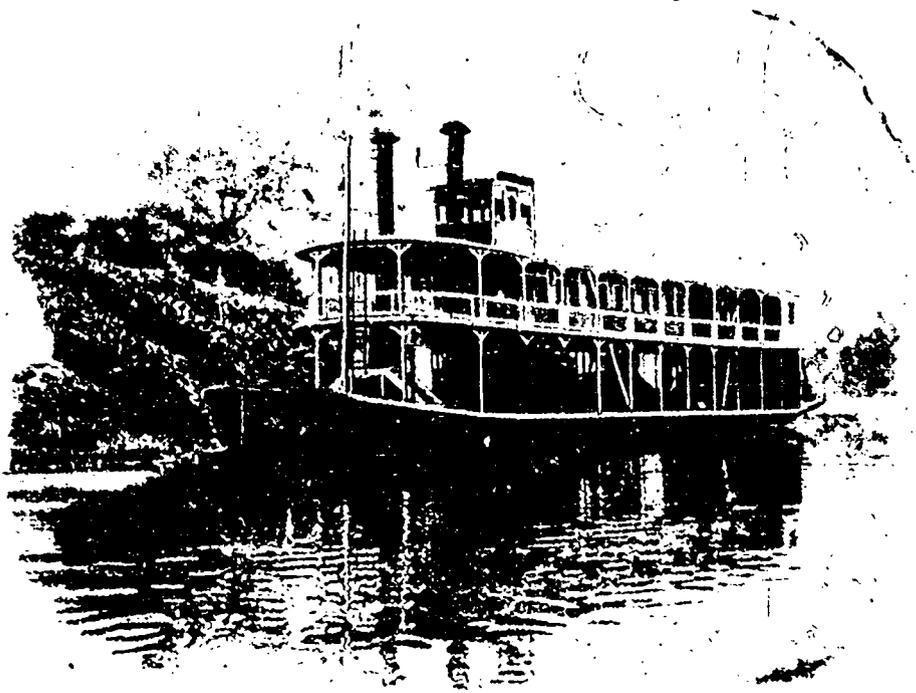
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Canada Chisel Tooth Saw Patent For Sale

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

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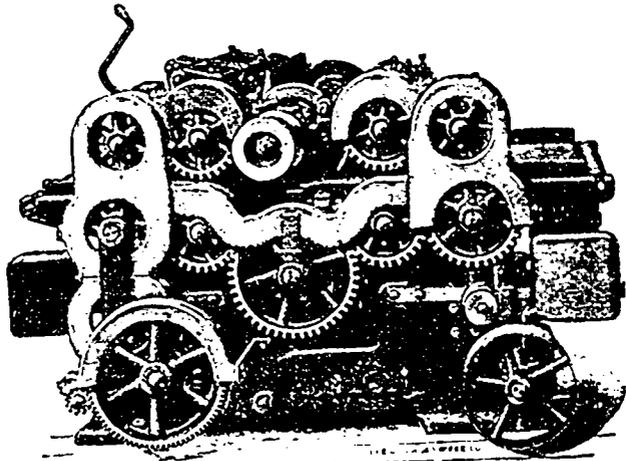
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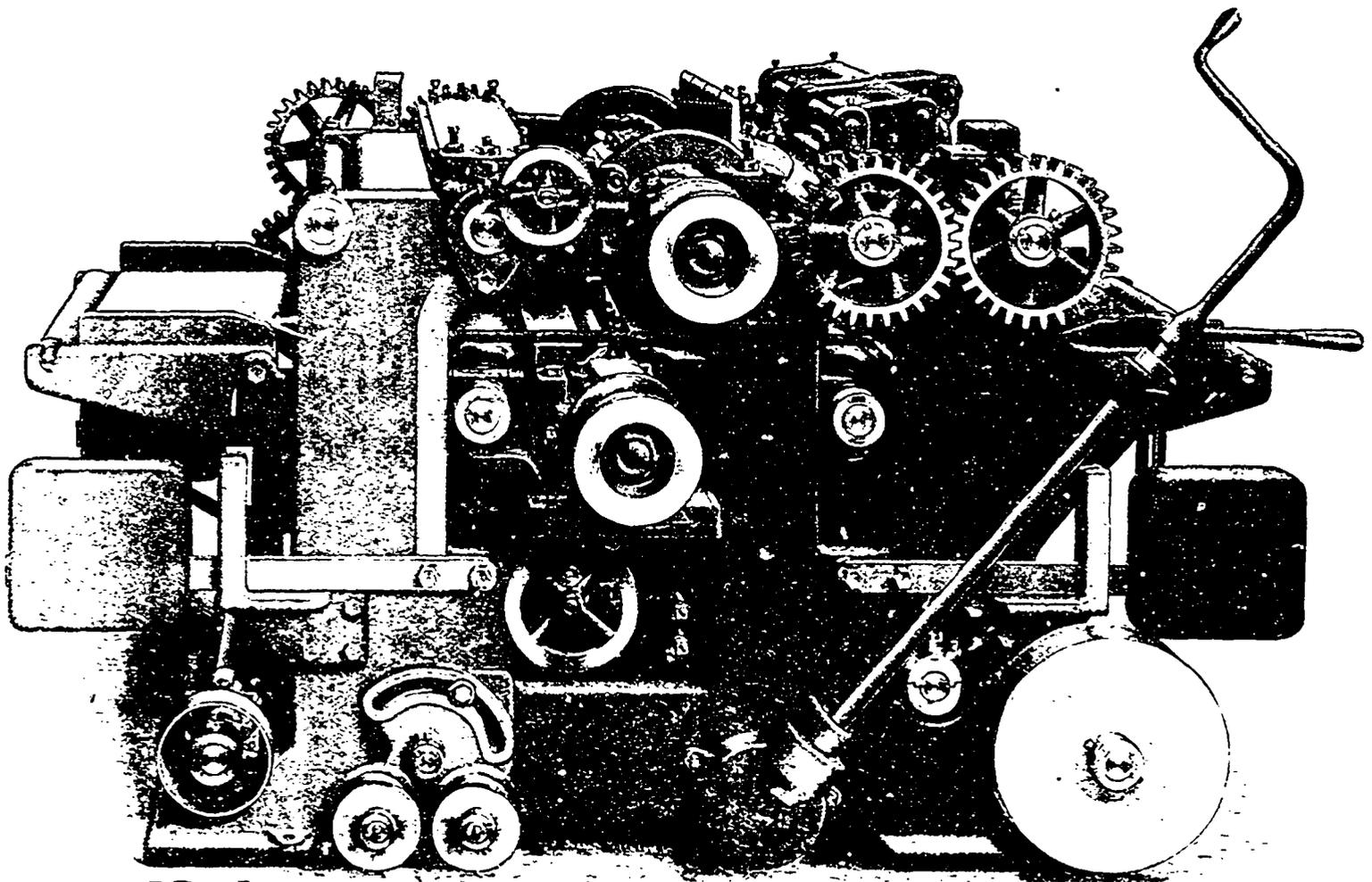
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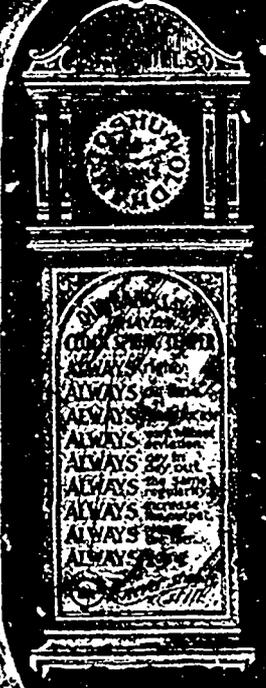
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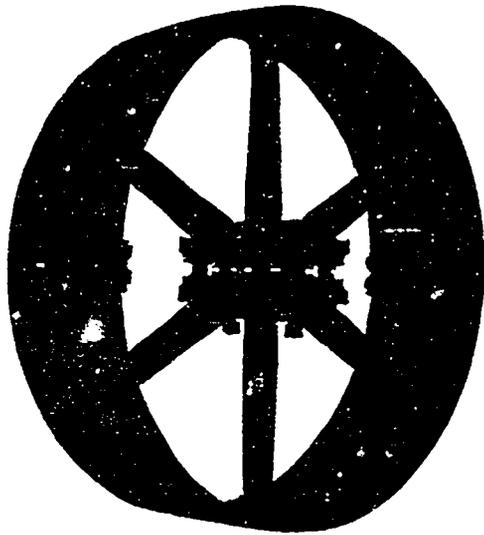
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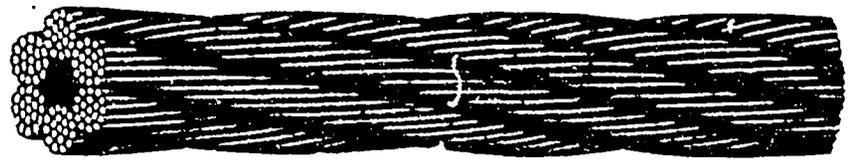
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Not affected by less than 230° Fhr., 18° above boiling.
It is water and steam proof.
It is not affected by acids, alkalis and other chemicals.
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It is absolutely not affected by the rays of the hot-est sun or the keenest frost, no matter how constant or interchangeable these conditions may be. The GREATEST BELT in the world for use in exposed places.

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GARLOCK'S PACKINGS

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Asbestos and Mineral Wool Pipe and Boiler Coverings. Engineer's Supplies in General.



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXIV.
NUMBER 5.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, CANADA, MAY, 1904

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

TREND OF THE CAMP SUPPLY TRADE

Price Fluctuations During the Past Year Comparatively Narrow.—Only a Few Lines Show Important Changes.—Labor Still Scarce and Wages High.

In this, our Second Annual Camp Supply Number, it is appropriate to take a retrospective glance over the field and enumerate the changes which have taken place in the prices of supplies for the logging camps as compared with one year ago. Not that we can hope to tell the purchasing agents of our lumber companies much that is not already within their knowledge, but rather that in crystalized form the information may be useful for comparative purposes and for reference at some future time.

The business of supplying the camps is of increasing importance, for while our production of lumber may have already reached the maximum quantity, more men are required to-day to bank a given number of logs than were necessary ten or even five years ago. The average woodsman of to-day is a man of independence. He knows that if his services are rejected in one camp he will be extended a hearty welcome at another. In other words, the labor supply is scarcely equal to the demand, and the shantyman does not feel that compulsion which he once did to exert himself in his employer's behalf. This latter remark will apply to other walks of life as well as "in the woods". Nevertheless, the result is that the lumberman conducting operations on a similar scale to some years ago is called upon to provide food for a greater number of men.

Taken as a whole, camp supplies have remained almost stationary during the past year. Some lines have advanced, others declined. The most important advance is in the price of cotton goods, owing to the sharp but somewhat artificial rise in the price of the raw material. Pork prices represent the greatest decline, current values being much lower than one year ago.

LABOR.

As in all other lines of industrial effort, the labor problem plays an important part in the lumber world. True, strikes have never in an organized state caused much trouble except at the mills, but on the other hand the question of supply and demand has always cut a big figure on the limits. This problem has in fact reached an acute stage in the past few years,



THE DINING ROOM OF A LOGGING CAMP.

and naturally occupies much attention and creates much discussion.

Since the days of Bytown, Ottawa has held the position of Hub in the Eastern Canadian lumber world. The far reaching river with which the Capital shares its name, has been the means whereby the industry has been developed and maintained. The Chaudiere district alone with its mills has attracted and held an industrial army in Ottawa. Hence it is but natural that the city should have become the great hiring center for the workers on the limits and the log drives. Even the firms operating in the Georgian Bay district and farther west in Ontario look to the Capital for their men. As a matter of fact though, Winnipeg entered the field last year and supplied many hundreds of men for the Lake of the Woods district. The popular move to the Canadian West filled the streets of the Mani-

toba Capital and neighboring towns with strong young immigrants from the British Isles particularly, and Europe generally. After the summer's work in the harvest fields, these men were out of employment and readily accepted work on the limits. As the rate of wages was lower than in Ottawa, the American firms gave the western men the preference. Just here it may be remarked that this new phase of the labor problem may have an important bearing in Ottawa, but it is difficult at present to make a prediction with any degree of assurance.

Getting back to Ottawa, however, it may be stated that until recent years the supply of men was equal if not greater than the demand and wages remained normal. Wages have been known to drop as low as \$10 a month and board, and \$18 a month and board was considered a good thing. The French Canadian had the field to himself, and the field had the French Canadian to itself. The mill, camp and drive were his principal avenues of employment. However, the establishment of pulp and paper mills, the building of railways, the movement to Western Canada and the

northern parts of Quebec and Ontario, and the increased industrial activity in the cities, have all done their share in luring the hardy lumber jack from the limits. With this marked decrease in the labor supply came a corresponding increase in the demand and a decidedly interesting situation was the result. The influx of American capital and the increase in Canadian capital in the Georgian Bay, Nipissing, Kippewa, Temiskaming and other districts made a new and vigorous call for men, and Ottawa had to respond. The consequence was a rapid advance in wages, in fact they have doubled within the past few years. The ruling wages for the season just closed were: Axe hands, \$30 to \$32 a month and board; teamsters, \$35 a month and board; road men, \$30 a month and board; river drivers, \$40 to \$45 a month and board.

The question naturally arises, will these

wages hold good for the future, or will they suffer a decline or advance? A prominent Ottawa district lumberman gave it as his opinion that the wages would drop. He figured that there would be an easier feeling in the labor market during the coming summer, and that lack of other employment would make

good help remains short, they will get what they ask. This phase of the case takes on a humorous turn when it is borne in mind that the high wages are responsible in a large measure for the advance in lumber.

The hardy contented lumber jack of former years is slowly but surely passing from the

city shown below, transportation to the camps to be advanced by the Company and repaid by the undersigned, but will be refunded to those who have worked until the end of the hauling season. The Company agrees to remit monthly on demand one-half of the wages earned by the men to their families so soon as men have worked sufficient time to protect transportation. Insobriety, insubordination or incapacity to be sufficient causes for dismissal at any time."

The manager of this company stated that the law will not uphold a company that makes any deduction other than that for railway transportation when a man quits his job before his time is up.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

The lumberman who contemplates operating in the woods next winter will probably be able to purchase his meat supply at very favorable prices; in fact, it is a question if he should not take advantage of the low prices which now prevail. Compared with one year ago barrelled pork, which is one of the principal commodities purchased for the lumber camp, can be obtained at a decline of six dollars per barrel. Current prices of live hogs and packing house products as compared with the corresponding time in 1903 are as follows:

	1903.	1904.
Live Hogs,	\$ 6.75 to \$ 7.00	\$ 5.12½ to \$ 5.25
Mess Pork,	20.00 to 21.00	14.00 to 15.00
Pure Lard,	10 to 10½	7½ to 8
S. P. Hams,	11 to 11½	10½ to 11
Smoked Hams,	12½ to 13	12 to 12½
Long Clears,	9½ to 10	7½ to 8

It would seem reasonable to expect a stronger tone to the pork market throughout the summer period, as the consumptive demand will no doubt improve. It must be admitted that prevailing prices are on a very reasonable basis.

Grocery supplies have been somewhat uneven in price. One of the leading staples, sugar, is about 20 cents per 100 pounds higher



SLEIGH HAUL, CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS COMPANY, ON VERMILION RIVER.

more men available for the limits and consequently wages would drop.

On the other hand, the managers of the employment agencies state that the wages will remain firm at the figures quoted above. There seems a good prospect of the resumption of operations on the part of the Soo companies and that will make an increased demand for men. Then again the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will make a hole in the supply of labor, but it is hardly likely this will affect the lumber interests before next year.

The French Canadians' undisputed claim to the work on the limits and drives is being challenged. Winnipeg was not the only city that sent hardy immigrants into the camps. Several hundred, nearly all Britishers, were forwarded from Ottawa. With their willingness to work and their natural intelligence they made good, where other immigrants from across sea would have failed. The Canadian firms are averse to engaging any but the French Canadians, claiming that the others, not having the necessary experience, are a hindrance rather than a help. However, the American firms think different. As was the case with the men hired in Winnipeg, they were not averse to giving the newcomers a trial. Of course, they started them in at reduced wages, but this was only an incentive to the immigrants to quickly master the fine points of the game and get on the full pay list. As a matter of fact they are even eager to try their hand at log driving, but few have been engaged for this risky work.

In discussing the future of the labor question as far as it affects the lumber industry, the buoyancy of the lumber market itself must not be overlooked. As long as high prices rule, the men hiring for work on the limits and drives and in the mills will demand correspondingly good wages. As long as the supply of

land. High wages in other lines of industrial activity and the prospect of an all year residence in town or city has lured many of the able bodied fraternity from the limits. Their places have been taken by undersized youths and inexperienced men from different walks of life. As a consequence there was no end of trouble last winter from "jumpers." The proximity of the railways and the very question of wages itself were responsible for the flittings to and fro of the hands. In former years the men at the low wages were content, even



SKIDDING LONG TIMBER WITH STEAM SKIDDER, CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS COMPANY.

eager to work, not only the whole season but season after season, with the one company. The following is a copy of the agreement demanded by one of the leading employment agencies which was found to give satisfaction and prevent "jumping":

"We the undersigned do hereby agree to work for and faithfully serve during the lumbering season of 190 and following spring for the wages and in the capa-

than last year. On account of the prospects for the sugar trade in Europe this advance is likely to be maintained. Coffee is about ten per cent. higher than one year ago owing to a shortage in the crop and manipulative tactics on the part of speculators, but tea values show no material change. The price of evaporated apples is about ½ cent per pound higher, the supply being in a few hands and indications pointing to no decline in price before autumn,

even if then. In cloves there has been an advance of almost 100 per cent. Canned goods are higher in the majority of cases, and present prices of sauer kraut and pickles are \$1 per barrel above those of last year. Oatmeal shows an advance of about \$1.00 per barrel, but there is no material change in split peas and pot barley.

Of the few articles showing a decline in price are rice and white beans, which are about 10 per cent. lower. Beans have recently been advanced in the United States and the market here is very steady and may advance in the near future. Prunes are slightly lower than last year; in tobacco there has been no change.

Molasses are probably more uncertain in price than any other commodity supplied by the wholesale grocer. In the West prices are about the same or slightly higher than one year ago, but the market in the Maritime Provinces has been unsettled by large importations from the West Indies, where conditions have been favorable to a large production. Barbadoes molasses is now quoted as low as 9 cents per gallon. Barbadoes has a very large crop, whereas Porto Rico will fall short in its output of Muscovado molasses, which is the grade principally consumed in the Maritime Provinces. The Barbadoes market opened on January 25th at 12 cents, declined February 4th to 11 cents, February 13th to 10 cents, and held strong at 10 cents until April 6th, when it declined to 9 cents, from which there has been no further break. In 1903 the market opened at 10 cents and was in a short time forced up to 18 cents. In April, 1902, Barbadoes molasses was purchased for the St. John market as low as 7½ cents. From what can be learned the present decline, while influenced by overproduction, is to some extent due to competition between rival shippers.

Owing to the recent change in the assessment of duty on molasses, there will be less of the low grade New Orleans product imported into Canada than there has been in past years, and there will probably be a greater consumption of molasses produced in the British West Indies, which is of a superior quality. A large quantity of New Orleans molasses has been imported into Western Canada in late years.

From present indications, with few exceptions, there is likely to be very little change in the prices of groceries during the next six months.

CLOTHING.

Clothing supplies for the lumber camp are likely to be more expensive than last year, and especially articles made from cotton, such as overalls, top shirts, etc. Cotton goods have advanced about 25 per cent. this year and are not likely to be any lower until after the next crop at the earliest. If the cotton crop of the Southern States should be even a partial failure this year, still higher prices for goods made of this material may be experienced. A large consumer of cotton rope advises us that he is paying \$5.50 per hundred more for this material than was paid last Fall. Woolen goods are about the same as last year on many lines, but the heavy articles composed of pure wool have advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. on ac-

count of the increased cost of raw material. There is very little difference in the price of general lines of ready-made clothing. Larrigans, moccasins and snow shoes are the same as last year.

The price of rubber boots has recently been advanced from 50 cents to \$1 per pair, this course being rendered necessary by the increased cost of raw rubber which now enters into the manufacture of so many articles. On December 30th last raw rubber was quoted at 96 cents; a year and a half previously it was only 70 cents; now it is \$1.17. The American manufacturers of rubber boots have since February 1st last advanced prices 20 per cent. In Canada the advance thus far has been only 5 per cent., but it is understood that a further marking up of values is impending.

LOGGING APPLIANCES.

United States manufacturers of axes have to some extent made Canada a slaughter ground from their goods, and competition for this source has been felt quite keenly by the Canadian makers, some of whom advocate a return to a specific duty instead of the ad valorem duty which now exists and which they claim gives too great opportunity for flooding our market with the cheap grades of tools. Canadian manufacturers, however, have maintained prices remarkably well, relying on the quality of their goods to hold the trade. Prices of axes, peavies, cant hooks, pike poles, skidding tongs, etc., have therefore undergone no appreciable change in price as compared with last year. The tendency in logging tools, if anything, is towards an advance, especially in those lines where the handle constitutes the principal cost of the tool, as increased difficulty is being experienced in securing suitable timber for making handles and higher prices have to be paid for it. Steel in the finer grades also shows a tendency to advance, which must be considered in fixing the price of the manufactured article. These remarks will also apply to saws, which have remained stationary in price but which are more likely to advance than to decline.

Logging sleighs are more expensive, the chief agent in producing this result being the higher cost of timber. Prices of stoves, ranges and tinware for lumber camps are almost the same as last year, and unless there is a decided change in the United States, Canadian manufacturers are not likely to alter their quotations in the near future, as present selling prices bear a fair relation to the cost of the raw material and leave a fair margin of profit for the manufacturer.

HORSES AND THEIR SUPPLIES.

The best method of obtaining a supply of horses for woods operations is a question to which lumbermen have been obliged to give more consideration in late years. Previously the custom with many of the large firms was to purchase only a limited supply of horses and rely upon hiring a sufficient number from teamsters and settlers in the vicinity of operations to handle the cut of logs. This plan worked satisfactorily, but the greater demand for labor which has been experienced in recent years encouraged the settler to place a higher

value on his hire, and ruling wages have been from \$3.50 to \$5 for one man and a team. An unexpected difficulty arose, however. Naturally the timber most accessible was first taken out and logging operations became more difficult each year. Many of these settlers, unfamiliar with the logging business, would not drive their teams down hills and in other seemingly treacherous places, and the lumbermen were obliged to have their own men take the reins in such cases, handing over the team to the settler after the danger point had been passed. They are willing to risk their horses but not their own lives. The unsatisfactory character of the work performed by the settler, therefore, has induced a number of the lumber firms to purchase in the fall of the year all the horses required for their woods operations. These are sold again the following spring; if in the meantime the demand for and price of horses has improved, the lumberman may be able to realize as much as he paid for them; if not, he stands the loss, feeling that the work performed by the animals during the winter has amply repaid him.

The horse market is not materially different from one year ago. General purpose horses, 1200 to 1350 pounds, are worth from \$145 to \$190, whereas in the spring of 1903 the selling price quoted was \$140 to \$200. The depletion of the supply in Eastern Ontario and Quebec, however, makes it highly improbable that there will be any decline in the price of horse flesh for next season's work.

Hay and oats are slightly lower than last spring, but the future course of prices will depend altogether on the crop harvested. The season so far has been backward and very unfavorable for seeding and the growing of grain and crops of all kinds.

MEETINGS OF LOG DRIVING COMPANIES.

