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