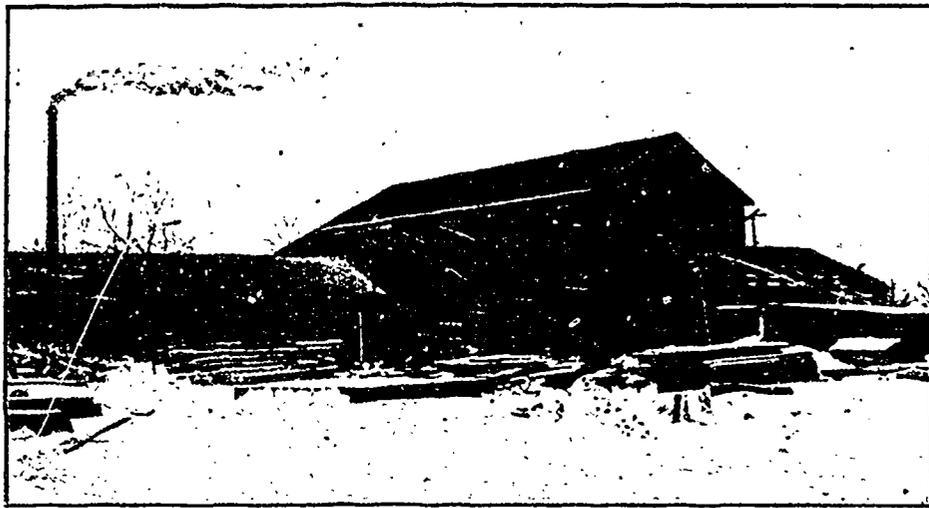
The annual meeting of the St. John River Log Driving Company was held at Fredericton, N. B., on April 8th, Mr. A. H. F. Randolph in the chair. Those present included Messrs. W. H. Murray, John F. Moore, Henry Hilyard, J. F. Gregory, George S. Cushing, N. H. Murchie, E. L. Jewett, Charles Miller, F. D. Miles, St. John; Donald Fraser, sr., John Kilburn, Archie Fraser, Donald Fraser, jr., John A. Morrison, Robert Aiken, James M. Scott, Fredericton; G. R. Burt, J. E. McCallum, Hartland; Senator Baird, Perth, and A. J. Beveridge, Andover. A statement was given out that the logs cut on the St. John river last winter was estimated at 140,000,000 feet. The logs will be driven by Mr. Morrison, whose contract does not expire until next year. The following board of directors was elected: John E. Moore, president; J. F. Gregory, secretary treasurer; John Kilburn, Charles Miller, A. H. F. Randolph, and Henry Hilyard.

The Tobique River Log Driving Company held their annual meeting at Fredericton on April 7th. Henry Hilyard was re-elected president, and J. C. Hartley, of Woodstock, secretary treasurer. The other directors are Donald Fraser, jr., Senator George T. Baird, R.A. Estey and N. H. Murchie. The contract for driving from the forks to the mouth was let by public auction to Archibald Fraser at 23 cents on a 3-year contract. It is estimated that 38,000,000 feet will be driven down the Tobique river this season.

J. T. Schell, M.P. for Glengarry, has purchased the interests of his partner, D. M. Macpherson, in the well-known lumber firm of Macpherson & Schell, Alexandria, Ont. It is Mr. Schell's intention to further enlarge his extensive wood-working plant.

NEW SAW MILL AT WINNIPEG.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Limited, of which Mr. D. C. Cameron, M.P.P., is president and manager, have recently completed a modern saw mill at Winnipeg, Man. The photograph of same reproduced herewith was taken last fall before the mill was fully completed. The location is on the banks of the Red river adjacent to the city of Winnipeg, and convenient for the distribution of the product of the mill throughout the said city and suburbs.



NEW MILL OF THE RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY ON THE RED RIVER AT WINNIPEG.

The plant comprises saw mill, planing mill, box factory, sash and door factory and dry kilns. The design of the plant is such that it will take the timber or raw material and manufacture therefrom all the material made from wood that the builder may need in his general business.

SAW MILL STEAM POWER.—The saw mill will contain two double cutting band saws with the necessary edgers, trimmers and saws of various descriptions for the proper manufacturing of lumber, timber, lath, etc. The mill is entirely modern, being equipped with all the necessary steam operating machines for rolling, canting and transferring logs and lumber during the course of manufacture, nothing being omitted that will in any way facilitate the operations, reduce labor, or even make heavy labor lighter.

The band saws were built by the Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, Ont. They are of the double cutting type, the saws having teeth on both edges, and really might be called two-faced saws, but if properly manipulated they are true as steel and will turn out lumber of excellent manufacture. The edger is a very heavy machine supplied by the Waterous Engine Works Company. It is adapted to edge boards, plank, and manufacture from cants small timber, which will in a measure add to the capacity of the mill. The balance of the machines and equipment in this mill were also built and supplied by the Waterous Company. A full line of the most modern filing machinery for the fitting up of the band saws has been installed.

PLANING MILL.—The planing mill is calculated and designed to manufacture flooring, siding, ceiling, shiplap, mouldings, and to dress lumber in all the varied forms called for. McGregor, Gourley & Company and Cowan &

Company, Limited, of Galt, Ont., manufactured and supplied all the machinery in this mill, and it is of their best make.

BOX FACTORY.—The box factory is supplied with up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of boxes of all sizes and kinds. The machinery for this part of the plant was also supplied by McGregor, Gourley & Company, of Galt.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.—The sash and door factory, while having in view the manufacture of standard stock, is particularly design-

ed for the manufacture of special orders which are met with so often in city trade, and it will be a valuable auxiliary to the already established factories which the company now have for manufacturing standard stock.

DRY KILNS.—The dry kilns for drying the lumber for the factories are of the design known as the moist air process. The machinery and fixings for this kiln, as well as the dust ma-

engines were built by the Inglis & Hunter Company, of Toronto, and the boilers by the Bertram Engine Works Company, of Toronto.

The whole plant will be lighted by electricity. The dynamo is of the multipolar type and was supplied by the E. S. Harrison Company, of Winnipeg; it is driven by a McEwen high speed engine built by the Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford. Other auxiliary engines are placed in convenient places to perform part of the work referred to.

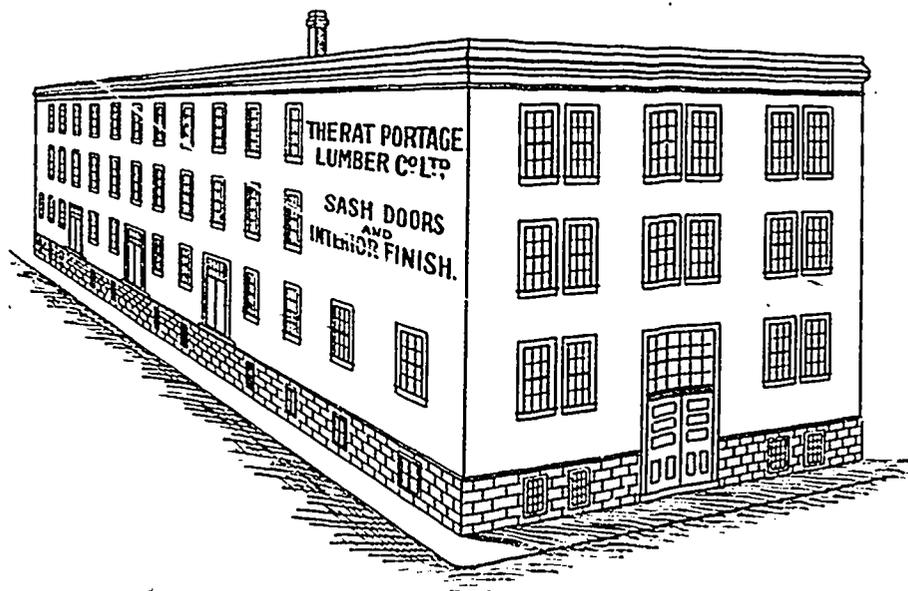
The buildings were constructed with a view to reducing the insurance to a minimum. The mills and factories are what is known by underwriters as Standard Mill construction and will be fitted up with the dry pipe sprinkling system. The roofs are metal clad, the walls painted with fire-proof paint and the buildings whitewashed inside.

The mills and factories will be operated continuously and will be fitted up with steam heating apparatus for the winter.

The logs will be brought to the mill by rail and dumped into a pond artificially made for this purpose, and floated to the foot of the jack ladder. The water to supply this artificial pond will be pumped up from the Red River, a large pump and pipe system having been installed for this purpose.

The water as it is pumped up from the Red River will pass through the condenser, which will condense the steam from the Corliss engines and heat the water in the pond, so that it will not freeze up in the winter, thus doing double service. The prevention of fire will have attention and the necessary hose and hydrants will be placed conveniently.

The buildings were constructed and the machinery installed by the company's own men, excepting some minor contracts, and the whole



SASH AND DOOR WAREHOUSE OF THE RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY, WINNIPEG.

chinery for the factories, are being supplied by Sheldon & Sheldon, of Galt, Ont., and are of their latest design.

The principal motive power for this plant consists in a pair of cross compound Corliss engines, energized by a battery of boilers, having all the necessary pumps, condensers, etc., neatly housed in a brick building having metal roof and thoroughly fire-proof. The

work done by the direction of the company's engineer in charge.

The sash and door warehouse in Winnipeg, of which a drawing is shown, is a four storey building, including basement, 220 feet long and 60 feet wide. The floors are supported by heavy timbers capable of carrying very great weight. The building is frame, sheeted with steel.

SOCIAL AMELIORATION IN THE LUMBERING CAMPS.

By ALFRED FITZPATRICK, B.A., OF TORONTO,
Secretary of the Canadian Reading Camp Association.

References have already been made in your columns to a movement on foot in the Province of Ontario to establish reading and entertainment rooms, and a home study system of elementary education at the lumbering, mining and railway constructing camps of Canada.



READING ROOM, BOOTH & GORDON'S CAMP, AZILDA, ONT.

This work is mainly educational. It was begun in a tentative way. The isolation, and consequent moral degradation of many of these men, led to the belief that they ought to be surrounded with home-like influences and innocent pastimes; that they ought to be kept in touch with the outside world, and led to sympathize with its problems by the beautiful in art and literature. It was felt in short that they should be given the privilege of an education.

With this object in view three separate shanties were built, one at each of three different camps in the district of Algoma. These were supplied with stoves, chairs, games, books, magazines and current newspapers in French and English. It was found that the men spent their evenings, rainy days and Sundays in these reading camps instead of going to the nearest town or village in search of questionable entertainment, and that the moral tone of the camps was decidedly raised. The employer now provides buildings and the provincial government supplies books. Some twenty-five reading camps were built and the work is being initiated in Manitoba and British Columbia and will be taken up later in the other provinces.

Our work is largely experimental and our object to develop public opinion in its favor, and urge the provincial governments, whose prerogative it is to educate our citizens, to take it up in all camps and make it a phase of public education. We do not attempt to cover even a tenth of the ground, but simply enough to demonstrate its practicability and popularize the movement.

CAMP SCHOOLS.

So far as employers are concerned there is little difficulty in securing buildings. It was found, however, that some one is necessary to supervise each reading camp, and as there are a large number of men who can neither read

nor write, the Association decided that it was better to engage duly qualified teachers. Last year ten teachers were employed, two of whom were young medical doctors, a third a graduate of Oxford, a fourth a graduate of McMaster University, and two of the others were Undergraduates of Queen's and Toronto Universities respectively. The doctors practised medicine in the camps, and one of the teachers

practicable has been fully demonstrated by the correspondence schools. Thousands of young men in these frontier camps spend their spare moments in private study even where tenting but for a night.

To argue that home education is impracticable in the lumbering camps is to tell us either that woodsmen have absolutely no leisure and are to all intents and purposes slaves, or that they have no mind and soul and are a different order of beings from those engaged in surveying and mining, which line of argument no sane employer will adopt.

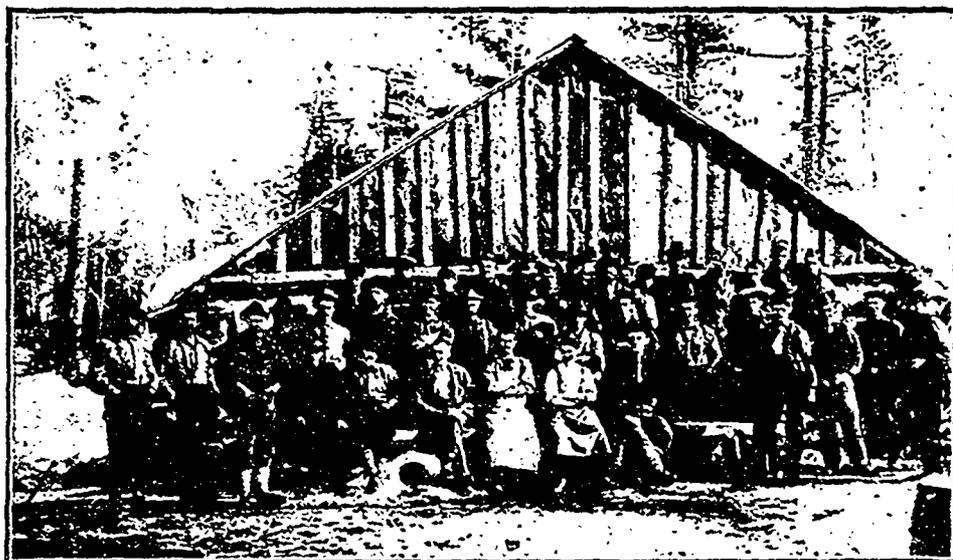
Considering that there are no counter attractions in the camps, although his hours of labor are long, the average shantyman has as much spare time as the average mechanic in the older settlements, towns and cities.

What is of more immediate importance is to enlarge the range of interest in life for the laborer that he may employ in a wholesome and profitable manner such hours of leisure as he has, that when the opportunity comes he may know how to use more free time. As a matter of fact, employers often fear to give their men too much spare time, not from mercenary motives, but lest the time should be abused and employed in gambling, drinking and worse evils. Experience proves that to increase the hours of freedom without ensuring that these hours are to be well employed is to drag men downward, and that this is true of the rich as well as the poor.

As already stated, the main difficulty in the extension of this work is not a question of buildings. All mining men and not a few lumbermen have either already made provisions of this kind at their camps or would be willing to do so if approached on the subject. The prob-

acted as clerk, while the others engaged in manual labor. Each man earned over one-half of his salary. The Association paid the balance.

This is not only home education for the employees in these isolated camps, it is manual training for teachers, and that too of a practical and useful sort. The benefits to both teacher and taught by the introduction of educated men in-



ONE OF J. & T. CHARLTON'S CAMPS—READING ROOM, 9 MILES FROM MOUTH OF WHITEFISH.

to camp life cannot be over-estimated. There is no reason why a boy's education should end with the school building. Systems of education should be as flexible as the needs demand. The boy who for one cause and another escapes the school walls without an elementary education should be followed to the woods and mines. No state should tolerate an illiterate citizenship. That home education even at the most isolated mining and survey camps is

lem is largely one of supervision. In a few cases buildings have been provided that have not been a success because the employers and the Department of Education did not, and the Association could not, engage men to look after them. The most successful club houses in the more permanent mining camps and saw mill towns have a man in each case who devotes his whole time to making the particular institution under his care a success. The next

are those in charge of teachers who engage in manual labor during the day, sawing, chopping, etc., and whose evenings are unemployed. Doctors and clerks are as a rule too busy evenings to accomplish much in the reading camps, although in some cases they have done good work.

As your readers are interested most in the lumbering industry I shall not devote much attention to work of this kind in the mining camps except by way of comparison.

The first club house at a mining camp in Canada so far as known to the writer was built by the Canada Copper Company at Copper Cliff, Ont., and its employees. This is an up-to-date building fully equipped with bath, parlor, reading room, etc. The first club house at a saw mill town is that at Cutler, Ont., built last spring by the N. N. Wright Company, now Loveland & Stone. This has been mainly an experiment on the part of the company and has been entirely successful. It is a commodious building, and was provided by the company with billiard and pool tables, etc., books from the Department of Education, stoves, chairs and daily papers and magazines from the Reading Camp Association, and a small organ from the Presbyterian Church of Weston. As at Copper Cliff a capable man is kept in charge by the company.

The good example set by the Canada Copper Company is being followed at other mining camps. The Massey Station Mining Company will erect a building for this purpose this spring, and the example set by Loveland & Stone is likely to be followed at other sawmill towns.

The writer is deeply grateful to many employers for their kindly interest and co-operation. The three companies which have invested most in this endeavor to benefit their employees are The Parry Sound Lumber Company, The Rathbun Company, and Loveland & Stone. Amongst others are Hale & Bell, J. J. McFadden, J. R. Booth, Playfair & White, The Georgian Bay Lumber Company, the late Edmund Hall, The Ontario Lumber Company, John Bertram, The Rat Portage Lumber Company, McLennan Bros. (Wabigoon), Alfred McDonald, Capt. Robinson, (Winnipeg), Booth & Gordon, J. & T. Charlton, N. & A. Dymont, British Canadian Manufacturing Company, The Brennen Company, Algoma Commercial Company, and others.

Some who very seriously questioned the feasibility of the work, and who did not provide buildings, as Mr. E. C. Whitney and Hon. W. C. Edwards, generously contributed cash. Others, as Messrs. Playfair & White, N. N. Wright and Loveland & Stone, supplied both cash and buildings.

Too much cannot be said in praise of these and other employers in their quiet unobtrusive effort to make "the wilderness and the solitary place glad and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose."

The Meyer-Thomas Company, Granby, Que., are building an extension to their box factory, 24x40 feet and two stories. They have recently opened a branch in Montreal.

QUEBEC TRADE PROSPECTS.

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

There are indications that the season upon which we are entering will be a very plentiful one in the supply of lumber generally. The great scarcity in the water supply last year prevented the bringing down of the whole of the previous season's cut of logs and in addition this season's production has been large, which, combined with the stocks on hand, will place a very plentiful supply on the market. The home trade in the Province of Quebec is continuing to be well sustained and dealers are looking forward with every confidence to a good season's business. Prices are also ruling firm on the home trade, although a slight decline would not be altogether unexpected.

The foreign markets are somewhat slow, particularly Great Britain, where conditions are in marked contrast to those prevailing at the close of last year. The decline is somewhat of a surprise to the dealers on this side, as prices were expected to have been at least equal to those ruling during last season, and it was anticipated that all available stocks at the opening of this season could have been easily placed, whereas very few cuts have been disposed of in advance for this season's trade.

Several reasons are attributed for this state of trade. General business in Great Britain is behind expectations, and the lumber and timber markets are naturally being affected thereby, while at the same time a good deal of cheap timber is being pushed in from the Baltic.

There is no doubt also that the freight rates are playing no small part in the difficulties experienced on this side. A more moderate and steady rate would do much towards removing the difficulty in meeting prices by placing the Canadian trade on a more equal footing with other producing centres.

LABOUR.—The supply of labour in Quebec for the approaching season is expected to be ample to meet all requirements. The previous season stood at a great disadvantage in this respect, as the supply of labour was insufficient. Wages, however, are keeping well up to last year's standard.

PORK PRODUCTS.—All pork products at the present time are ranging on high levels, which in all probability will ease off and leave a firm market at somewhat lower and yet substantial prices. The supply of good hogs has been somewhat backward, to which is attributed the present high rates, but there are indications of a better run of the supply of hogs, thus leading up to a more solid market for packer's products.

FLOUR.—The recent fall in price of flour has acted as a stimulus to the present market. Prices, however, are expected to be firm to a higher level, at which they are expected to remain steady for the coming season.

CANNED GOODS.—Canned goods are in plentiful supply and are expected to be ample for all requirements. Prices will probably be maintained throughout the season.

WOOLENS.—In all woolen supplies there is a steadily maintained demand. Conditions will prevail similar to those of previous season.

TOOLS, ETC.—Tools and logging appliances are also meeting with an active demand, many

manufacturers finding it difficult to keep pace with the anticipated demands. Prices are consequently firm, and there are little prospects of any weakening in these goods.

HORSES.—The supply of good seasoned horses appears to be scarcely equal to meeting the existing demands for general trade purposes. Prices have steadily advanced for this class of animal, and it is not at all improbable that higher averages will have to be paid. This may not apply to the smaller class horse, although, generally speaking, horses are bringing prices in advance of previous seasons. This is in a large measure attributable to the heavy drain during the South African war, the market not having had sufficient time to recoup itself. Should there be any great increase of demand, it will be extremely difficult to find seasoned horses to meet that demand.

THE CAMP SUPPLY TRADE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N.B., April 30th, 1904.—In making a comparison of the cost of maintaining a lumber camp in New Brunswick during the past two seasons, we find last year to have been a more costly one to the operator than the season before, although there are many important lines that were less expensive. The chief factor is, of course, the wages of the men. During the winter just past, along the St. John River and its tributaries choppers received from \$30 to \$32 per month and teamsters from \$22 to \$25. During the logging season of 1902-03 choppers could be had at \$28 to \$30 and teamsters at from \$20 to \$23.

The operators in these parts do not expect any increase in wages next year, but rather that they will be lower. This is owing to the fact that next winter's cut of logs will be less than this year's, because of the large stocks that will be held over next winter owing to the shortness of the present manufacturing season. This will mean that there will be less demand for men, which condition will no doubt result in a reduction of wages.

Suitable horses are high in price and will in all probability continue to be so. A good horse that will answer the purpose will cost at present from \$200 to \$250, and they are very scarce even at these figures. For several years the price has been steadily advancing; during the last two years alone the cost has increased from ten to fifteen per cent. It is very improbable that they will be any cheaper during the coming season, the indications being that if there is a change at all it will be a further advance.

One branch of the business that has been more favourable during the season just past than in the preceding one is the price of camp provisions, as the following schedule will show:

	Fall of 1902.	Fall of 1903.
Pork, per barrel	\$22.00 to \$25.00	\$15.00 to \$18.00
Corned Beef, per barrel	15.50	14.00
Star flour	4.25	5.25
Beans, per bush	2.05	1.90
Molasses, per gallon	.33 to .38	.38 to .35
Sugar, per cwt.	3.75	3.75

In the price of stable provender there has been little change. In the fall of 1903 feed was worth \$24 per ton, cornmeal \$2.85 per barrel, and oats 44 cents per bushel. The prices of a year earlier were practically the same.

In regard to the prices of any of the above lines it is almost impossible to make a forecast for next season, as there are so many circumstances that may govern the outcome that will arise in the meantime.

There has been very little change in the price of logging tools during the last two seasons. The prices paid in the fall of 1903 and which were practically the same as those of a year earlier are as follows :

Axes, single bitt, \$5.50 per dozen ; double bitt, \$10. Hand made axes, single bitt, \$6 per dozen ; double bitt, \$11. Peavies, No. 1 (handled) \$13 per dozen ; handles, \$2.60 per dozen.

The competition in axes on the part of American manufacturers does not greatly affect the price in this locality, and the prospects are, to quote the opinions of the largest dealers and manufacturers in these parts, that there will be little or no change in the price of tools during the coming season.

PATENT FOR A TIMBER RAFT.

Mr. J. G. Elderkin, of Fox River, Nova Scotia, has invented a new method of rafting timber, which will be understood by reference to the accompanying illustrations. The invention relates to rafts constructed of logs, piling, spars, poles, or other lumber, and

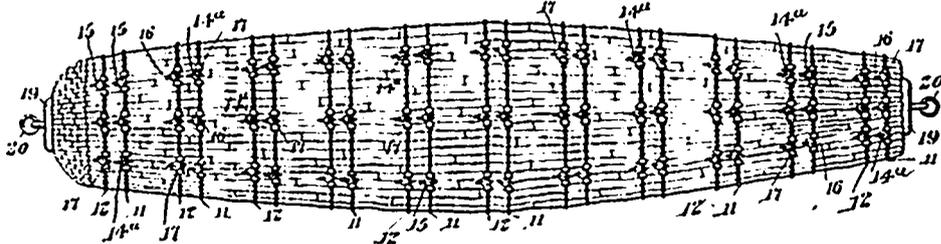


FIG. 1.

designed for towing, particularly sea-going rafts which are required to withstand heavy strains, though also pertaining to those constructed for transportation in inland waters. The object of the invention is to provide a raft which will be very strong, being doubly bound together, and which will move easily through the water without chafing or injuring the timber or lumber. It is also the object to provide a raft in which the different grades of timber or lumber can be assorted and kept separate, said raft being built up of layers so arranged that when one or more of said layers are built the raft can be moved from the place it was commenced to any other place to be finished. In like manner it can be taken apart section by section without mixing the timber or that of one section with another, also parts may be removed without breaking up the raft as a whole.

In the accompanying drawings Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a raft constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the raft, on an enlarged scale, intermediate portions thereof being broken away, and Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-sectional view taken on substantially the line xx of Fig. 2. Similar reference-numerals designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings,

The body of the raft, according to the claim of the inventor, is made up of separate independent sections that extend longitudinally of said body and are superposed one upon the other. In the present instance four of these sections are illustrated and designated by the reference-numeral 10, though any number may

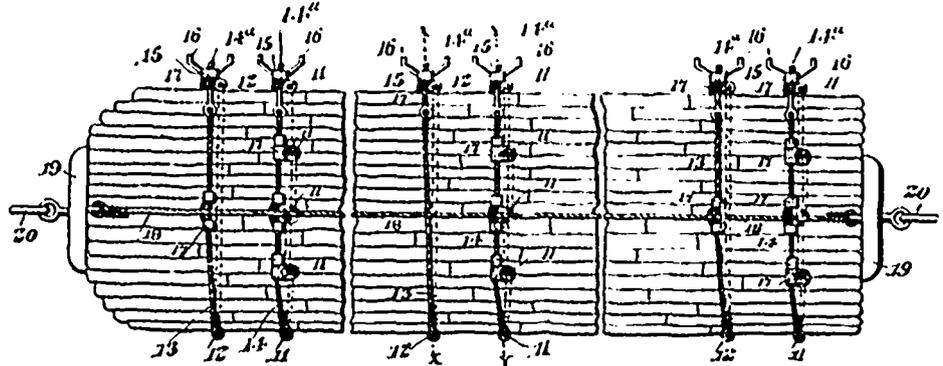


FIG. 2.

be employed, as desired. Each section is composed of timbers arranged end to end and having their joints disposed in staggered relation and therefore thoroughly broken. The sections extend from side to side of the raft, and each is fastened by separate binding-cables surrounding the same. Thus it will be apparent that each section is independent of the others, and should the upper one be removed the remainder will be intact. The several

and these tie-cables also pass vertically through the body of the raft, being connected to similar tension devices. Wherever the cables cross devices connect the same, these devices being so arranged that they will permit the relative movements of the cables. Extending centrally through the raft is a draft-cable,

fastened at its ends to cap-plates that are arranged at the ends of the raft, said cap-plates being provided with suitable eyes, to which the tow-line may be attached. The raft may be constructed in any manner desired. For instance, in Fig. 3 there is illustrated cribwork. This, however, constitutes no part of the present invention.

It will be apparent that a raft constructed in the manner described is doubly bound, each section being separate and yet secured to the others, so as to make a strong and rigid structure. The body is tied horizontally by the section-binder cables, so that it cannot spread, and the vertical cables also serve to hold said body in proper place. These cables may be tightened as desired by means of tension devices. A still further advantage resides in the fact that a raft may be constructed in sections and taken apart in the same manner without materially affecting the body as a whole. Furthermore, the different grades of lumber may be kept assorted and will not become mixed when the raft is broken up. While in the drawings the cables have been represented as "wire" rope, it will be understood that the term is broad enough to include chains or other suitable means of a similar character.

AMERICAN TIMBER IN GERMANY.

Koelnische Zeitung, a German commercial journal, says that imports of timber into Germany from the United States have more than trebled since 1880, amounting in 1902 to more than \$5,850,000. It consisted mostly of pitch pine. This wood is more resistant to the weather and costs less than oak, which averages \$3.47 per 35.3 cubic feet, while pitch pine costs only \$1.66 for the same amount. Owing to its utility and cheapness the pine is handled in the most remote parts of Germany. It is used for making doors, windows, floors, etc., while oak is used in the manufacture of the finer grades of furniture.

It is stated that the first saw mill built on the Pacific coast was erected by the Hudson Bay Company, near Vancouver, Wash., in 1828. It had a daily capacity of about 1,000 feet.

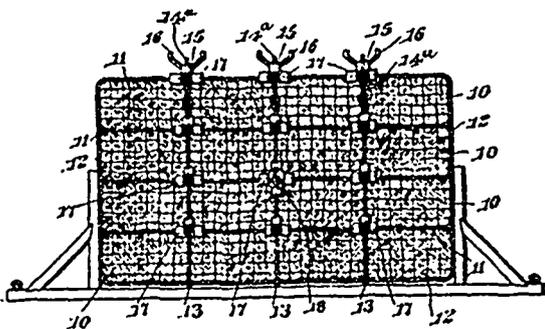


FIG. 3.

of the cables are fastened to the lower transverse stretches of the raft-binder cables, and said cables pass vertically through the body of the raft. Their upper ends are fastened to stems, upon which are screwed tension devices in the form of nuts, having suitable handles. The tie-cables are fastened to the lower stretches of the lowest section-binder cables,

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EXPORT OF NEW BRUNSWICK LOGS.

The Legislature of New Brunswick has just disposed of a resolution introduced by Mr. Flemming designed to prohibit the export of logs from the Province in the round or unmanufactured state. In support of his resolution Mr. Flemming argued that he was endeavoring to legislate for the future of the Province more than for the present, as the Restigouche and Western Railway, upon completion, would tap the St. John river at St. Leonards opposite Van Buren, Maine, and bring that town within forty miles of the best timber region in New Brunswick. He pointed out that the result would be that the timber cut above Grand Falls would go to the mills in Maine to be manufactured. The shingle business would also be seriously affected, as by manufacturing in the United States the duty would be escaped, which would be an advantage of \$2.40 on each one thousand feet of timber, this estimate being based on the assumption that a thousand feet of cedar will make about eight thousand shingles.

After a preliminary discussion in the House, the bill was referred to a special committee. A large amount of evidence was given by prominent lumbermen, many of whom, it is noticed, were interested in lumbering operations in the United States. Mr. Todd, of St. Stephen, presented some interesting figures. He said that there are in New Brunswick about 7,000,000 acres of Crown lands, generally recognized as timber lands, and that timber is at present being cut on about 2,000,000 acres, the total cut of logs on Crown lands being about 150,000,000 feet annually. In his opinion, with proper observance of the regulations, the Province might cut 300,000,000 feet a year off its Crown lands for twenty-five years, and barring forest fires, have more standing timber then than now.

The opponents of the resolution argued that

such legislation might disturb the present trade relations with the United States, that the lands above Grand Falls were mostly owned by private individuals and the New Brunswick Railway Company and hence would not come under the provisions of the law, and that as conditions now exist the balance of trade is largely in favor of New Brunswick, inasmuch as about 60,000,000 feet of Maine logs are manufactured by St. John mills annually.

The committee reported against the bill, on the ground that up to the present time the quantity of logs cut on Crown lands and exported to the United States had been very small, that considerable advantage was now accruing to New Brunswick through the manufacture of Maine logs at St. John, and finally that such legislation would result in very little advantage to the people of the Province, while it would work to the disadvantage of the operators and others engaged in getting out timber upon Crown lands.

The question of prohibiting the export of unmanufactured timber from the Province of New Brunswick is therefore deferred for another year. While such action probably best conserves the interests of the Province for the present, the time will no doubt come when the proper protection of home industries will demand that the raw material of the forest shall not be exported except in a manufactured condition. When that time is reached, the Government should not hesitate to act promptly and decisively. No consideration should be given to the argument that such a law might be regarded as irritating legislation which could be made an excuse for the adoption of retaliatory measures by the United States. The Ontario Government prohibited the export of both saw-logs and pulp wood without incurring any penalties from the United States, and this notwithstanding that the quantity of logs exported from Ontario to the United States was many times greater than that which is sent from New Brunswick. The Courts also upheld the Government in the contention that the right was reserved to impose new regulations affecting the cutting of timber on lands already under license, even to the extent of prohibiting the export of the timber.

TIMBER LIMIT OWNERS EXONERATED.

The oft-repeated cry that the lumberman is the foe of colonization meets a sweeping denial in the report of the Quebec Colonization Commission which was recently presented to the Legislature now in session, and which is referred to at some length elsewhere in this issue. One of the duties of this Commission was to inquire into the number and causes of the difficulties between timber owners and licensees and to advise upon methods for their prevention and removal. The Commissioners have spoken in a fearless, impartial manner. They have not hesitated to condemn the officials of the Government and even the Government itself where they consider censure justifiable. The report is, as a whole, a commendable document owing to its thoroughness, definiteness and impartiality.

The Commission found no grounds of com-

plaint on the part of bona fide settlers, who neither complain of the law nor of the regulations; neither do they complain of those who hold licenses for cutting timber, while the latter, far from complaining of the bona fide settlers, want them and even look upon them as valuable helpers and protectors of their domain against the ravages of fire. There is stated to be no antagonism between the owners of timber licenses and real settlers or those who honestly take up public lands with the view of clearing them and not of speculating on the timber. Only one case of cutting timber on lots under location tickets and taken out of the timber licenses was found by the Commission, and in this instance it appears that the lots were taken and held for the benefit of the owner of a saw mill in the vicinity rather than for settlement purposes. This, however, did not justify the license-holder in cutting the timber after the lots had been taken out of his license. Many cases of alleged cutting of timber on settlers' lots were reported to the Commission, but beyond the one exception stated they were found not to be genuine, the persons making such claims being unable to produce any reliable evidence, which showed that they had taken for granted statements made without foundation.

In striking contrast to the above are the many cases of theft and fraud on the part of bogus settlers that came to the knowledge of the Commission. Forgery has been frequently resorted to in order to obtain possession of lands which were heavily timbered, in one instance an area of 1,500 acres or over two square miles being obtained in this manner.

The contention that no timber remains on the lots when they are handed over to the settlers is disproved by figures showing the quantity of timber cut by settlers in different localities. One or two examples will suffice. In twenty-two townships of Labelle region upwards of 28,000,000 feet were cut on settlers' lands during the season of 1902-03. In the St. Maurice region the license holders obtained from settlers over 12,000,000 feet of logs. Instead of the settler being deprived of his timber, he realizes a considerable sum by its sale, on account of the liberal settlement policy of the Quebec Government. The report states: "We are unable to obtain proof of a single case where a settler locating on a lot taken out of a license has failed to find wood enough on it to erect suitable buildings." The dissemination of false reports along this line is calculated to retard the progress of colonization, for the settler requires timber for his buildings and to enable him to earn a little money during the first year of his settlement.

The profits realized from speculation in lots fraudulently obtained are stated to be very large. One settler mentioned had as many as eighteen lots in his possession and resold not one of them for less than \$200. This illicit speculation has reached such a stage that it actually imperils the existence of the industries of the country. The proprietors of pulp mills have found it difficult to raise capital for the extension of their plants solely because of the way their limits have been depleted within a few years under the pretext of colonization, and

the number of speculators in timber is stated to be constantly on the increase. This is the sole cause of the outcry that has been raised for some years past in regard to the pretended refusal by the Government to concede lots to settlers.

The Commissioners are of the opinion that the unsatisfactory conditions which exist are largely due to the inefficiency and neglect of the agents of the Crown Lands Department, and recommend that the Government take steps to reform the agency service with a view to bringing it up to the proper standard.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

What constitutes hard wood? was the question which was recently propounded to the writer. The enquirer was of the opinion that of the staple woods those which could be called hard wood in its true sense were ironwood, beech, and maple. He claimed that there were many others classes of timber which might be properly classed in the category of hardwoods, but which, strictly speaking, were not perfectly hard. Perhaps some of our readers who have given this matter a little thought will state their opinions on the point.

Friends of organization must feel encouraged at the growth of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association of Winnipeg. The secretary's report to the recent annual meeting showed the membership to be 588, of which 498 are yard or active members, and 90 honorary members. There was an increase of 155 active and 27 honorary members during the last year. This would seem to be the strongest possible proof that the association is serving a useful purpose and that the members appreciate the advantages to be derived from a well-conducted organization. There is need of more organizations of a similar kind among the lumber trade of Canada.

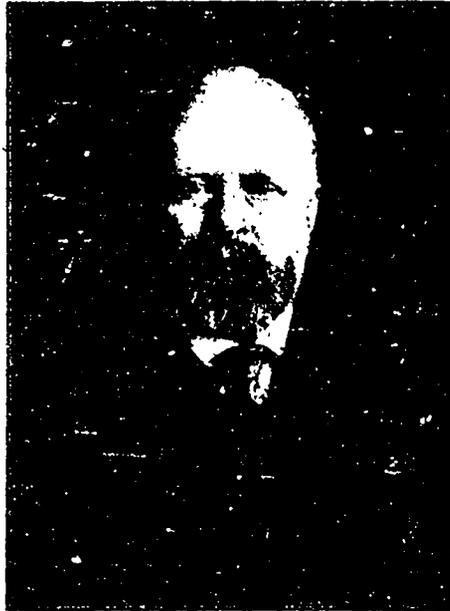
The recent announcement by the Ontario Government of their intention to formulate regulations permitting the cutting of hardwoods on Crown lands again suggests the necessity of taking some steps to place the hardwood lumber trade of this country on a more substantial footing. If we are to increase our export business it is essential that organized effort be made to remove some of the obstacles which are hindering the development of that business. One of these is the absence of standard inspection rules. Business is constantly going to United States shippers on account of their superior grading rules and more defined business methods. The Timber Trades Federation of the United Kingdom has just organized a Hardwood Section, at the inaugural meeting of which the question of rules for the measurement of lumber and securing uniformity in the measurement of round and waney timber was discussed. This section are working in conjunction with the National Lumber Exporters' Association of the United States, the result of which will doubtless be that agreements will be reached which will greatly facilitate the transaction of business in hardwood lumber. This will tend to further handicap the Canadian lumberman in making shipments to Great Britain, unless, of course, he takes steps to place himself on an equality with his American cousin.

PROMINENT BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBERMEN.

MR. E. H. HEAPS.

One of the most important factors in the manufacture of lumber and shingles in British Columbia is the firm of E. H. Heaps & Company, which has a very large establishment at Vancouver and another at Ruskin, besides operating its own steamers and several logging camps. Of this concern, Mr. E. H. Heaps is senior partner and general manager. He is also President of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association. This, of course, is separate from the organization of lumbermen in the interior of the province, where they are formed into the Mountain Lumbermen's Association.

It is in connection with the B. C. Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association that Mr. Heaps has been of particular interest during the last two months. He handles a large percentage of the local trade of Vancouver, which is no inconsiderable business when one knows that last year buildings to the value of



MR. E. H. HEAPS,
President British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association.

upwards of a million and a half were erected, and that so far in 1904 the amount in comparison with the same period last year has been doubled, with every prospect of a continuance. Mr. Heaps showed his independence when he declined to enter the selling pool which was being formed by the Association having for its objects the apportionment of all orders amongst the various mills and the making of all sales and collections through a central office. A large majority of the contractors who are members of the Builders' Exchange and honorary members of the B. C. Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association were strongly opposed to the Central Selling Office. Mr. Heaps declined to entertain any proposition that was against the interest of the whole Association and the trade generally, and the announcement was made on March 20th that the formation of the selling pool was finally abandoned.

Mr. Heaps was born in the north of England near the shores of Lake Windemere, and was apprenticed for seven years to the well-known firm of Stead Brothers, cotton brokers, Liverpool. After spending three years in America,

he returned to England and was engaged in cotton manufacturing in Manchester for eleven years, when he retired from business. He removed to Ontario, where he remained three years, removing to Vancouver about sixteen years ago. He has been connected with the lumber and shingle business in that province for sixteen years, and twelve years ago started in a small way the present establishment at Cedar Cove, now one of the largest in the province. Cedar Cove is a little bay in Burrard Inlet, at the extreme east end of Vancouver, and these mills are the centre of a veritable hive of industry. Cedar Cove has a post office of its own and several stores.

Twelve years ago, when the shingle market was just about to open up, Mr. Heaps commenced with two shingle machines. He paid close attention to business, making only a superior grade of shingles, and his trade grew. Now his business is not surpassed by any in the province, and the machinery has been so increased year by year that at present it comprises a modern saw mill plant, equipped with two band mills, Pacific Coast edger and gang mill, a shingle mill with room and power for twenty machines, a sash and door factory, planing mill, machine shop, etc. In addition, the firm operates several logging camps of its own, located in various parts of the Coast, and has two steamers to do its own towing, thus precluding the possibility of running short on timber in the times when brisk business monopolizes the services of all the towing craft.

In addition to the large plant in Vancouver, the firm owns and operates the mills at Ruskin, situated about 30 miles from the city at the confluence of the Stave and Fraser rivers, on the main line of the C. P. R. This branch is composed of a saw and planing mill, shingle mill, general store, etc.—in short, it is the town.

The success of Mr. Heaps can be summed up very briefly. He has always given close personal attention to business, and has been ably assisted by his partner, Mr. Wm. Sulley, and the managers of the different departments.

The subject of this article has made no pretence to prominence in municipal affairs, although taking an active interest in the welfare of the city at large. When he began business in Vancouver, the corporation was limited in its bounds, but he was one of those with the foresight to see that future years would bring great development. When the Board of Trade was organized in the earlier days of the city's history, one of the first members was Mr. Heaps, but owing to the rapid development of his business he has been unable to devote much time to outside interests.

NEW QUEBEC LUMBER COMPANY.

A company has just been organized for the purchase of 47 square miles of timber limits in the Charlevoix country. The land has been bought from Messrs. King Bros., Limited, of Quebec, and is supposed to contain some of the finest timber of the district. The company will be known as the Charlevoix Lumber Company, Limited, and will carry on a general lumber and pulp wood business. The directors are Messrs. A. I. Auger, E. Demers and F. D. Forest. The capital is \$20,000.

REPORT OF THE QUEBEC COLONIZATION COMMISSION

Relations Between the Lumbermen and Bona Fide Settlers Perfectly Harmonious. - Startling Evidence Presented as to Wholesale Speculation in Timber on Pretence of Settlement.—Recommendations for Remedying the Evil.

The report of the Colonization Commission appointed by the Quebec Government has been presented to the Legislature and is a very important document. The duties assigned to the Commission were, in part, to make a critical study of the laws and regulations respecting public lands, woods and forests, and the protection of settlers; to enquire into the number and causes of the difficulties between settlers and holders of timber licenses, and to advise upon methods for their prevention and removal; to study the new proposal or systems which may be submitted to it, and, whilst taking into account the financial resources of the province, to recommend those which tend to amend the laws and regulations so as to foster colonization and the development of forest industries.

The final Commission was composed of Messrs. J. H. Legris, Chairman; J. C. Langelier, Secretary; John L. Brodie and P. N. Thivierge.

The report is divided into two parts, what has been ascertained and what is recommended. Extracts from the report are printed below.

The Commission found, practically speaking, no real grounds of complaint on the part of bona fide settlers. These settlers complain neither of the law nor of the regulations; neither do they complain of those who hold licenses for cutting timber, while the latter, far from complaining of the bona fide settlers, want them and even look upon them as valuable helpers, as faithful guardians and protectors of their domain against the ravages of fire. On this point we refer to the depositions of the limit-holders, especially those of Hon. Mr. Edwards, of Mr. J. R. Booth and of Mr. W. Price, the largest holders of timber limits. All have declared to us under oath that, instead of being the foes of the limit-holders, bona fide settlers are allies whom they need and who render them valuable services.

There is therefore no antagonism between the holders of timber licenses and real settlers or those who honestly take up public lands with the view of clearing them and not of speculating on the timber. On this point there can be no serious dispute based on facts occurring frequently enough to deserve being taken into consideration. Of course, there may be—we have even found some—isolated cases where the license-holders have been guilty of injustice towards bona fide settlers; but these are exceptions which only go to prove the rule.

It has been alleged that license-holders cut timber on settlers' lots even after the latter are taken out of their licenses. During the first inquiry held in Montreal, this charge was made by Mr. Carufel, secretary, and by Dr. Brisson, manager of the Colonization Society of that city. Nevertheless, when pressed by the commissioners to give facts in support of so serious an accusation, M. Carufel declared that he was unable to do so. Dr. Brisson cited a case in 1883 without specifying any details and could not give any more recent facts. The evasive replies of those two officers of the Colonization Society show clearly that they took for granted statements made wholly without foundation. The position they occupy gives to such stories a seriousness calculated to deter a great many who might otherwise be inclined to take up lands and settle on them. It is to be regretted that men, specially charged with the duty of furthering the colonization movement, should thus repeat, without being able to produce evidence of any weight, statements so calculated to impede the progress of that movement.

CUTTING TIMBER ON SETTLER'S LOTS.

The only serious case of cutting timber on lots under location tickets and taken out of the timber licenses is that in connection with lots 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the 8th range of Amqui in Metapedia. After advertising the cancelling of these lots, the Crown Lands Department, on two successive occasions, granted the holders of location tickets a delay to enable them to comply with the regulations. During the delay and while the location tickets were still in force, a jobber of the firm of Price Bros. and for the account of the said firm began lumbering there last fall. During last winter 15,000 logs were cut, and, as he himself says in his evidence (Enquete at Quebec, deposition of J. A. Theberge), he would have cut 40,000 more had not his operations been stopped by threats of judicial proceedings on the part of the holders of location tickets.

To justify this proceeding, the contractor, Theberge, says in his evidence that the firm of Price Bros. had cleared the river; that the lots were taken and held for the benefit of the owner of a saw-mill in the vicinity. All this is probably true but it is nevertheless a fact that the license-holder unlawfully caused timber to be cut on lots taken out of such license and in the possession of the holders of such tickets.

This is the only case that has come to the knowledge of the Commission, in the course of all its investigations, of a license-holder having unlawfully caused timber to be cut on lots held under location ticket and taken out of a license.

IS TIMBER CUT BELOW REGULATION DIAMETER.

Another alleged ground of complaint set forth in the evidence and elsewhere, is that the license holders hasten to strip the lots of timber as soon as the latter are put under location tickets; in other words they remove all the timber, even that which they are not allowed to cut under their licenses.

This assertion is neither founded on nor justified by facts. A few cases occur in which the license holders, or rather their jobbers, cut down spruce of smaller dimensions at the stump, that is, two and a half feet from the ground, than is allowed by the regulations; but these cases are quite exceptional. In the course of lumbering operations in the forest it sometimes happens that, in cutting down a large tree, it catches in a small one which must also be cut down to allow the large one to fall. The small tree so felled is cut into logs and used although not of the regulation diameter. It must be admitted that it is better to use it than allow it to be wasted in the bush. Small trees are also cut to make skids on which the logs are piled. Formerly those skids were left in the woods and were lost; at present the employees of the Crown Lands Department compel the lumbermen to use them and take them away: they figure amongst the logs. At first sight the presence of those small logs amongst the large ones seems an infringement of the regulations, but it is incontestable that this practice should be encouraged instead of being blamed, for it is to the advantage of the public revenue and makes the most of this small timber which would otherwise be lost.

The places where the cutting of spruce smaller than the regulation diameter most frequently occurs are the region of the St. Maurice, that of Mattawin and the country in rear of Joliette. On several occasions the woods and forests branch has caused inquiries to be held upon complaints being made to that effect and in four cases out of five it was found that such complaints had no real foundation.

TIMBER FOR SETTLERS.

The stories about stripping the lots of timber are almost invariably spread by speculators disappointed in their schemes by the vigilance of the Crown Lands Department and its officers. Unfortunately these speculators are to be found in large numbers even among the real settlers. A man takes up a lot, makes enough

improvements on it to protect himself against cancellation, but especially makes the lumber as quickly as possible or sells the cut, then abandons the lot to take up another elsewhere. If he fails to secure this other lot immediately, he cries out that he is ill-treated, that the Government is obstructing colonization by refusing to sell lots to settlers. There are even some who carry their spirit of enterprise to the length of changing districts, of moving from an agency, where they are too well known to further play this game successfully, to another where they are not known and where they can succeed more easily in carrying out their designs.

We are convinced that, by dint of repeating in every key that in the Province of Quebec only lots stripped by the lumber merchants are placed at the disposal of settlers, on which there does not even remain enough wood for the construction of farm buildings, considerable damage has been done to the progress of colonization. It is necessary to checkmate the deplorable campaign organized by speculators and represent things as they really are.

What we have ascertained in the course of our enquiries enables us to tell our fellow-countrymen in the United States and the people in the older parishes who are disposed to settle on Government lands, that they may be sure of finding thereon all the timber needed for building and even for sale to maintain their families during the first years, and such wood is annually increasing in value.

As regards the timber which remains for the settler, the most advantageous regions are unquestionably the valley of the Metapedia and the county of Bonaventure. The richness of the lots in this region, especially in cedar, is really extraordinary. Lots which yield 5,000 or 6,000 and even 10,000 logs of cedar and spruce, apart from birch and other wood, or 250,000, 300,000 and even 1,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, are not scarce.

SPECULATORS IN TIMBER.

The number of speculators in Government lots and in timber, already very considerable, is constantly on the increase. These interlopers are the scourge of colonization, a subject of continual trouble and an occasion of serious losses to the license-holders and the Government. The extraordinary increased value which all woods have attained within four or five years has caused this tribe to spring up in all parts of the province and their operations have assumed proportions which have become almost a menace to the legitimately conducted lumber industry.

The process adopted by these interlopers to create for themselves forest domains is of the simplest. Under the pretext of colonization, they get lots taken up by pretensions or fictitious settlers, to whom they furnish the money to procure the location tickets. Before even the issuing of the ticket, in many cases, they get the cut of timber on the lot transferred to them for a trifle and the game is played. If the Crown Lands Department hesitates to concede the lot applied for, the speculator sets to work all the influences he can command. When all these intrigues fail to overcome the resistance of the Government, the disappointed speculator sets up the outcry that the Crown Lands Department is impeding colonization by refusing delivery of the public lands to settlers.

This is the great, the sole cause—so to speak—of all the outcry that has been raised for some years past in regard to the pretended refusal by the Government to concede lots to settlers. And we regret to be under the painful necessity of stating that the ever increasing phalanx of these speculators is recruited even from among the leading classes of society.

THE LAW RESPECTING FATHERS OF TWELVE CHILDREN.

In passing the law which gives to each father of a family of twelve living children the right to a free grant of one hundred acres of Crown lands, the Legislature had in view to stimulate the progress of colonization. The speculators, however, have managed to convert this patriotic legislation into one of their most effective weapons. In the Eastern Townships, chiefly, there are people who make a trade of hunting out the fathers of twelve children in all parts of the province and purchasing their rights. They prepare the papers prescribed by the law, carry on the correspondence, etc. The lot is sold to them in advance, generally for \$30, and the

location ticket is transmitted to them as soon as issued by the Crown Lands Department. They select the lots themselves, which they get each father of twelve children to apply for, and it is needless to say that they choose only the most richly wooded lots, without concerning themselves in the least about their adaptability to farming purposes.

One of these organizations has presently before the Crown Lands Department applications for over 70 lots or about 7000 acres of woodland; if these are granted at \$30 each, these 70 lots will cost the speculator \$2,100, and he will easily sell the timber on them for \$20,000 or \$25,000. That is to say that, with the aid of this law, which is intended to favor the progress of colonization, speculation has found means to practically reverse the regime of the great land owners, which did so much harm to settlement in the Eastern townships.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations of the Commission are in part as follows:

DIVISION OF THE LANDS.—The first measure necessary is the division of the public domain into settlement lands and merchantable timber lands. Let us include in the first category only the lands susceptible of profitable cultivation and let us leave the other in the peaceful and exclusive possession of those who work them for the timber. Then there will be no more antagonistic interests on the same property and each will know exactly the nature and extent of his rights.

PREFERENCE TO THE LICENSE-HOLDER. To make this system practicable, safeguard the interests of the province and effectually put an end to the speculation in timber, a clause must be inserted in the location ticket stipulating that the holder shall be bound to give, for the sale of his wood, the preference to the holder of the license in which the lot is contained. There can be no reasonable objection to this clause on the part of the settler in good faith, since it takes from him absolutely nothing and causes him absolutely no loss. It is only the speculators, the traffickers in lots, the interloping traders, who might have anything to say against it; but for these, there should be no mercy; they are the plague of colonization, as well as of the timber trade carried on regularly and under legitimate conditions.

AUTOMATIC CANCELLATION.—Automatic cancellation will complete this reform and put an end to a host of frauds which do incalculable harm to serious colonization. The clamors of the negligent or the speculators are accepted as well founded complaints, and people, inclined to take up lots to clear them, frightened, diverted by these false outcries, relinquish the idea. The law must decree that, on establishment of the fact by affidavit of the Crown Lands agent or of an officer named for that purpose that the conditions, in whole or in part, of a location ticket have not been fulfilled, the holder of such ticket shall lose all his right to the lot, which shall revert to the Crown domain and be at once entered among the available lots in the agent's books.

IMMEDIATE REGISTRATION OF TRANSFERS.—The law does not prescribe any delay for registration of transfers of lots under location ticket. This is a want which it is important to supply, inasmuch as it gives rise to numberless frauds. The speculators take advantage of it to hold, with the help of pre-noms or unknowing accomplices, large numbers of lots; they keep in their own possession the transfers which they obtain, in order to guard against cancellation under the regulation limiting the number of acres of land which may be possessed by the same person. An article should be added to the law providing that every transfer of a lot under location ticket shall be transmitted to the Crown Lands Department within thirty days from its date, under pain of nullity, and that so long as this transfer has not been sent in, the lot shall remain the property and in possession of the vendor. We would be disposed even to recommend the imposition of a fine or a penalty for any infraction of this regulation on the part of the transferee. Lastly, it should be enacted that any person other than the holder of the location-ticket or the holder of the regularly registered transfer of the lot, making or causing to be made merchantable timber on a lot which is not in his name in the books of the agency or of the Crown Lands Department, shall be liable to a fine or to confiscation of the timber thus

made, to the benefit of the Crown. Though they may appear a little severe, these measures are absolutely necessary to put an end to speculation in and plundering of the public lands on the pretence of colonization.

To protect the settler and the public revenue article 1342 should be amended and it should be enacted that any settler who makes or sells timber cut on his lot and does not send to the department before the 30th April the prescribed affidavit shall be ipso facto debarred of the right to claim the crediting or the refund of the stumpage dues.

Sworn reports, showing from whom the wood was bought, on what lots it was cut and where it was delivered, should also be required from saw mill owners, dealers in pulpwood and purchasers of ties. This is required from license holders, who are operating legitimately; why should it not also be required from speculators and interlopers, who are operating illegitimately? With the aid of such reports, it would be easy to protect the settlers and to let them get the benefit of the stumpage held back on the price of their timber.

LOTS OF FATHERS OF TWELVE CHILDREN.—The neglect to enforce the provisions of this law has given rise to frands, the number of which is daily increasing. In the Eastern townships, chiefly, this law has become one of the favorite weapons of the speculators. To remedy this, it is essential in the first place to pitilessly refuse to grant any lot on which there is merchantable timber, as prescribed by the law, and to add article 1267 the following provisions:

"The sale or alienation, otherwise than by donation inter vivos or by testamentary disposition, of a lot granted to a father or mother of twelve children or the sale of the privilege of cutting the timber thereon, entails the forfeiture of the grant, together with the confiscation of the lot to the benefit of the Crown."

FIRES FOR LAND CLEARING.—These are the most to be feared, the most frequent and the greatest occasion of damage to the forest. With a little organization and good will on the part of settlers, however, it would be possible to considerably lessen the dangers arising from them. Article 1345 of the Revised Statutes permits in a general way, for clearing purposes, burning at all times except between the 15th June and 15th September. Now, apart from the winter months, these three prohibited months are the least dangerous. The verdure at the foot of the trees prevents the fire from spreading, just as that of the foliage renders the latter harder to catch fire, especially in the hard woods. At that period the ferns, so inflammable before and after, constitute real "cut-fires," the rains are more frequent and the winds less strong, in fine everything contributes to lessen the danger by fire except in the pinerics. The most dangerous season is the interval comprised between the 15th April and the 15th June. At that period as soon as the snow has disappeared, a few days of fine weather suffice to render extremely inflammable the rotten wood, the moss, the shrubs, and, above all, the ferns. A spark is enough to start a fire, which in a few hours passes beyond control. This is the danger time par excellence, the time when the fire-rangers should concentrate their watchfulness over the localities where they know that the settlers are land-clearing, especially when these clearings are in the immediate vicinity of a pine forest.

THE PROHIBITED FIRE SEASON.—The time during which it is dangerous to start fires in the vicinity of the forest varies so much according to climatic conditions, that it is impossible to practically fix it by law. In a same region, the snow disappears more quickly from the hills and the high ground than from the low ground; it disappears also more quickly from the deciduous woods into which the sun early penetrates than from the spruce woods, whose close, thick foliage prevents the solar rays from reaching the soil. The mountain slopes are also more sensitive to the sun's action than the level lands. If the temperature is wet, and the weather rainy in the beginning of spring, the danger of fire is hardly to be feared. But it is just the contrary in a dry spring such as we had last year. It seems practically impossible to determine by law the period during which fires may be safely started in choppings and the matter should be left to the discretion of the fire-ranger, who, being on the spot and knowing the cir-

cumstances, would give permits to do so at the proper and safe time.

DIAMETER OF PULP WOOD.—According to the admission of experts black spruce is the best wood for pulp-making. This spruce attains only exceptionally more than eight or nine inches in diameter on the stump at thirty inches above the soil. To subject this wood to the rule applicable to the other kinds of spruce, white and grey, would be simply to consign it to an inevitable loss, since in reaching its maturity it would dry up and perish before attaining the diameter of 11 inches at the stump prescribed for the white and grey spruce. It was absolutely necessary therefore to allow a less diameter to permit its being utilized and turned to account for the revenue and for industry. There are localities, however, and notably at Lake St. John, where the best arable lands are covered with black spruce. In these cases it seems to us that it would not be fair to the settlers and assuredly to the public interest to not allow the license holders to cut black spruce trees of less than eight inches in diameter at the stump. Slight as it may appear, this change would assure to the settlers enough timber for building purposes.

DIAMETER OF CEDAR.—The regulations permit the license-holders to cut cedar trees of nine inches diameter at the stump. This is unquestionably too small. When the cedar of nine inches at the stump has been taken off, there remains for the settler nothing in the way of building timber and very little for fencing wood. The diameter for the license holders should be raised to twelve inches.

AT WHAT HEIGHT SHOULD THE DIAMETER BE TAKEN.—Formerly trees were felled with the axe and the cutting in this way was hardly possible at less than two or three feet from the ground. Within several years, this practice has been almost everywhere abandoned and the felling is done with the saw, which allows of the trees being cut at twelve or even six inches from the soil. In this way and without violating the letter of the regulations, the license-holder can remove all the timber fit for use on a lot, especially the white spruce, the yellow birch, and the cedar, and leave practically nothing for the settler. It would be advisable to clearly specify in the regulations that the prescribed diameter means the diameter at 24 inches from the ground.

RECOVERING SUNKEN LOGS.

Diving for saw logs is a new industry to be engaged in at Clear Lake, Mich., next summer by Messrs. J.W. McCaffrey and A. J. Boyer, of Union City, and Henry Dodge, of Cairo. They have just secured the title to the land on which this lake is located by purchase. It was the property formerly owned by Frank Thompson, now of Detroit, who conducted large lumbering operations on this lake 20 years ago. About 1,400 logs of the best timber are in shallow water, and it is estimated that at least 400,000 feet can be recovered by employing divers in the deeper parts. Most of the logs are clear white pine, and as they are water cured, a top-notch price is assured for the lucky owners.

FORESTRY AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Ontario Agricultural College is branching out in every department of agricultural education. Mr. C. A. Zavitz has been appointed to look after a plot of land which has been set apart for forestry near the Macdonald Institute building. Some thirty thousand seedlings will be planted, principally Norway spruce, white pine, white ash, basswood and sugar maple. These young trees will be ready for distribution among the farmers in the spring of 1905 and 1906. Mr. Zavitz will also attend to the distribution.

LUMBER DEMAND IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Sydney, Australia, in his last report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, says: "Last year nearly fifteen million dollars were expended on buildings in Sydney. The building trade is a little quieter just now, though there are some large warehouses in course of construction. The timber market is somewhat upset by the rapid fall in prices on the west coast, accentuated by a decline in freights also."

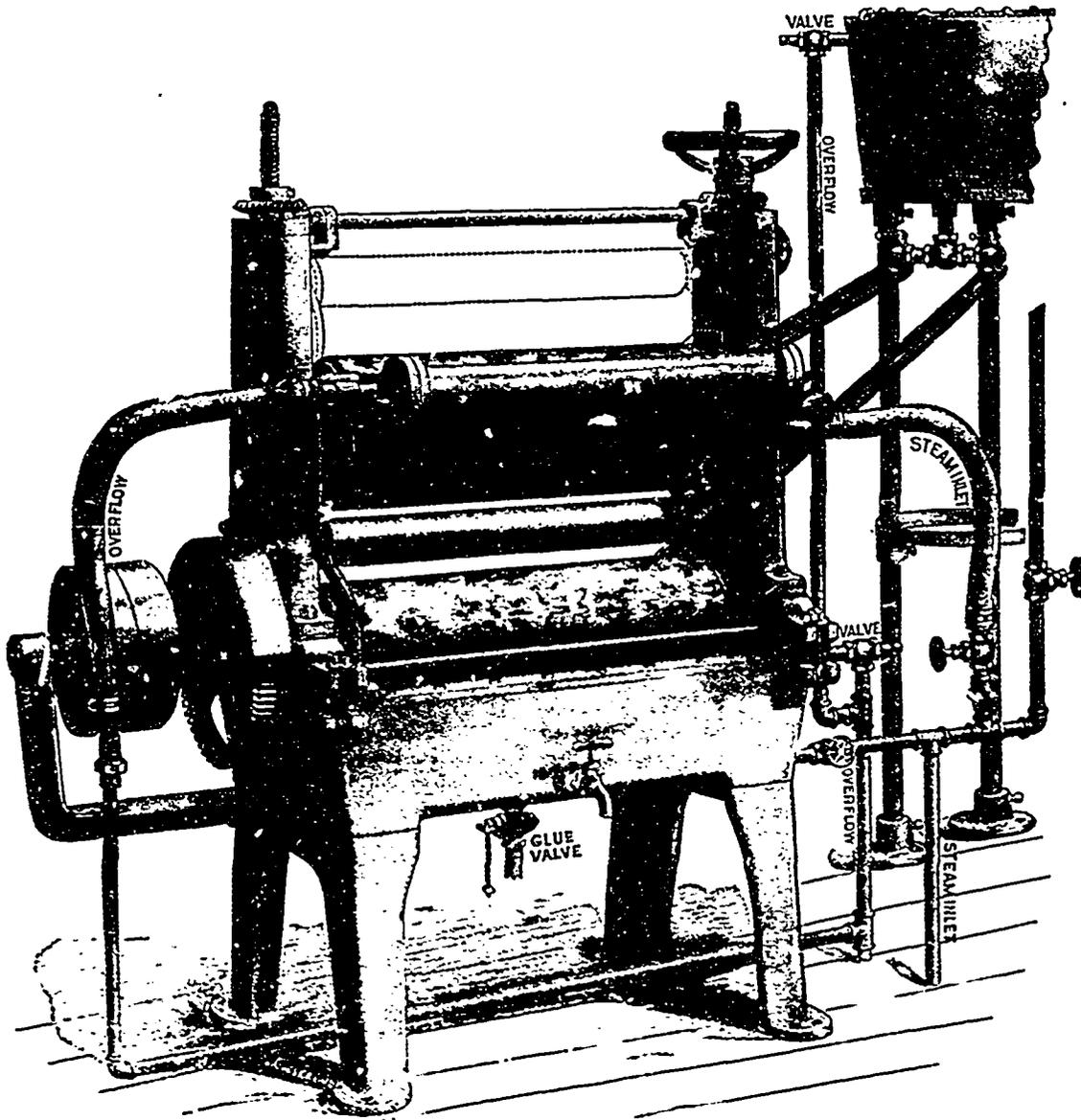
FORESTS AND WATER SUPPLY.

The Colorado Forestry Association claims that every tree standing at an altitude of over 8500 feet means so many buckets of water during the hot, dry season, when there is no rainfall. Since the year 1900 there has never at any time been nearly enough water in the South Platte River to supply the water rights which are claimed in its waters. During these three years there are many water priorities which have not received one drop of water from this stream, because there was not sufficient water to reach around to them, while ten years ago they had a sufficiency.

These are statements made by experts. Conditions are the same in all of the water courses flowing down the eastern side of the mountains, and on the western slope the conditions are becoming the same. Everyone understands that the forests in the mountains, especially in the altitudes above 8500 feet, hold the snow until late in the springtime, and often all through the summer, when in places even much higher, where there is no forest, the snow melts entirely away in April, and during the entire summer the streams which should be fed by beds of snow are dry. So serious has the situation grown regarding the

destruction of timber of the mountains that United States Commissioner Henry Michelson has secured an agreement from the state land board that they will not sell any of the timber belonging to the state without notifying him and securing an expression of opinion from him as to the advisability of holding such timber to conserve the water supply.

The Gold Medal Furniture Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, have a modern wood-working factory situated on Van Horne and Dufferin streets. It has 7,400 feet of floor space and a dry kiln capacity of 100,000 feet per week. They manufacture flooring, sheathing, pine and veneered doors, etc.



Modern Glue-Room Appliances

COMBINATION GLUE SPREADER WITH BOILER IN POSITION

This machine can be used to great advantage in all wood-working plants where much "built-up stock" is used. It is simple, strong, well built, efficient and durable, and has all necessary adjustments which can be easily and quickly made. It is so constructed that very little time is required in changing it either to a single or double glue spreading machine.

The **LOWER GLUE TANK** is fitted steam tight into the hot water tank, which has all necessary steam and drain connections, the same as on our single glue spreading machines.

Glue is supplied to the upper roll by a **HOLLOW TROUGH CASTING**, the ends of which are packed steam tight, and the steam and water connections are made by means of the best grade of steam hose. This allows the trough to be raised or lowered without interfering with the steam joints. The trough is fitted in the journal boxes carrying the upper glue roll, so that it always remains in position for either thick or thin stock, and it is adjusted to or from the roll by means of hand-wheels shown in front of trough. In this manner the quantity of glue left on the roll can be regulated to suit the operator.

The hand-wheel shown at top of frame is used to raise or lower the upper glue roll, together with its glue trough and also the small idle roll. The cut shows the small roll in position to be used as a single glue spreading machine, and by removing two small thumb-screws and swinging roll into position, shown by dotted lines, the machine is ready to be used as a Double Spreading Machine.

The **Glue Rolls**, now furnished, are of our improved corrugated type.

A **GLUE BOILER** should be placed in position high enough to allow the glue to flow into upper glue trough as well as lower glue tank. The surplus glue in the upper glue trough flows to the lower glue tank through pipe "D".

These machines are built in seven sizes, taking in the following widths of stock, 12, 18, 25, 31, 37, 44 and 72 inches, and up to four (4) inches in thickness.

The loose and tight pulleys are 10x2 inches, and should make about 80 revolutions per minute.

We also make this machine as a Double Glue Spreading Machine only, without the small idle roll attached.

Our Special Catalogue No. 1284 of Modern Glue-Room Appliances shows Veneer Presses for all manner of work, various sizes and patterns of Glue Spreading Machines, Glue Pots, Heaters, Boilers, etc., Trestle Clamps and Double Clamps, and in fact everything required for the successful handling of Glued-up Stock. Ask for Copy.

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OBITUARY.

MR. CLAUDE McLACHLIN.

Mr. Claude McLachlin, who died in New York on the morning of April 19th, was a member of the firm of McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, Ontario. He was born in Ottawa in 1854, and was the youngest son of the late Daniel McLachlin, one of the pioneer lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley, who as far back as the early forties was heavily interested in the square timber trade, and to some extent in the sawn lumber business in Ottawa. In 1853 Mr. Daniel McLachlin purchased the water powers at the mouth of the Madawaska river and the land on which the town of Arnprior



THE LATE MR. CLAUDE McLACHLIN.

now stands, and in 1857 moved up from Ottawa to Arnprior with his family. In 1865 he erected the first saw mill to saw lumber for the American market in that place. In 1869 Mr. Daniel McLachlin retired from business, leaving the work to be carried on by his three oldest sons under the style of McLachlin Bros. Before 1876 two of the members of this firm died and in that year Mr. Claude McLachlin entered into partnership with his elder brother, Mr. Hugh F. McLachlin, who survives him, and the business has ever since been carried on under the old name McLachlin Bros.

At the time of the foundation of the new partnership the business was entirely a Madawaska one, but as timber became scarcer on that river a large steam saw mill was erected on the bank of the Ottawa at Arnprior, which could be reached with logs from all the tributaries of the upper Ottawa as well as from the main river itself. In 1893 the firm found it necessary to meet the demands of their expanded business by building another steam mill a short distance from the first one.

Owing to the great extent of the business carried on by the firm of which he was a member, Mr. McLachlin was of necessity brought into contact with the great majority of those who are interested in the lumber trade of Canada, and though a man possessed of a markedly quiet manner, and of a rather retiring disposition, he had a faculty of obtaining the esteem of all with whom he had business relations, as was evidenced by the large number of prominent business men, especially those connected with the lumber trade, who followed his remains to the grave in the Arnprior Cemetery.

His loss will be very deeply felt and lamented by all those with whom he was most closely connected, by his home town, in whose welfare he always took an active interest, and also by the lumber trade at large as long as energy, ability and integrity are looked upon as the foundation stones of a wise and successful business career.

MR. SAMUEL CHEW.

Mention of the death of Mr. Samuel Chew, of Midland, Ont., which occurred on March 20th last, was inadvertently omitted from our April issue. Mr. Chew was one of the early pioneers of Midland. He was born in the County of York in the year 1840, and for

a number of years was engaged in the lumber business south of Orillia. He removed to Midland twenty-nine years ago, where he continued in the lumber business for eight or ten years, when he purchased a farm in the Township of Tay just outside the corporation of Midland, where he resided with his family until his death. Deceased had enjoyed the best of health throughout his life until about two years ago, since which time he gradually failed, death being finally due to an attack of paralysis. He was most highly respected, being of a very kindly and charitable disposition. Five brothers and six sisters survive him, the former being George, Thomas, and William, the well-known lumbermen of Midland, Joseph, of Vancouver, B.C., and Fred, of Apto, Ont.

MR. THOMAS COLE.

The recent death of Mr. Thomas Cole, of Westboro, Ont., removed one of the pioneer lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley. Mr. Cole was born in Devonshire, England, in 1820, being therefore in his eighty-fourth year. He came to Canada when quite young and was attracted into the lumber business, first locating at Papineauville, Que., and taking out square timber on contract. Later he entered the employ of Mr. Allan Gilmour, who was at that time probably the heaviest timber operator in Canada. He was appointed manager of his business on the Nation River, and in this capacity became widely known throughout lumber circles. Some years later he became a partner of the late James McLaren, of Buckingham, Mr. J. C. Edwards and Mr. Daniel Cameron in a firm which acquired the Gilmour timber and saw mill interests on the Nation river. This firm did business at the North Nation Mills until 1878, when through the death of Mr. Cameron the business was wound up. Shortly after this time Mr. Cole bought the Thompson farm and homestead at Westboro, where he lived for the balance of his days. He leaves a wife, four sons and five daughters.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERT DICK.

Mr. William Robert Dick, a pioneer lumberman of Winnipeg, Manitoba, died at his residence, 436 Edmonton street, on Thursday evening, March 31st, after a brief illness, at the ripe old age of 83. He was born



THE LATE MR. WILLIAM ROBERT DICK.

at Kingston, Ont., on December 31st, 1821, and when a boy moved with his parents to the Township of Fennelon, in Victoria County, Ont., where he was brought up. He served as Reeve of the Township for several years, as well as serving on the County Council. In the early days of 1871 he traced his way west and in the following year removed his family to Winnipeg.

Mr. Dick's first business was that of lumbering, and he built a saw mill at the foot of Lombard street on the banks of the Red River. The late W. W. Banning went west at the same time as Mr. Dick, and from their acquaintanceship through being fellow travellers in the early days, they became partners in the lumbering venture, the firm being called Dick & Banning. In 1875 they took up timber limits on the east shore of

Lake Winnipeg, and built a large saw mill, which was kept running at full capacity manufacturing lumber for the growing little city of Winnipeg and vicinity.

In 1881, the C.P.R. having just been built east as far as Rat Portage, making it possible to ship lumber in from the Lake of the Woods district, and the city as well as the country west experiencing a wonderful boom, the firm bought out the wholesale lumbering and manufacturing business of the late W. J. McAulay at Keewatin. In 1893 the mills at Rat Portage and Norman amalgamated under the charter of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, since which time the late Mr. Dick led a retired life at his home in Winnipeg.

Mr. Dick was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba in 1874, representing Springfield for one term as a Liberal, after which he retired from public life, although solicited on several occasions to again enter the field as a candidate for municipal and provincial honors. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, Winnipeg, being one of the seven constituent members when the church was organized in 1873 by Pastor McDonald. Mr. Dick was married in 1843 to Isabella, daughter of Robert Willcock, of the Township of Mariposa, Victoria County, Ont., who died in 1899. Three sons and three daughters survive.

MR. JOSEPH NADEAU.

Mr. Joseph Nadeau, head of the Port Daniel Lumber Company, of Port Daniel, Que., died in the city of Quebec on March 26th, from pneumonia, after a short illness. He was only thirty-three years of age, and was a popular and energetic business man. He leaves a widow and two children.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. E. Sands, late of the Vancouver Daily Ledger, has accepted the position of manager of the Hazelmere Lumber Company, Hazelmere, B. C.

Mr. A. W. Featherstone, lumber dealer of Listowel, Ont., has been chosen as one of the bowlers to go to the Old Country in May. He will be absent three months and will visit England, Scotland and Ireland.

Mr. James Fitzsimmons, of Irishtown, N. B., is now eighty-five years of age, and of the eighty five winters which he has seen the last sixty have been spent in the lumber woods. During the past winter he had charge of a camp. He is still hale and hearty.

Mr. A. E. Dymont, M. P., of the lumber firm of N. & A. Dymont, Thessalon, Ont., has been unanimously chosen as the Liberal candidate for the Dominion Parliament for the new riding of East Algoma. He has also been elected president of the East Algoma Liberal Association.

Many congratulations were received by Mr. J. R. Booth, the veteran lumberman of Ottawa, who on April 5th last celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday. Mr. Booth is enjoying excellent health, and during the past long, hard winter he did not even contract a cold. Mr. Booth was born at Waterloo, Que., going to Ottawa fifty-one years ago, since which time he has been engaged in the lumber business on his own account.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Seaforth Engine & Machine Works, of Seaforth, Ont., have issued an attractive catalogue setting forth the advantages of the new "Bell" automatic engine.

"The Mechanic," a journal of interest to machine wood-workers, reaches our desk regularly. It is published monthly by the H. B. Smith Machine Company, of Smithville, N. J.

The Robert Bell Engine & Thresher Company, Seaforth, Ont., in a catalogue specially devoted to engines, show illustrations of their No. 6 saw mill carriage and saw frame. They also point out that they are agents for the Sawyer belting, which is made from duck and constructed so as to give the greatest possible strength and the least possible stretch.

The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, of Vancouver, B.C., advise us that the saw mill they are building at Moodyville is intended for the manufacture of high-class lumber.

TIMBER SLIDE TOLLS.

The following judgment, given in the King's Bench Divisional Court, by Chief Justice Street, is of interest to all persons owning or using improvements on rivers or streams:

IN RE. BECK AND THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO.—This was an appeal by the Ontario Lumber Company from an order of the Judge of the District Court of Nipissing made upon the application of the C. Beck Manufacturing Company, Limited, under Sec. 13 of R.S.O., Ch. 142, fixing the tolls upon logs floated by the Ontario Lumber Company through a stream called Post Creek, upon which the applicants had made certain improvements.

At the hearing on the 16th December, 1903, before the learned District Judge, after some evidence had been taken a verbal arrangement was entered into between the parties for the purpose of empowering him to fix provisional tolls, which were to be corrected at a later stage in the proceedings, when further necessary particulars had been obtained.

The learned Judge, however, proceeded shortly afterwards to deliver his judgment, absolutely fixing the tolls; and the Ontario Lumber Company appealed, upon the grounds, amongst others, that the learned Judge had not carried into effect the agreement of the parties; that he had charged the Ontario Lumber Company with tolls upon logs which had been floated down the stream before the tolls were fixed, and that in fixing the tolls he had taken into consideration certain improvements alleged to have been constructed by certain persons named Pelton & Reid who were formerly interested in a portion of the limits affected, and to have been purchased by the C. Beck Company from them.

On February 17th the appeal was argued before a Divisional Court composed of Falconbridge, C.J.K.B., and Street and Britton, J.J., A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., and A. G. F. Lawrence for the appeal. H. E. Hodgins, K.C., contra.

March 16th, Street J.: In the course of the trial the learned District Judge seems to have suggested to the parties, and they seem to have agreed, that he should be permitted to fix provisionally a rate of toll taking as the basis for it the plaintiff's statement of the cost of the improvements on the river, and the quantity of logs which the two parties and any other persons had passed over them, or would probably pass over them during 1904, the date of toll so fixed to be revised and corrected upon other data being obtained, and the parties to pay or refund according to the revised figures; the defendants insisting that this agreement should not be taken as an admission of the Beck Company's right to take the Pelton & Reid improvements into account, nor his right to recover tolls for any period earlier than the season of 1904, nor that the Beck Company were owners of the Pelton & Reid improvements, nor the value of those improvements.

The learned Judge after hearing further evidence as to the cost of the disputed improvements and the title to them, and as to the number of logs run over the improvements during 1901, 1902 and 1903 by the Beck Company, and the quantity estimated for 1904, made an absolute and unqualified order fixing a rate of forty cents per thousand feet board measure as the rate of toll to which the Beck Company were entitled, without specifying whether it was to be applicable to logs floated down by the Ontario Lumber Company in the past as well as the future, or in the future only.

The Beck Company claim upon the argument that it was intended to apply both in the past and the future.

The Ontario Lumber Company appealed upon the ground that the learned Judge had

disregarded the terms of the agreement at the trial under which they had abstained from giving evidence as to their past and intended cut. There was in fact no evidence given on the part of either of the parties as to the proportion which the cut of the Ontario Lumber Company in the past and the logs which remained uncut upon their limits bore to the cut of the Beck Company and to the logs remaining uncut upon the Beck Company's limits. Nor was any evidence given to show what logs had been passed over the improvements by Pelton & Reid while they owned the improvements.

The learned Judge in his order says: "In the absence of any evidence on the part of the respondents, I find that the improvements and constructions for floating and transmitting saw logs or other timber on said Post Creek are used by the applicants and respondents only, and by them in equal proportions."

This finding, however, is made in the absence of any evidence on the part of either the applicants or respondents, and as the rate of toll has evidently been fixed upon the finding set forth it should not be allowed to stand. The applicants, the Beck Company, were bound to support their application for the fixing of toll by evidence upon the points referred to in the finding, if those points were material, as no doubt they were, and no tolls could properly be fixed in the absence of such evidence.

Then I think the learned Judge has not acted upon the consent given at the hearing, which is only intelligible if it means that no final judgment is to be given upon the application until inspection of the improvements has been made and other particulars obtained, and that in the meantime a provisional rate should be fixed by the judge and acted on by the parties subject to correction upon the final judgment being given when differences between the provisional and final tolls should be adjusted. The proposed arrangement is by no means clear, nor can its intention be ascertained with certainty; but the parties appear to have abstained from giving some evidence upon the understanding that the tolls to be fixed were merely provisional and they should be put back to their former position.

With regard to the Pelton & Reid improvements, the agreement between Pelton & Reid and the Beck Company of 27th March, 1901, is sufficient to transfer them to the Beck Company. Their cost, however, or their value are not the only elements to be taken into account when they are brought in as part of the material upon which tolls are to be fixed.

It should further be ascertained what quantity of logs had been passed over them by Pelton & Reid themselves before the transfer to the Beck Company. Suppose that these improvements had been made in the first place by the Beck Company and that they had also owned the Indian Reserve timber limit upon which the improvements are situated, and had cut down and floated down the improvements all the timber upon the Indian Reserve, it is plain that in fixing the tolls to be paid by persons up the stream for subsequently using these improvements it would be proper to take into account the use already made of them and the benefit derived from them by the Beck Company in respect of the timber on the Reserve; and the position of their assignee of the improvements cannot be any better under the Act than that of the person who originally made them. This element has admittedly not been considered in fixing the tolls.

Upon the construction of the Act R.S.O., Ch. 142, 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 reasonable tolls payable under Sec. 13 are to be taken as being those fixed under Sec. 13, and they are chargeable upon all logs going down after the tolls are fixed. The provisions of Sec. 19, under which a lien for a summary method of collecting tolls, are given, show that the tolls mentioned in the Act, in accordance with the nature of tolls in general, are definite sums, ascertained in the manner provided by the Act before the logs became liable to them.

There is no hardship upon the owner of the improvements in so holding, because the proceeding before the judge is of a most summary character and may be made by him at any time.

It appears, therefore, to be necessary that the appeal should be allowed, and the order of the learned Judge should be set aside with costs, without prejudice, however, to a further application by either party to him to fix a proper rate of tolls to be taken for the future by the Beck Company, upon the further evidence necessary.

Falconbridge, C. J., and Britton, J. J., concurred.

SUPERIORITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES.

We have always maintained that the British Columbia red cedar shingle was a superior article in respect to manufacture, the reason for which probably lies in the fact that until recently the business was confined to a few enterprising manufacturers who a few years ago set themselves to work to carve out a market for B.C. shingles. Their motto seemed to be excellence of manufacture. How well they have succeeded is shown by the large number of new mills which have since been built, but more strikingly still by the admission which has just been made by the Interstate Red Cedar Shingle Company, which is the selling pool for the shingle mills of the State of Washington. This company has issued to mill owners a warning which contains the following:

"We find the market for Washington red cedar shingles is in danger from Redwood and British Columbia shingles on account of their superior qualities in manufacture and packing. Eastern lumbermen are criticizing our shingles and we must improve our grades. We believe you should immediately advise your filers, sawyers, knotsawyers and packers that this matter of poor grades is serious and is actually responsible for much of the decline in prices. The above statements are not exaggerated, and unless manufacturers and their employees use more care in getting out well-made and carefully packed shingles, other goods will get our market."

It must be a source of gratification to British Columbia millmen to know that their efforts to produce a first-class article are appreciated by the trade and that buyers are discriminating against those mills which turn out an inferior grade of shingle. It is this consideration which has enabled them to market their product in the United States even in the face of an import duty. It is to be hoped, however, that the British Columbia manufacturers will not rest on their laurels, but that they will continue to endeavor to produce an article which will have no rival. The large number of new mills which have lately been built in British Columbia is a source of danger in this respect, and it might be advisable for the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association to especially impress upon their members, as well as those outside the association, the advantages of maintaining a high standard of quality for their product.

THE NEWS

—C. Street has opened a retail lumber yard at McGregor, Man.

—Joseph Dent is building a new heading mill at Bethwell, Ont.

R. Kalo, of Arkona, purposes building a cooorage yard at Milverton, Ont.

W. Oliver has purchased the plant of the Cardston planing mill, Lethbridge, N.W.T.

—The Wetaskiwin Sash & Door Company, Limited, has been incorporated at Wetaskiwin, N.W.T.

—Isaac Murphy, Fox Warren, Man., has sold his hardware and lumber business to John Dunsfield.

—E. D. Bentley, planing mill, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., has been succeeded by Bentley & Humberstone.

The Miniota Lumber & Grain Company, Miniota, Man., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$50,000.

The North-West Lumber Company are building a saw mill at Ponoka, N.W.T., estimated cost \$10,000.

—The Canadian Timber & Sawmills, Limited, expect to have their new mill at Trout Lake City, B.C., completed this month.

—The firm of McConnell & Watson, lumber merchants, Hamiota and Crandall, Man., has been dissolved.

—The Royal City Mills, New Westminster, B.C., have recently built a new dry kiln 66 x 116 feet, as well as a warehouse 66 x 100 feet.

—M. H. Beatty, of Toronto Junction, Ont., has purchased 800 acres of timber land near Sundridge, Ont., and will engage in the lumbering business.

—The firm of Weiler & Son, saw millers, Formosa, Ont., has been dissolved. Chris. Weiler will carry on the business in future.

—The capital stock of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, Rat Portage, Ont., has been increased from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000.

—The Digsbury Lumber Company have taken over the business of Kirkpatrick & Company at Digsbury, N.W.T. Tromb Bros. will build a sash and door factory at the same place.

—T. Mowatt, representing A. Haslam, Nanaimo, B.C., has established his headquarters at Calgary, N.W.T., from which point he will push the sale of B.C. cedar and other lumber in the Territories and Manitoba.

—J. D. McRae, of Eganville, Ont., has leased the Knight saw mill and property at Fourth Chute, and will operate both the Eganville and Fourth Chute mills this season. His limits are located on the Bonnechere river.

—The Hazelmere Lumber Company recently completed at Hazelmere, B.C., a large mill for the manufacture of rough and dressed lumber, shingles, etc. The machinery, which was supplied by N. Thompson &

Company, of Vancouver, is of modern design. The mill is located 18 miles from New Westminster and less than 3 miles from the boundary line. The manager is George M. Thrift.

—Garfield & Scaffer are building a saw mill on Sechelt inlet, B.C., for the manufacture of cedar. The Gower Point Timber and Logging Company are building a mill on Keats Island, Howe Sound, for a similar purpose.

The new factory which the Woodstock Lumber and Manufacturing Company will build on the corner of Canterbury and Huron streets, Woodstock, Ont., will be of brick and stone, 50 x 100 feet, two stories and basement.

—George Morn, the thirteen-year-old son of Peter Morn, of Hull, Que., was drowned last month in a tail race at J. R. Booth's mill. A rapidly revolving chain caught the sleeves of his coat and pitched him headlong into the river.

—The Manufacturers' Lumber Company, Limited, Stratford, Ont., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$40,000, to deal in lumber. The directors are A. J. McPnerson, Alexander Faill, J. A. McFadgen, J. L. Kastner, and Royal Burritt.

—The Canadian Elevator Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, have taken over the retail lumber business of Van Wart & Company at Calgary, N.W.T. William Stewart, who has been manager of the latter company, will retain his position with the new concern.

—The Cascapedia Manufacturing & Trading Company, whose act of incorporation is now before the Dominion Parliament, have purchased 400 miles of timber limits in the Bonaventure district. It is understood to be their intention to build saw and pulp mills.

—Robert Moore has made application to the City Council of New Westminster, B.C., for a fifty-years' lease of the foreshore and land west of the Lulu Island bridge known as Dock Square. He proposes to erect a saw mill to cost \$50,000 and employing fifty hands.

—It is reported from Vancouver, B.C., that Mr. Merrill, an American lumberman who owns 50,000 acres of timber land in British Columbia, and James Dunsmuir, will join issues in testing the constitutionality of the law placing a tax on timber exported from the Province.

—The annual meeting of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company was held at Huntsville, Ont., last month. The directors elected subsequently chose the following officers: President, Dr. J. W. Hart; vice-president and manager, R. J. Hutcheson; secretary-treasurer, T. S. Parkinson.

—The Robb Lumber Company, Limited, was recently incorporated at Guelph, Ont., the provisional directors being Gregory Kloefer, Jacob Kloefer, F. Frank, Thomas Griffin and J. H. Hower. The company has a capital of \$40,000 and is authorized to conduct a lumbering business in all its branches.

—R. W. Wood and A. B. Trite, of Fernie, B.C., have purchased the saw mill property of the Hayes Lumber Company at Elkmouth, for a consideration in the neigh-

borhood of \$26,000. The business will be conducted under the name of the Elkmouth Lumber Company. M. Wardrop, of Spauwood, has been engaged as manager.

—Mr. William Russell, of Matane, Que., reports under date of April 18th that the weather in that locality was still very cold with winter roads, and all streams and rivers very low. There was, however, plenty of snow, so that with mild weather and some rain no difficulty in connection with the drives is anticipated.

Hon. G. E. Foster, of Toronto, William Irwin, of Peterboro, and other eastern capitalists, recently purchased a large saw mill at Kamloops, B.C., from the Ashcroft Water & Electric Improvement Company. The purchase includes timber limits on Shuswap Lake. The same parties recently acquired other timber interests in the Okanagan district.

—E. L. Kinman was a short time ago awarded a contract to get out a large quantity of logs for the Canadian Lumber & Saw Mills Company, of Vancouver, B.C. We are told that Mr. Kinman will adopt a new method of taking out timber. The limits lie along the lake, and he purposes placing a large donkey engine on a barge, which can approach near the shore. From a windlass a cable half a mile in length will extend, and when the logs have been cut into suitable lengths, they will be "snaked" into the water with this apparatus. It is thought that the method will work successfully.

—The McAllister Company have recently completed a new saw mill at Hawksville, Ont. The building is 50 feet square, with a smoke stack 75 feet high. The engine, 50 horse power, and the boiler, 60 horse power with 52 flues, were supplied by E. Leonard & Sons, of London, Ont., and the saw mill equipment proper by the Waterous Company, of Brantford. The company have a considerable quantity of logs on hand and expect a busy season. They will manufacture cooorage stock as well as lumber.

—"Toredoes will not look at a turpentine pile" is the statement made by Mr. Fyfe Smith, who reached Vancouver, B.C., recently from Australia. He says that piles are made 50 feet long from the turpentine tree of Australia, and without being doctored are put into the water bark and all. The peculiar properties of the turpentine wood are objectionable to the toredo, and he gives the piles a wide berth. Mr. Smith has located in Vancouver with the object of introducing Australian hardwoods to Canadians. He will represent the Allan Taylor Company, large lumber exporters of Australia.

Two catalogues of interest to the woodworking trade have been issued by Messrs. Hammacher, Schlemmer & Company, of New York City. The first is No. 225 and is entitled "Saws and a Few Saw Sets." The second is No. 226 and refers exclusively to planes. These catalogues are unique in that tool houses do not ordinarily issue separate catalogues of these lines. They are also quite comprehensive, and as they are distributed gratuitously we would suggest that any person interested should write the company for a copy. Their address is 209 Bowery, New York.

CRAIG MINE CRYSTAL CORUNDUM WHEELS

Our Pure Crystal Corundum Saw Gummars 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.

THE Wood-Worker and Retailer

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following letter was addressed to the president of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association by Mr. D. E. Sprague, of Winnipeg, who was obliged to be absent from the city when the annual meeting was held on March 23. It refers to a meeting of manufacturers held in Winnipeg a few weeks previous to the convention of retailers:

My Dear Mr. Campbell:

I regret exceedingly that owing to your recent illness you were unable to be present and preside at the meeting recently held here of the Honorary members with those of the Active members who were able to attend.

At this meeting large and influential delegations were present representing the manufacturing interests both at the Coast and in the Mountains. From the trend of the discussion, it would appear that the Honorary members in British Columbia had become imbued with the idea that the retail dealers were receiving excessive profits, and were in consequence responsible for the agitation and criticisms aimed at the lumber interest in the Northwest generally, and that their interests were prejudiced by the greed of the Active members. It was amply demonstrated, and I believe convincingly, that apart from a very few isolated instances, where exceptional conditions prevailed, the profit obtained by the retail dealer was not more than that allowed by the by-laws, viz., 20 per cent., and it rarely exceeded 15 per cent., surely as small a margin as will profitably maintain any lumber business. This information went towards strengthening the good feeling between the Honorary and Active members. Knowing their own margin of profit and having satisfactory evidence of the reasonable profit of the retailer, they were forced to the conclusion that the consumers of lumber in Manitoba and the Northwest procured their supply of lumber as cheap as it was possible to furnish it. So far as the cost properly belonging to the manufacturer and retail dealer was concerned, the only other factor entering into the cost of lumber to the consumer is the charge for transportation. To this last item of cost the delegations, therefore, directed their attention, with what success we have had some intimation.

The net result of the conference seems to have been to promote the most friendly feeling between the two classes of members, and to stimulate the loyalty of both to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association; but more important still, so far as the resident public and the incoming settlers are concerned, was to establish beyond successful contradiction the fact that lumber can be procured in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories at retail as cheap, if not cheaper, than in Minnesota and Dakota, notwithstanding the fact that the largest source of the pine supply is located in Minnesota, and that the territory served is much nearer the point of production than that covered by our members.

The operation of the Association so far as regulating prices within proper limits, maintaining suitable stocks and the dealing of the Active members with the public, was justified in the minds of the Honorary members, and it gives me pleasure to be able to tell you that they were not slow in expressing their satisfaction and admitting that the information upon which they had formed their earlier opinions had been misleading and incorrect; as statements made regarding the Association generally are.

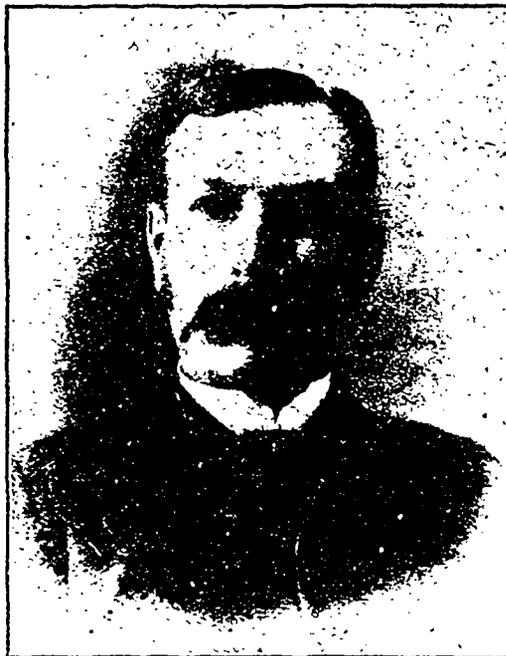
I regret exceedingly that I shall be unavoidably absent from the meeting. I shall, however, be deeply interested in the proceedings.

Trusting that you may have a profitable and satisfactory session, and looking forward to again addressing you as President, I am, with kindest regards,

Sincerely Yours,
D. E. SPRAGUE.

MR. N. A. RHODES.

Mr. N. A. Rhodes, vice-president of Rhodes, Curry & Company, Limited, manufacturers and builders, Amherst, N. S., is a self-made man in every sense of the word, having lost his parents at an early age and being thrown on his own resources when ten years old. He was born in Amherst, N. S., in 1845. After learning the



MR. N. A. RHODES,
Vice-President Rhodes, Curry & Company, Amherst, N. S.

carpenter trade he went to the United States, where he remained for ten years, during five years of which he held a responsible position as superintendent with a large building and contracting firm.

In 1877 Mr. Rhodes returned to Amherst and engaged in the manufacture of building materials. Later he took into partnership his brother-in-law, Mr. N. Curry, who is now president of Rhodes, Curry & Company, Limited. The business of this company is varied in character and includes operation of saw mills, planing mills, lath mills, shingle mills, brick works, car works, machine works and foundry. The figures of the business speak for themselves and need no further comment. The total business transacted in 1903 was \$2,700,000; wages paid, \$483,000; freight paid, \$154,567.54.

Mr. Rhodes also holds large interests in

other enterprises. He is half-owner in a large lumber concern at Sheet Harbor, N.S., where he and his partner, Mr. Curry, are operating on a large scale. He held a large interest in a Newfoundland lumber property, which was recently sold to a Boston firm for a large figure. He is also interested in other lumber properties.

Mr. Rhodes is a director of the Misaquash Marsh Company, which has been reclaiming a large hock of over 5,000 acres of bog marsh, on which they have expended \$60,000 in cutting a canal about seven miles long through the centre of the marsh, draining off the fresh water and allowing the salt water and mud to kill the vegetable matter. This has proven a great success and will be a wonderful source of revenue to the province in which it lies. He is also a director of the Maritime Heating Company, who employ a large number of men, make the Robb heater, and carry on a machine business. He is a large owner in the New Brunswick Petroleum Company, for which there is a good outlook. The company have bored forty wells, all of which are giving splendid results. The oil is of the best quality and the company is now arranging to build a refinery.

As one of the Governors of Acadia University at Wolfville, N.S., Mr. Rhodes takes an active interest in the progress of that institution. He believes in a young man aiming high, and that with honesty and hard work the highest aims can be attained.

The popularity of Mr. Rhodes as a citizen was evidenced by his recent election as Mayor of Amherst, the first public office which he ever sought.

KILN-DRYING HARDWOODS.

Concerning the drying of hardwoods a writer in The Wood-Worker says:

As for the question of air-seasoning lumber before it is kiln-dried, that is a matter of opinion, and depends largely on whether you can carry a sufficient stock to allow of it. I do not consider it a necessity, as lumber can be dried as well green, if done properly, and without checking, but under ordinary conditions and with the appliances generally in use, a few months outdoor seasoning is beneficial; but this depends largely upon the season of the year the stock is piled, as lumber will season much faster during the spring and fall months than in the summer, owing to the wind, which draws the moisture from the pores of the wood and leaves them open, not shrinking the stock as much as does the heat. Of course, this air-drying helps the lumber when placed in the

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

kiln, as the sap and much of the water is gone from the wood and the heat doesn't contract the cells or pores quite so much.

The great trouble with hardwood lumber in drying is the tendency to honeycomb, which is due largely to the contraction of the pores on the surface before the moisture is released from the center. This is accomplished in air-drying because there is no extreme heat to close the pores, which remain in their natural state. You will readily see that if we keep the pores of the wood open until the moisture is drawn from the center, we avoid honeycomb or checking. The greener the stock the more apt it is to check. Oak is probably the worst of all hardwoods to honeycomb, owing to the coarseness of the grain and consequent amount of sap and water it contains. Maple is more apt to have what we call blind checks.

One thing that I think is not properly considered is proper sticking of hardwood. The sticks should be narrow and project slightly over the ends of the lumber, each length pile separately and not too tight, keeping the sticks directly over each other. Then each piled should be well covered from the weather, pitch enough being given to the pile to shed rain easily. Lumber stuck this way rarely checks far at the ends and will come out bright in color, which is the main feature in fine finish.

Lumber air-dried fairly well should not take over five or six days to thoroughly dry, if heat is kept on continuously (which is preferable). Hardwood can be dried in less time, but I should not advise it under the ordinary conditions, as it requires close watching and better facilities than most plants are equipped with. There are few men who make first class lumber pilers, and that accounts for a great deal of crooked lumber. Great care should be taken to pile it straight, not too tightly, using as narrow sticks as possible. Lumber properly stuck will dry with much less danger of checks or honeycomb.

As for the method of drying, there are many that are good, and the time varies according to treatment. I have dried perfectly green stock in six days, but had specially arranged equipment for it. I will take the most ordinary method at present and give some points for consideration. I think the ordinary blast-kiln very satisfactory under ordinary conditions. I would advise a long kiln, cars to be

loaded at one end and unloaded dry at the other. By making the kiln long enough for eight or ten cars of about 2,000 feet of lumber each, you can take out one or two cars daily, if partly seasoned before putting in the kiln. One advantage of such a kiln is that the lumber is moved forward to the higher degree of heat gradually. In filling the kiln I should fill only two or three cars the first day, allowing only about 100 degrees heat at first, then fill a couple of cars each day, letting the others down until the kiln was full, then increase the heat from 130 to 140 degrees.

When the kiln is full the air is partly laden with moisture before it reaches the fresh stock, and does not check it so badly. If there is still a tendency to check the lumber, I should have steam pipes put in, with a valve opening in front of the hot-air inlet, by which I could let on live steam to moisten the air as it comes into the kiln. This keeps the outside pores open until the stock is dry. If you were to try this where you have been troubled with checks and honeycomb you would be surprised at the beneficial results, as the lumber is not case hardened, but soft and more easily worked. It does not require much steam. If lumber can be given a good steam bath before turning on heat it hastens the drying. Of course, the thicker lumber requires a longer time to dry. I have taken twenty days to dry 4-inch hard maple, but it came out in first-class shape, free of checks and as wide as 16 inches.

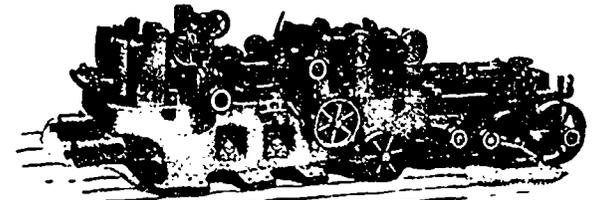
DOUBLE CYLINDER "LIGHTNING" FLOORER.

We take pleasure in showing our readers an improved flooring machine and we know all those who have this class of work to do will be interested in its merits. It was patented March 20th, 1900, and is built especially for those who make flooring, ceiling, siding, casing and other work of that character in large quantities. Attention is directed to some of its important points claimed by the manufacturers:

1. It works 4 sides, 9 or 14 inches wide, 6 inches thick, and by the use of belt-tightening apparatus, 1 1/2 inch stock can be matched to advantage. This last device is a decided improvement on this machine and one easily appreciated by all lumbermen. The frame is massive, prevents vibration, and resists all strain, and the machine can be run at a very high rate of speed, under instant control of operator.
2. The feed is six large powerfully-driven rolls, with expansion gearing, that can be easily raised and lowered, and the feeding-out one is provided with scrapers.
3. The matching works are very heavy, and cylinders four sided and slotted, and chip breaking lips are

provided to work cross-grained or knotty lumber. Shaving hoods swing outward to give access to knives. Pressure bars have easy adjustments to insure easy operation.

Taken altogether, this machine will be found to possess many new advantages, and is in fact one of

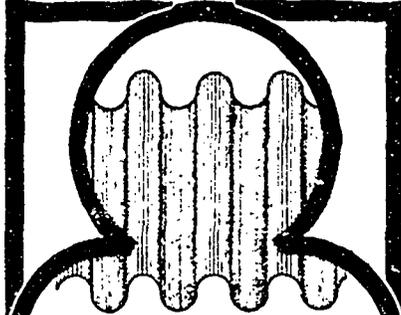


NO. 15 "LIGHTNING" FLOORER.

the most successful specialties of the makers. Testimonial letters from users testify to its merit, and copies of them can always be had on application.

Further details can be had from the builders, J. A. Fay & Egan Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who will also send free to those who will write for it, mentioning this paper, their new illustrated catalogue of wood-working machinery.

J. Fyfe Smith is endeavoring to induce the City Council of Vancouver, B. C., to use Australian woods for bridges and similar purposes. He offers to supply tallow wood for \$49.50 per thousand feet and guarantees the wood for 30 years. The engineer reported that the B. C. fir cost \$20 and lasted only three years. It has been decided to use the Australian timber in the Westminster avenue bridge as an experiment.



Corrugated Iron

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Ceilings, Etc.*

Absolutely free from defects—made from very finest sheets.
Each sheet is accurately squared, and the corrugations pressed one at a time—not rolled—giving an exact fit without waste.
Any desired size or gauge—galvanized or painted—straight or curved.
Send us your specifications.

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WHOLESALE MANAGERS, LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA.

WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

QUEBEC PULP WOOD ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Pulp Wood Association was held at Sherbrooke on April 8th, when the following officers and directors were elected: President, H. M. Price, Quebec; E. W. Tobin, M.P., Brompton Falls, M. N. McCrea, Sherbrooke; O. C. Morrisette, Lake Megantic; G. H. St. Pierre, M.P.P., Coaticook; O. Brouillard, Carmel; G. C. Poulin, St. Johns; G. T. Smith, Montreal; B. C. Howard, Sherbrooke; G. P. Nadeau, Stanfold; John Campoux, D'Israeli.

It was decided to hold an association dinner at Sherbrooke on May 31st next.

NEW PULP MILL COMPLETED.

We learn that the erection of the new pulp mill by the Chicoutimi Pulp Mill Company, Limited, at Grand Mere, Que., is now completed. This work has been in hand for nearly two years. It is probably one of the finest pulp mills in Canada, and has been built with a view of utilizing all modern improvements for convenience and utility. In addition to the mill itself, the company are providing an estate of forty houses, a church and parochial offices, and everything needful for their employees and the establishing of a trading village.

The architect who had the carrying out of this extensive establishment is Mr. R. P. Lemay, of St. John Street, Quebec.

NEW SUPPLY OF PAPER.

It is announced that peat has been found to make an excellent quality of paper. A large mill was established a few months ago at Celbridge, County Kildare, Ireland, which has been engaged in converting Irish peat into wrapping paper of various grades. The mill site is on the River Liffey about twenty-five miles from Dublin, near the eastern margin of the great bog of Allen which extends westward about seventy miles to the River Shannon.

The process of converting the peat into paper is a wonderful metamorphosis. Carts are engaged hauling the raw peat from the bog, where it is dug direct to the mill. Then begin the various processes of cooking with the necessary chemicals until it becomes reduced to the condition of pulp required, after which the methods followed are very similar to those of the ordinary paper mill. It is somewhat of a singular sight to see the black peat fresh from the bog thrown into the mill at one end and follow it to the other end where it emerges as paper. It is claimed for the new industry, this latest discovery, that it will prove an opulent mine of wealth among the Irish people. Certainly the raw material is at hand in great abundance in the ample boglands of the island.

THE PULP INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO.

The annual report of the Crown Lands Department of Ontario contains the following reference to the wood pulp industry:

The Sault Ste Marie Pulp & Paper Company took out considerable quantities of pulp wood last winter, but owing to the unfortunate financial condition into which the affairs of this company have fallen, the pulp mills as well as the other industries were shut down for a considerable period. The Receiver has been operating the pulp mills since the beginning of November, and using up the wood taken out by the company last winter.

The Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company has completed its new mills, and carried out to the full its contract with the Government, and has now in operation an extensive plant, capable of turning out from 40 to 50 tons of newspaper per diem. This company is taking out during the present winter a large supply of pulp wood.

The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company has the construction of its plant sufficiently well advanced to warrant it in taking out a supply of pulp wood during the present winter.

The Nipigon Pulp & Paper Company proposes to proceed with the erection of its mills on the opening of navigation.

The Rainy River Pulp Company has had plans prepared, and is about to construct its dam at Sand Island Falls, on the Seine River, where it proposes to develop some 10,000 horse power.

The Montreal Pulp and Paper Company has not yet proceeded with active development.

The territory covered by the Blanche River pulp concession having been almost entirely settled up, the benefit of the pulp wood upon the lands will inure to the settlers instead of to the Crown. This company, however, has not yet erected its mills.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

The Quebec Colonization Commission has reported at some length upon the various measures that have been proposed to stimulate the development of the pulp and paper industry, and in conclusion says: "There remains, therefore, as a practical means of stimulating the development of the industry, only the payment of an export bounty on paper manufactured in the country. Such a means of encouraging our native industry entails no drawbacks. It is acknowledged as the most effective and its effect would be immediate."

Concerning the imposition by the Quebec Government of a stumpage sur-tax on the pulp wood cut on Crown lands and exported to the United States, the Commission argue as follows:

In addition to the other drawbacks it entails, the imposition of a stumpage sur-tax by the provincial authorities would effect only far too small a proportion of the timber exported to yield results of any importance. The following facts seem to place this beyond a doubt:

From the information supplied us by the Department of Customs it appears that there were exported from Canada to the United States 379,338 cords of pulp wood, whereof

322,395 cords or 84.95 per cent. came from the Province of Quebec. The report of the Crown Lands Department of Quebec shows that, in fact, 202,633 cords of pulp-wood were cut on Crown lands in 1903, whereof only 51,902 cords were exported. Deduct this quantity from the total exported, say 322,393 cords, and there remain 270,433 cords which were evidently cut in the seigniories and on patented lands.

This clearly shows that the stumpage sur-tax imposed by the Quebec Government can affect only a very small portion, one-sixth at the most, of the pulp wood we export to the United States. Moreover, such sur-tax has the drawback of putting the settler who establishes himself on a Crown lands lot in an exceedingly disadvantageous position as compared with him who settles on a lot in a seigniorie. If pulp wood sells at \$4 the settler in a seigniorie gets \$4 net for himself, while the settler on a Crown lot who gets \$4 for his wood is compelled to deduct from such the stumpage payable to the Crown, 65 cents, which leaves him only \$3.35 net.

In reason and in equity a government should not be guilty of such injustice towards settlers who undertake to settle on its lands.

The imposition by the Federal Government of an export duty on pulp wood, say the Commission, would be a more effective means of attaining the desired end. The question is to know whether it would be prudent or equitable to adopt it. To be effective, this export duty should be high enough to counterbalance the difference between the cost of transporting the pulp and pulp-wood and the import duty imposed on pulp in the United States.

Between Ottawa and certain points in the United States, notably Buffalo and Shortsville, the cost of shipping pulpwood and pulp is \$2.60 per ton for the wood, and \$3 per ton for the pulp. It takes a cord of wood to make a ton of pulp, dry weight. But ground or mechanical pulp holds 50 per cent. of water, so that to ship a ton of this pulp to the United States, transportation must be paid on two tons of freight—on the pulp itself and on the water which it contains—which brings up the real cost of transportation to \$6 a ton on the dry weight. Pulpwood only pays \$2.60 a ton, which makes a difference of \$3.40 per ton against our pulp-makers. Pulpwood pays no import duty in the United States, but pulp pays one of two dollars and upwards per ton, which increases to \$5.40, the disadvantage under which our pulpmakers labor in placing the product of their mills on the American markets. To overcome this disadvantage and place our Canadian manufacturers on an equal footing with the United States, it appears to us clear that we must give them the benefit of an export duty of at least \$5 or \$6 a cord on pulpwood.

In the long run, or rather at the end of a few years, the imposition of this export duty on timber would certainly produce the desired result, and would give a marvellous impetus to the pulp and paper industry; but the adoption of this measure would have the immediate effect of ruining by far the greater number of the pulp mills now in operation in the province. This is the opinion of Mr. J. A. Dubuc, manager of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, and undeniably one of the most competent men to express a pertinent and practical opinion on this question.

C. H. VOGEL

A. M. Can. Soc. C. E.
OTTAWA, CAN. ENGINEER

Surveys, Plans, Specifications and Supervision

WATER POWER

Paper, Pulp and Sulphite Fibre Mills



HOO-HOO AT CHATHAM.

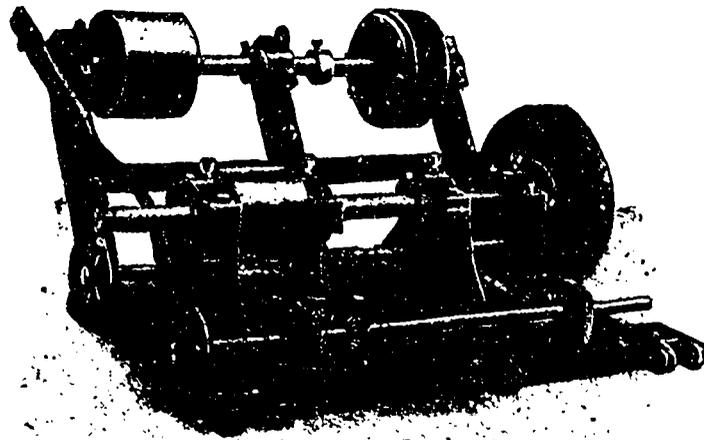
The Concatenation held at the city of Chatham, Ontario, on April 29th was a grand success, and the five and forty lumber dealers who participated therein will long cherish the memory of that gathering. A class of nineteen presented themselves for instruction, and their names have been added to the growing roll of Ontario Hoo-Hoo. That the arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors were in the hands of Messrs. Chas. and Will Hadley was a guarantee that there would be nothing lacking. Chatham's hospitality is famous; the Hadleys have made it so. The visitors had looked forward to a good time, but the realization outdid their fondest dreams, and words failed to express their gratitude to the lumbermen and citizens of Chatham for the hearty welcome and entertainment.

One feature that was much enjoyed was an automobile procession over some miles of the broad, well-paved streets of the city, with its many fine buildings and beautiful homes. Mine host McCoig, of the Garner House, was most attentive to the comfort of his guests. The Concatenation was held in Auditorium Hall, and at its conclusion all adjourned to the Garner House, where an elaborate banquet was enjoyed.

The menu cards were in the form of a black cat couchant with tail pendant and graced with a poem of welcome prepared for the occasion by the Hoo-Hoo Foot. Song, oratory and story so beguiled the fleeting hours that the evening seemed all too short. It is proposed to hold another concatenation shortly in Orillia.

BAND WHEEL GRINDER.

We herewith present an illustration of the Marshall patent band wheel grinder which A. F. Bartlett &



BAND WHEEL GRINDER.

Company, of Saginaw, Mich., are placing on the market. This is a machine which should be in every band mill. It is simple, easy to operate, heavy enough for strength, and light enough to be easily handled. Keeping the band wheels ground true lengthens the life of the saw, and does better work. With a band wheel grinder always in the mill, there is less likeli-

hood of this duty being neglected. One of the best things about this machine is the fact that the manufacturers claim that it will pay for itself in three times using.

NOTES.

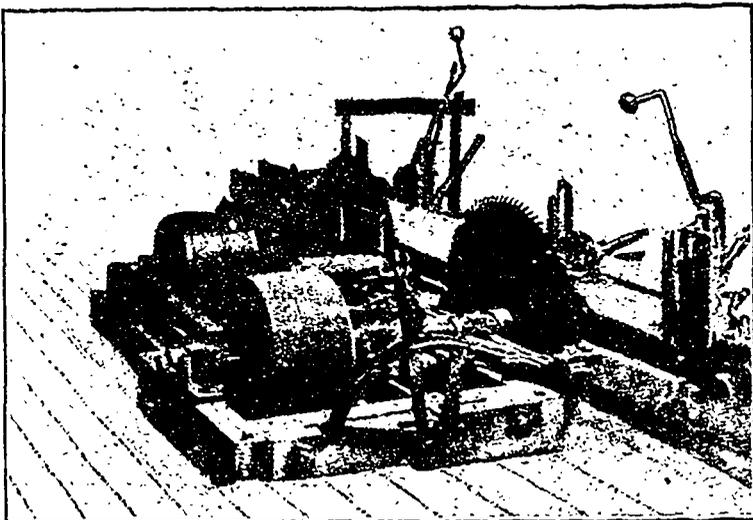
It is reported that the E. George Pulp & Paper Company, of St. George, N. B., will build a paper mill.

It is understood that Thomas Allison has been appointed manager of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company at Webbwood, Ont.

The Royal Pulp & Paper Company, of East Angus,

Que., will this month install new machinery for increasing the capacity of their paper mill.

The new pulp mill of J. R. Booth at Ottawa will probably commence operations this month, and will likely run day and night, with 70 men. It is said that Mr. Booth is considering the building of a paper mill.



"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 side 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 POUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY, OXFORD, N. S.

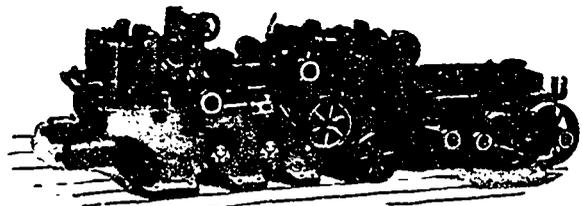
REFERENCE.

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,
 DICKIE & McGRATH, Tusket, N. S.

Dec. 31, 1903.

"LIGHTNING" FLOORING MACHINE



**Planers
 Surfacers and Matchers
 Timber Dressers**

For these or other

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.

Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY

WRITE

PEACOCK BROTHERS

Ganada Life Building, MONTREAL

AGENTS FOR EASTERN CANADA

PROFITS FROM FORESTRY.

In the Black Forest of Germany is the little city of Freudenstadt, with about 7000 inhabitants, a busy industrial place, with iron and chemical works of some importance. Small as it is, Freudenstadt is a full-fledged city, with a mayor, half a dozen policemen and a fire engine. The public business is conducted on an economical basis, and the total expenses do not exceed \$25,000 a year.

Freudenstadt has the distinction of being the only city in Germany, and perhaps in the world, which does not tax the citizens a dollar for municipal expenses. The yearly net revenue from the public property covers all the outgo. This property consists of about 6,000 acres of fine forest, which, being managed under the best forestry methods, is a permanent source of income. One or more trees are plant-

ed for every one that is cut down. No tree is cut till it can yield the maximum profit. After deducting all the expenses of the industry the annual profit to the acre is about \$5. This is exceptional, even for Germany, where the annual profit ranges from \$3 to \$4.50.

The question is often asked in this country whether it will pay to keep land under permanent forest. Unless at least a moderate profit is possible no one can be expected to grow trees on land that can be used for any other purpose.

The Rhode Island Experiment Station is now giving some attention to this question, and in a bulletin just prepared by Prof. F. W. Card some interesting figures are presented. He cites the experience of Zachariah Allen, of Rhode Island, who planted a worn pasture with trees in 1820 and kept a careful financial

record till 1877—57 years. After deducting all expenses he found that his profit was nearly 7 per cent. per annum on the original investment.

There is also a record of the returns on a 40-acre tract of white pine in New Hampshire for 80 years, during which time the average annual profit was \$3.75 an acre. The facts given by Professor Card seem to show that only a moderate profit is to be expected from forests treated as a permanent crop. Perhaps we cannot make as much money in this industry as is made in Europe, where every part of a tree can be marketed at some price, even the small branches and twigs being gathered into bundles and sold for firewood.

George White has just completed a new planing mill at Parry Sound, Ont., equipped with modern machinery.

OILS

Manufacturers High-grade Cylinder, Machine and Sawmill Oils.

Calypsol Grease

for Sawmill Purposes a Specialty. Our products are made from finest Pennsylvania stocks.

We solicit your correspondence.

St. John St.,
MONTREAL
Offices and Works:
Manchester, Eng.
Hamburg, Germany.
Newark, N. J.
Chicago, Ill.

**Commercial
Oil Co.,**
Hamilton, Ont.

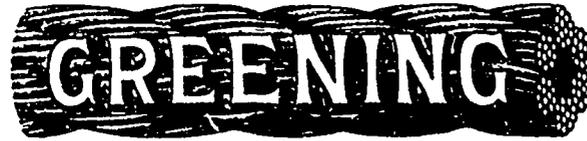
**SCRIBNER'S LUMBER
AND LOG BOOK**

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.

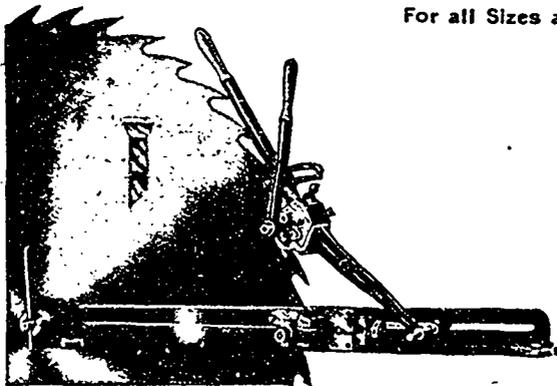
WIRE ROPE

Special Alligator Ropes any lengths, fitted with proper attachments. Saw Carriage Ropes. Haulage Ropes. Elevator Ropes. Smoke Stack Stays, &c. Standard and Lang's Patent Lay.

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY, LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

THE HANCHETT ADJUSTABLE SAW SWAGE

For all Sizes and Kinds of SAWS, BAND, BAND RESAW, CYLINDER, GANG, and CIRCULAR SAWS.



We Are Practical Men.

We Have Spent Years in the Filing Room.

We Know What is Practical.

The Hanchett swage is rapid to operate, does perfect work, is compact, solid and strong. Made of the best material and put up by skilled mechanics. Will save you time, files and saws—makes smoother, better and more lumber. The adjustments are perfect.

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

Please mention this paper.

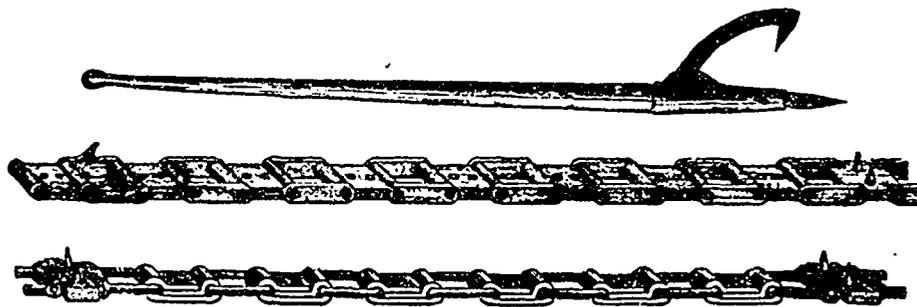
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Manufacturer of

**GANT HOOKS, BOAT HOOKS, TIMBER
DOGS AND GENERAL IRON WORK . . .**

**Elevators for Loading
Pulp Wood or
Ties.**

**Patent Fire Escape
and Roof Ladders.**



**Wrought Iron Bull
Wheel Chains and
Mill Chains of all
Kinds.**

**Log Stamping Ham-
mers, Mining Ham-
mers and Mining
Tools.**

P. O. Box 184

THREE RIVERS, QUEBEC

Established 1860

RIVER STEAMBOATS.

An opportunity is afforded those who contemplate the building of river steamboats through the offer made by Marine Iron Works, Station A, Chicago, U.S.A., to make up and furnish without charge, complete working plans and specifications, together with small half model of the hull made to scale, provided only that the order for the outfit of driving machinery is first placed with them, thereby permitting a correct design as to draft, power, strength, carrying capacity, etc., through the intimate knowledge which they have of the subject and of the power that is to drive the vessel. The Marine Iron Works have just issued a pamphlet entitled "River Navigation" that will be sent free on

request to persons mentioning THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

PRIZES FOR TREE PLANTING.

In connection with the work of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, Mr. J. H. Haslam, of the Haslam Land and Investment Company, proposes giving prizes aggregating one thousand dollars, to be awarded to those who have most successfully gone into tree plantation during the present year.

The Forestry Branch are sending out two million trees and to those who obtain the most successful results in the fall of 1906 will be awarded prizes for forest plantations, wind-breaks, and hedges. The prizes to

go to farmers in Assiniboia, N.W.T. The conditions are: The forest plantations must not be less than an acre; wind-breaks must not be less than 10 feet wide; and hedges must be trimmed with no blank spaces, and all must be in good cultivation, with the trees thrifty.

The planing mill of Paul Lea, Moncton, N.B., was recently damaged by fire.

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. MINRR, Lumberton, Miss.

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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.

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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.

TYPEWRITERS

Caligraphs, Remingtons, Underwoods and other standard makes. All machines in good repair and guaranteed for one year.

\$25.00

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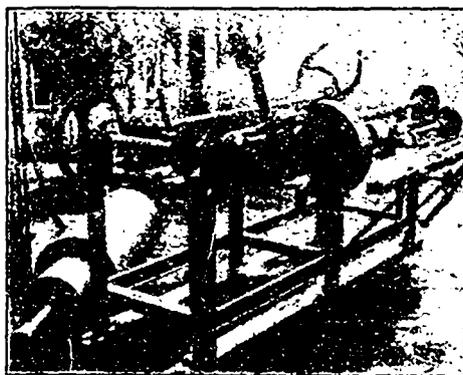
\$50.00

Typewriters rented for practice or office use.

CANADIAN TYPEWRITER CO.

45 East Adelaide
 TORONTO

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

FORESTS OF HARDWOOD.

A resident of Bancroft, Ont., writes to the Toronto Globe as follows :

The question of whether the city man in the country or the country man in the city is the greener has been suggested as a subject for debating societies. A few days ago I saw it stated in the report of the proceedings of the Provincial Parliament that a prominent member of the Opposition had expressed surprise at the statement made by the Commissioner of Crown Lands that there were large areas of hardwood land that are valueless for agricultural purposes. In the northern part of the county of Hastings and in the provisional county of Haliburton, and more or less from the Georgian Bay nearly to Perth, a very large percentage of the land is densely covered with hardwood where it has not been burned up—and it is safe

to say that three-fourths of this land could never be ploughed on account of rock and stone. In some parts the soil is of fairly good quality, but boulders and projecting rocks render it practically valueless. When first cleared such land often produces excellent crops, and if it is seeded down with clover and timothy about the second crop, good crops of hay may be cut for several years, but the grass runs out and is replaced by the oxeye daisy or other weeds, and it is impossible to plough, so the land becomes practically worthless.

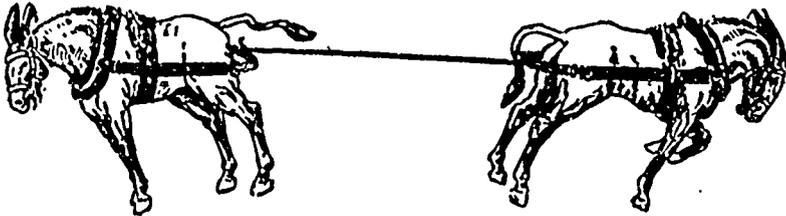
I should not perhaps have made any remark on the Opposition member's break if I had not seen it stated in The Globe that the season for forest fires was from May till October. This is true enough, but in case of an early spring with little or no rain the last two weeks of April is probably the most dangerous season of the year for forest fires. The sun is very hot and the winds are high, and there is no green growth, either of leaves or grasses or herbs of any kind. The dry leaves lie thick on the ground, and every rotten log or branch

is ready to break into a flame the moment a spark touches it.

I have frequently heard of cases where fire was carried more than a mile across lakes and great swamps during the month of April, and by far the most destructive fire we ever had in this district was in April of last year. Speaking from the experience of a third of a century in the back country I may say that the policy of appointing fire rangers is a good one, but they should in most years begin their work about the middle of April. In some years they might be called in in the early part of October, but in dry falls the danger after the leaves have fallen is almost as great as at any time in the year.

P. PAYETTE & CO.

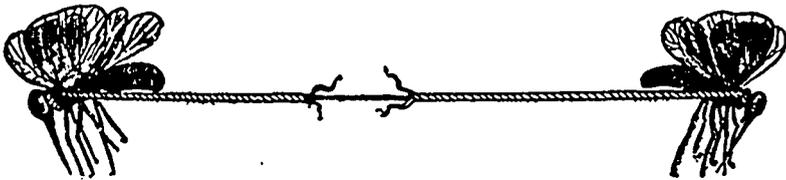
Manufacturers of Saw Mill and Engine Machinery, and all kinds of Marine Machinery.
PENETANGUENUE, ONT.



These Mules Cannot Break This Yarn

BECAUSE IT WAS MADE BY THE

Consumers Cordage Co., Limited



Poor Yarn is Dear at Any Price

We Manufacture

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

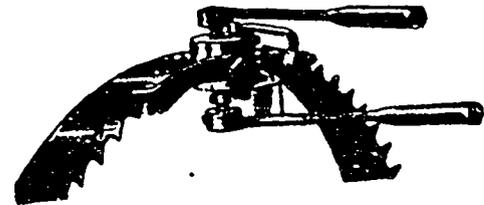
Of Every Description

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

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Crowell's Stave Saw Swage

MY CYLINDER SAW SWAGE HAS MET WITH UNIVERSAL
APPROVAL.



TRY ONE AND SEE HOW YOU LIKE IT.

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

D. J. CROWELL

200 TERRAGE,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE LUMBER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON, MASS.

DIVIDEND TO POLICY HOLDERS

Dividends Paid to Date
\$88,684.75

30%

Losses Paid to Date
\$175,479.61

MAIL YOUR EXPIRING POLICIES WITH ORDER.

TRADE NOTES.

Emerson Smith & Company, Beaver Falls, Pa., are sending out copies of the 1904 edition of their saw hand book and price list. A copy of this book will be mailed to any of our readers who may write for same, mentioning the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

The A. J. Burton Saw Company, which has recently been organized at Vancouver, B. C., with a capital of \$75,000, have purchased the site for their works and commenced building operations. They expect to be in a position to execute orders about midsummer.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the Garlock Packing Company, of Hamilton, Ont., appearing on page opposite first reading page of this issue. This company do a large trade in the line of mill supplies, such as belting, packing, etc., and will be pleased to send particulars of their

goods to any reader who may write for same mentioning their advertisement in the LUMBERMAN.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, Limited, who in January last opened up a branch office and distributing ware rooms at 419 St. James Street, Montreal, report very gratifying results from that quarter. The Montreal office is in charge of Mr. Frank F. Young, formerly of the sales department at lead office. Mr. Young says a large percentage of the mills and factories seem to prefer taking their requirements from the maker when it is made convenient for them to do so, and as Montreal is the recognized distributing centre for the eastern part of the province, he finds a ready welcome from all quarters for Dodge products.

Mr. G. H. Mosher, patent attorney, of Truro, N. S., has just taken out a patent on behalf of Mr. M. L. Killam,

of the same place, for an auxiliary saw guide. He has also applied for a patent for self-adjusting sett collars to be placed on saw arbors, by the use of which saw-mill owners will be enabled to operate much thinner saws than have heretofore been used in circular saw mills. The Grand River Pulp & Lumber Company, of which Mr. John A. Gillis is manager, are erecting a large mill in Labrador in which they are installing all of Killam's latest improvements, including tandem circular saw-mill, auxiliary saw guide and self adjusting sett collars.

The dissolution is announced of R. Jellyman & Company, box manufacturers, Montreal.

When to Keep the Doors Closed

The door is always kept closed when Clarko's Corned Beef is served. The flavor is so good it is worth keeping. If you want prime beef properly prepared look for the name of

William Clark, Montreal

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 & FACTORIES

INDIANAPOLIS

BRANCHES: NEW YORK, CITY, MEMPHIS, TENN., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., PORTLAND, ORE., HOUSTON, TEX., BIRMINGHAM, ALA., ATLANTA, GA.




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**OAK LEATHER BELTING
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HYDRAULIC & MECHANICAL LEATHERS

DEALERS IN GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES

MONTREAL. TORONTO.

Corner William & Seigneurs Sts. 9 Jordan St.

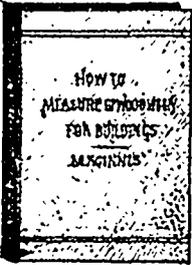
BLUNDERS

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
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Price 50 cents

Copies sent postpaid on receipt of price

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 1/4 inch to 5 inch. No feed belts to slip and wear out. Sold on its merits. Also Portable Engines Write for particulars to

ENTERPRISE MFG. COMPANY
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Mention the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

When using a Babbitt Metal in your Bearings use

Manganese Anti-Friction Metal

Every pound guaranteed.

SYRACUSE SMELTING WORKS

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

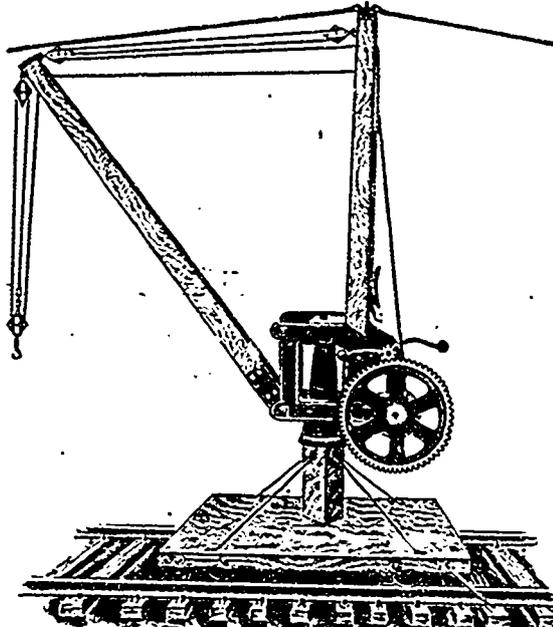
High-Grade Saws

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
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24 CANAL ST.
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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
NATIONAL HOIST & MACHINE CO.
634 W. 22nd St., CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

The Jas. Smart Mfg. Co., L't'd
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MANUFACTURERS OF . . .



High-Grade
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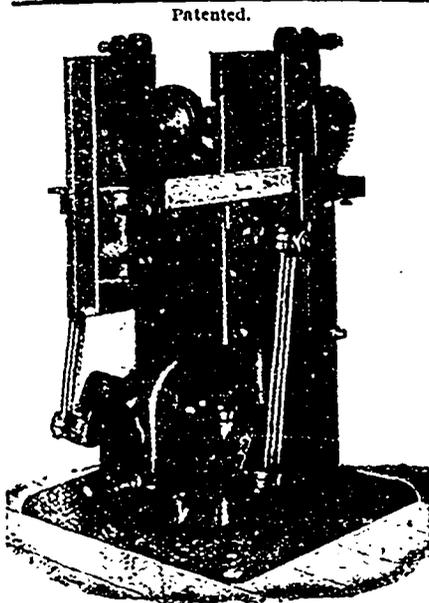
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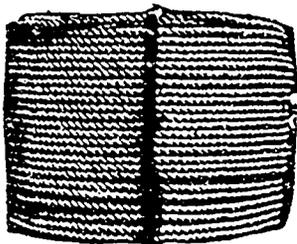
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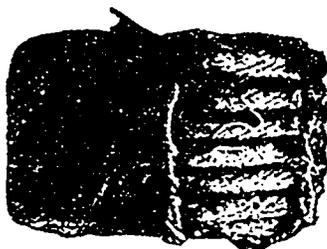
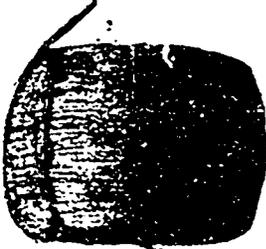
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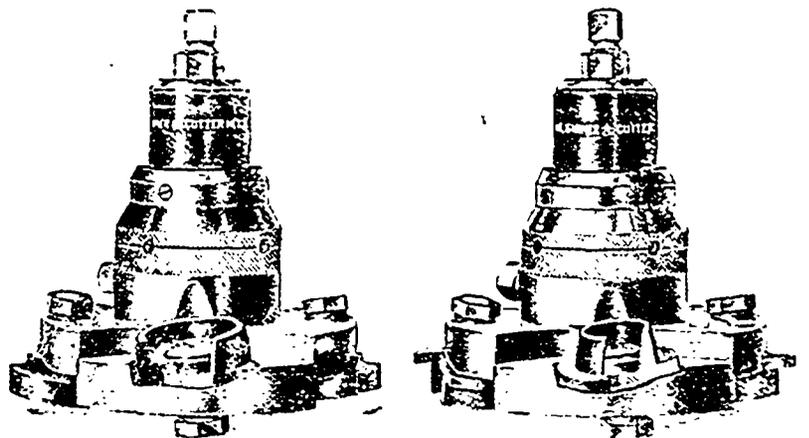


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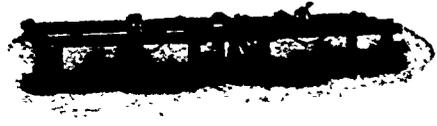
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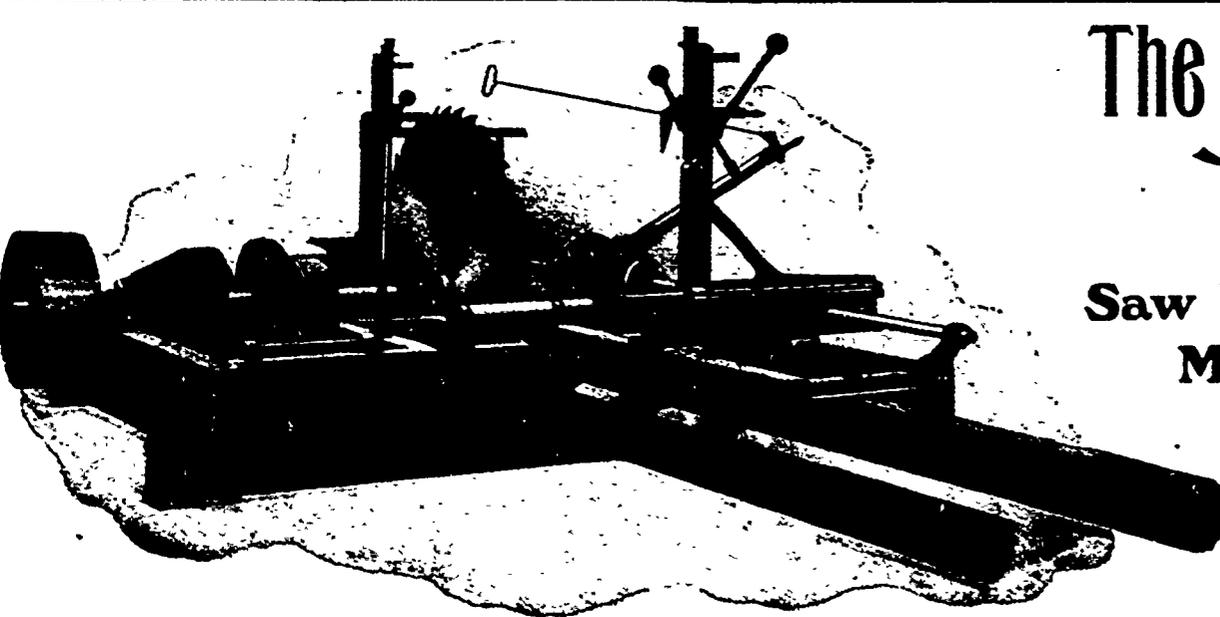


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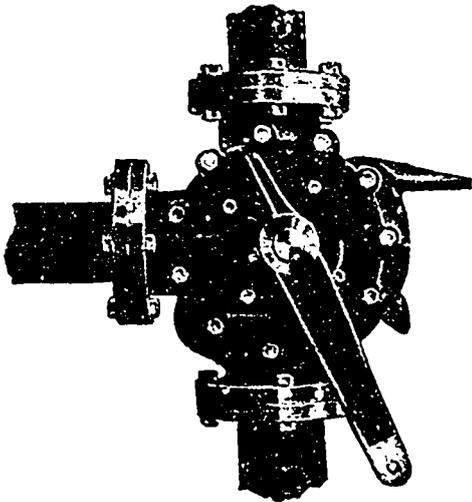
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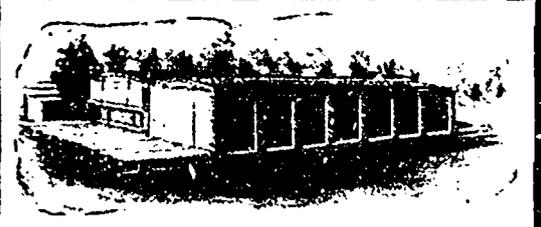
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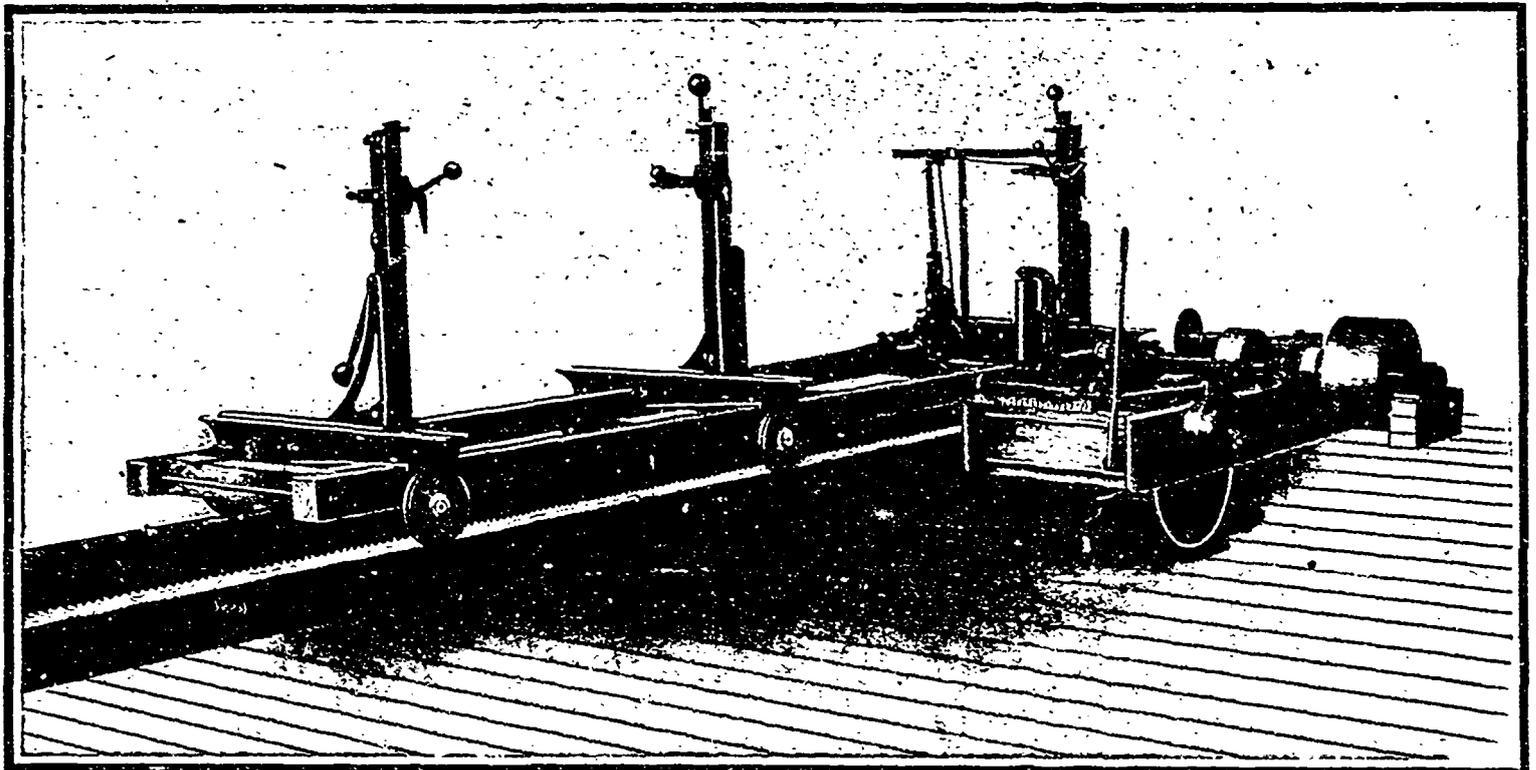
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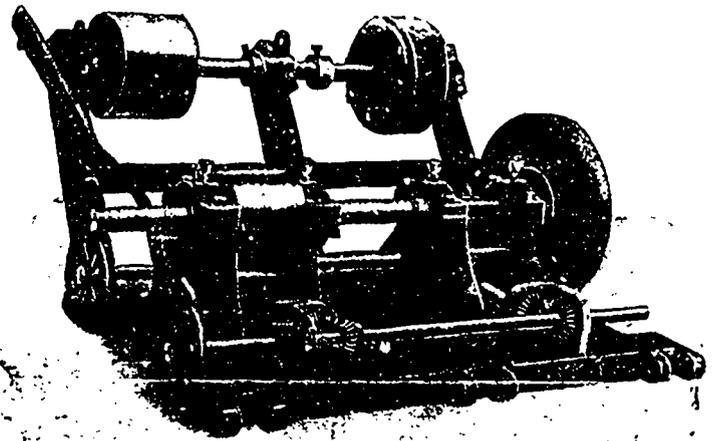
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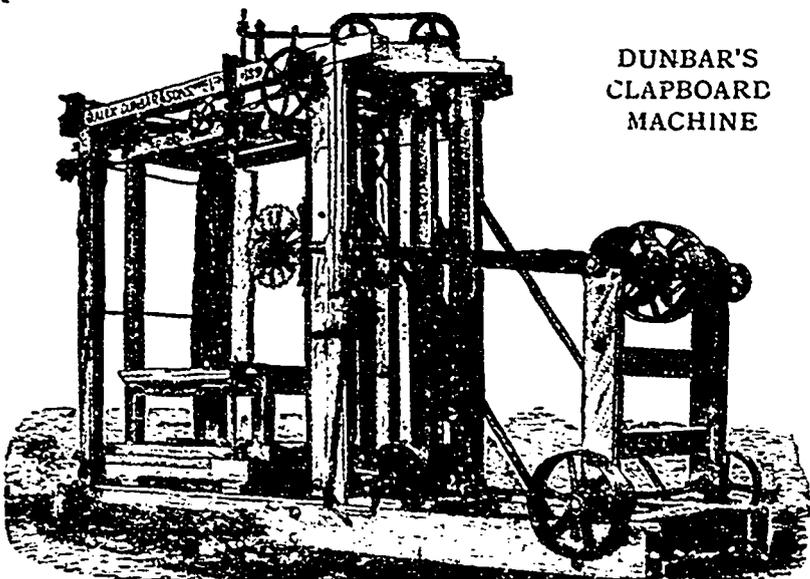
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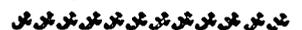


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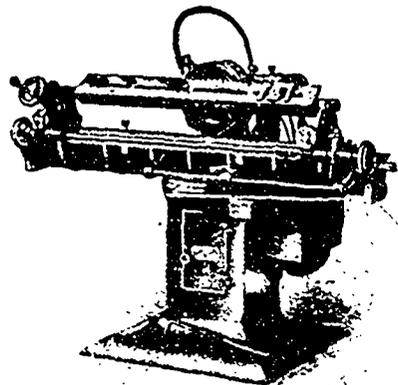
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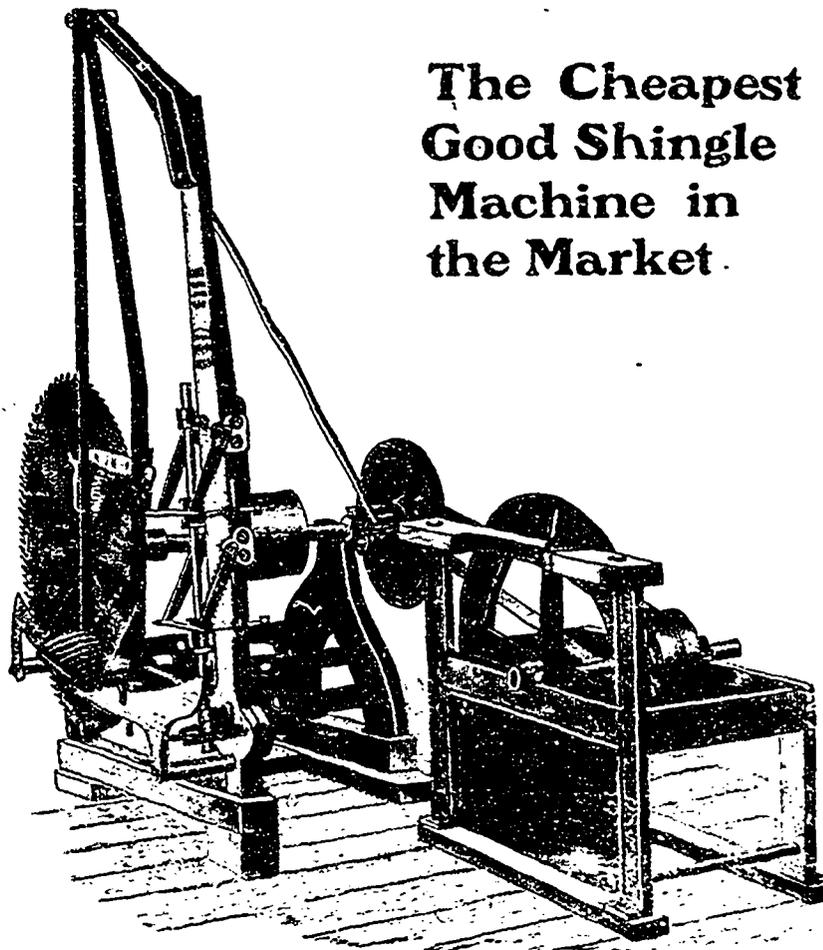
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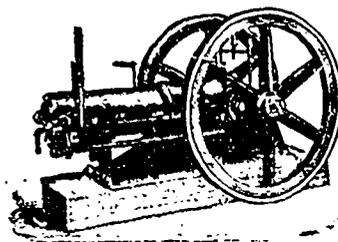
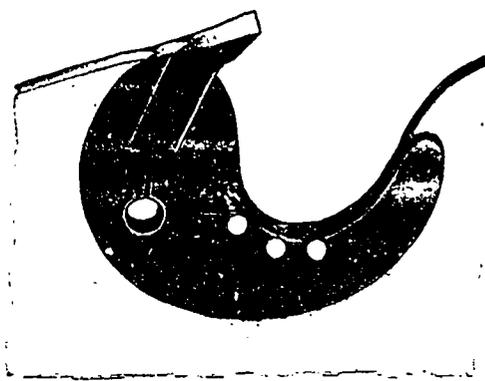
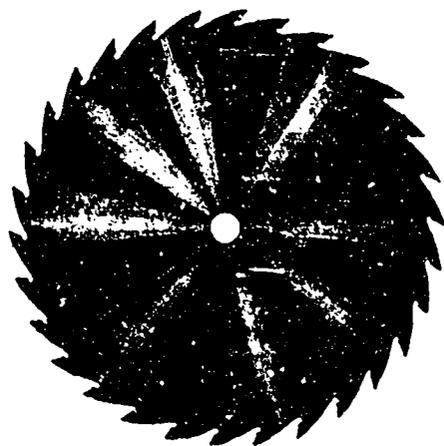
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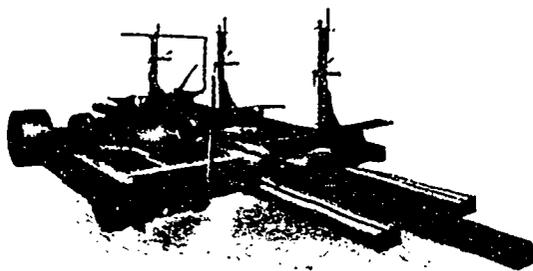
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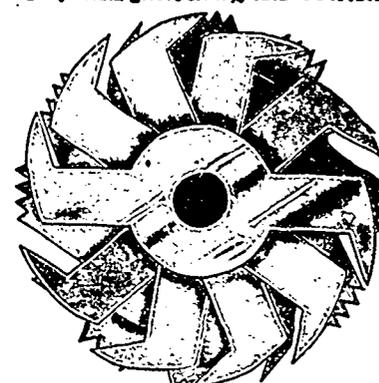
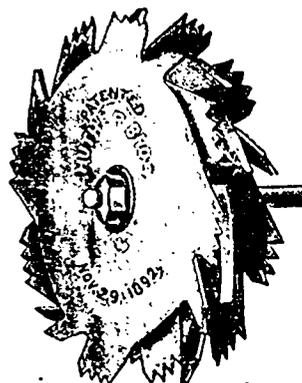
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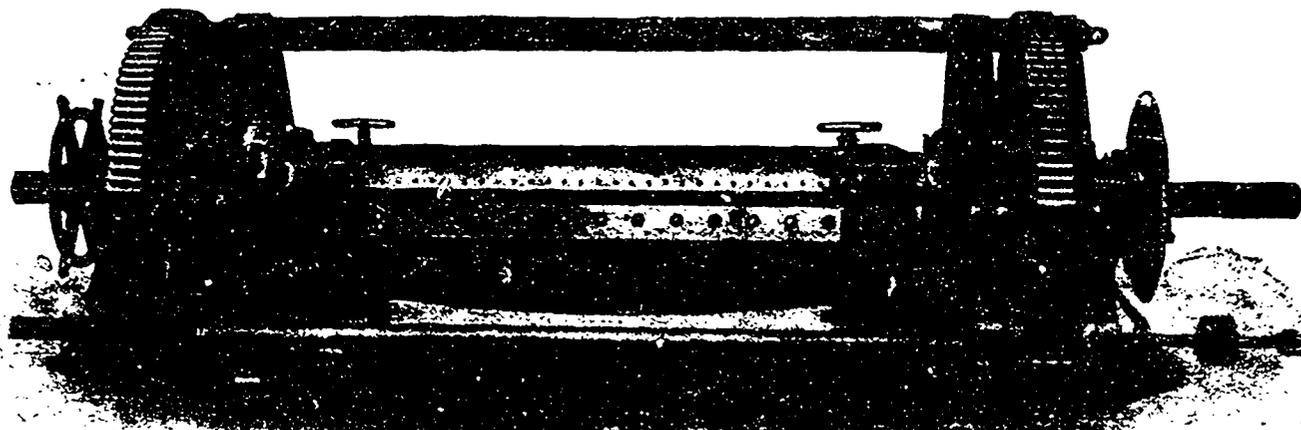
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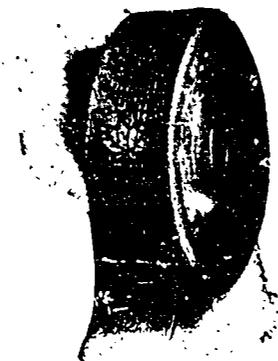
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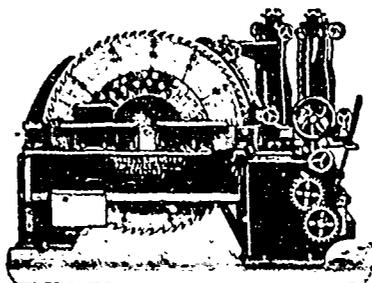
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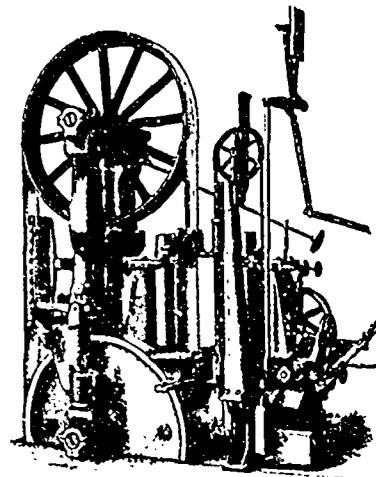
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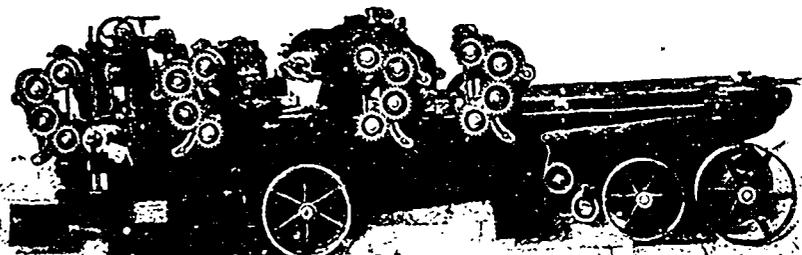
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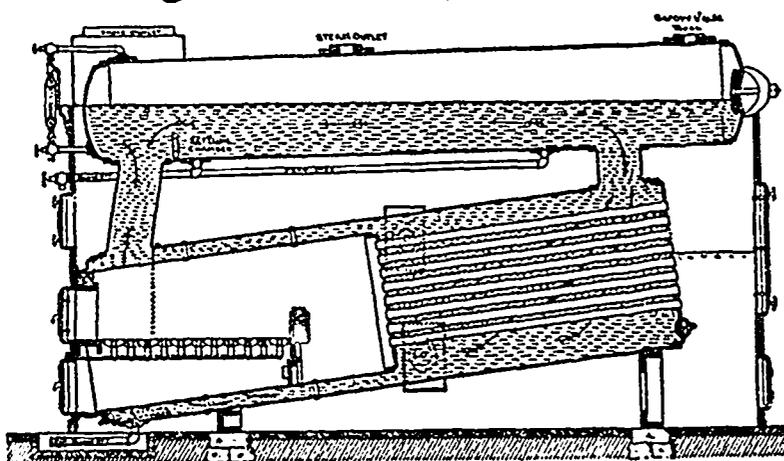
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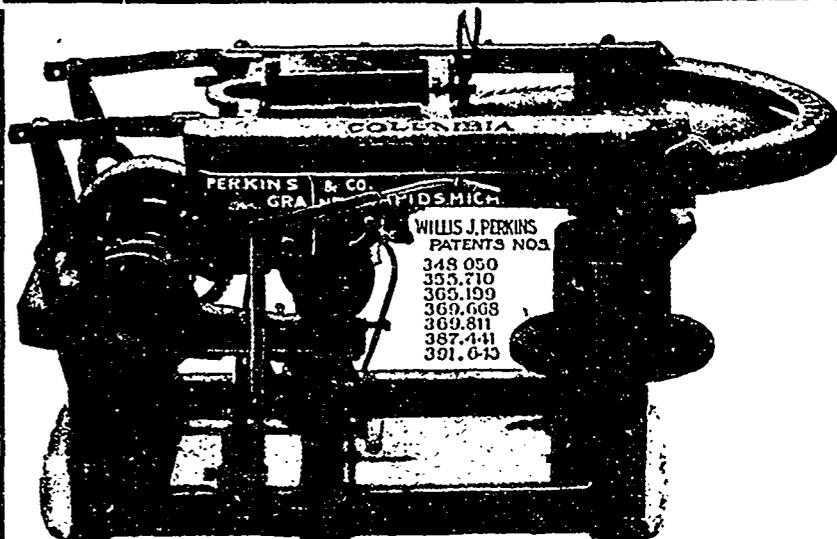
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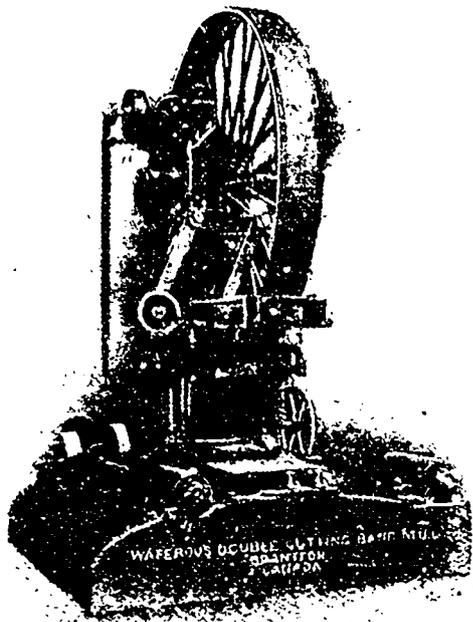
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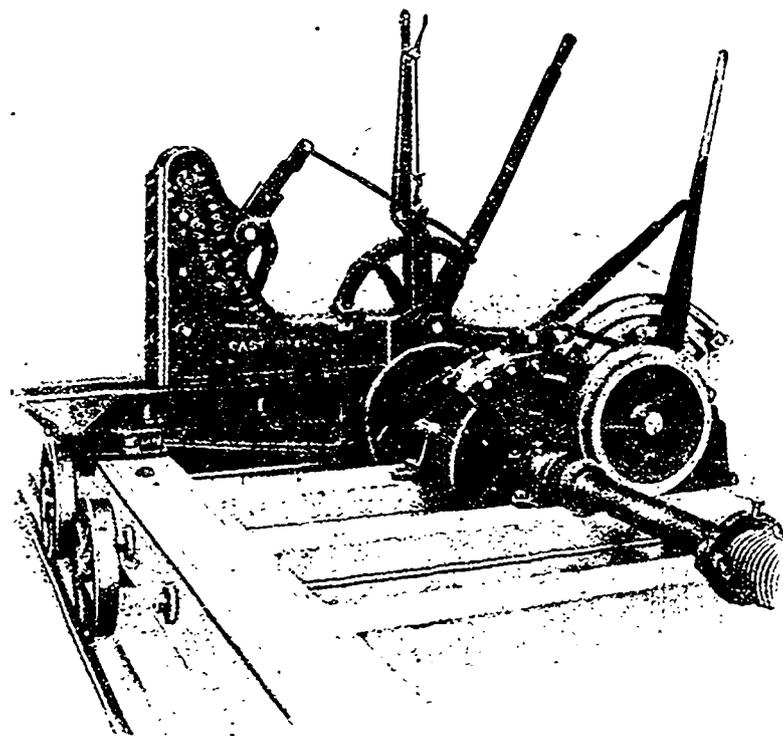
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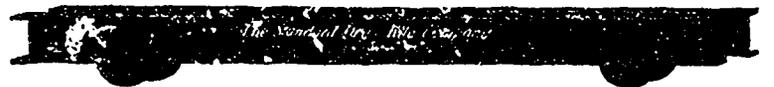
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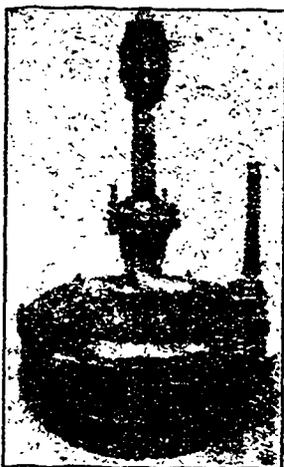
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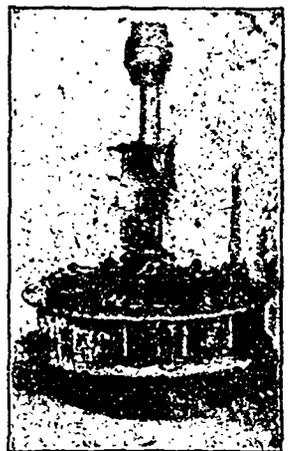
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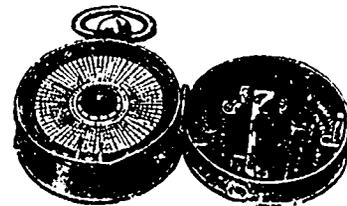
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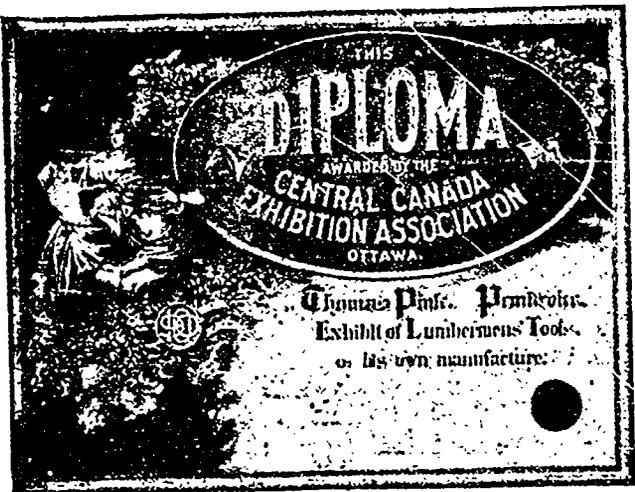
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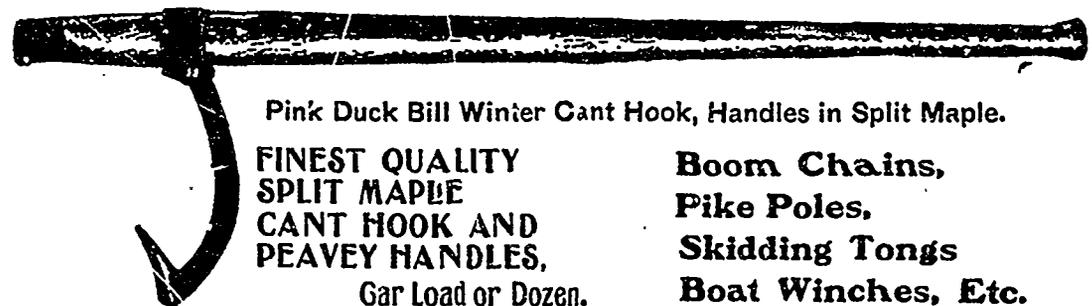


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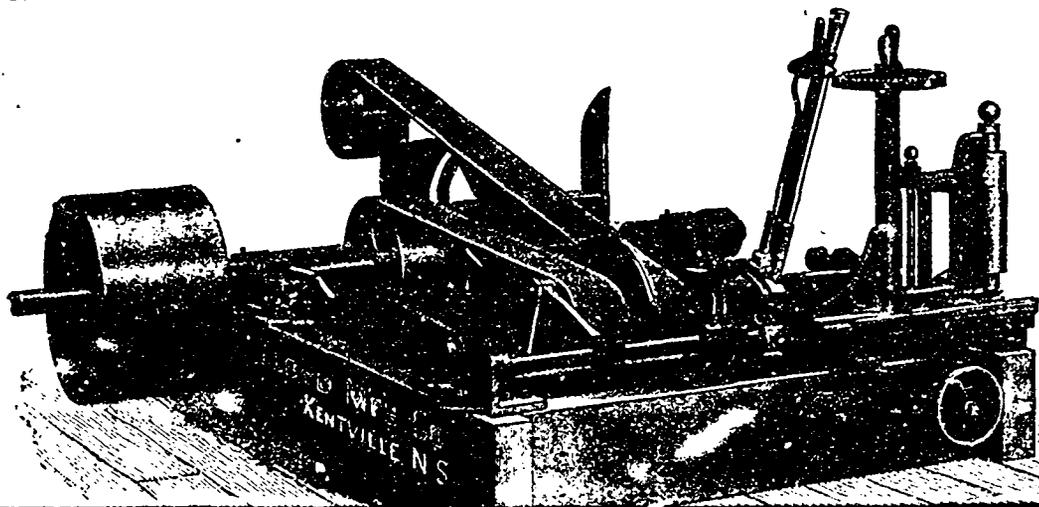
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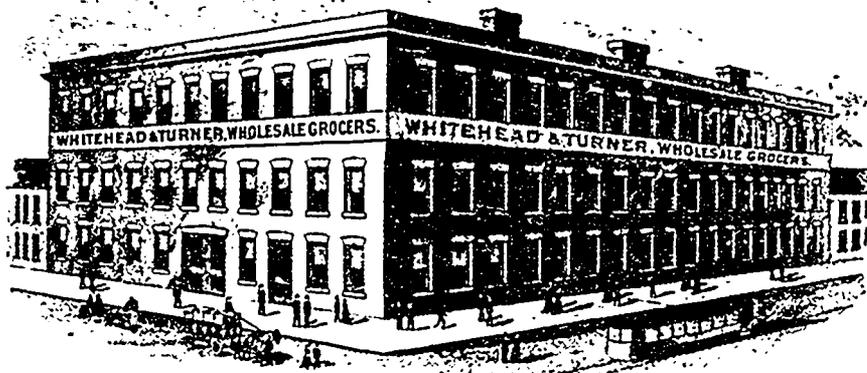
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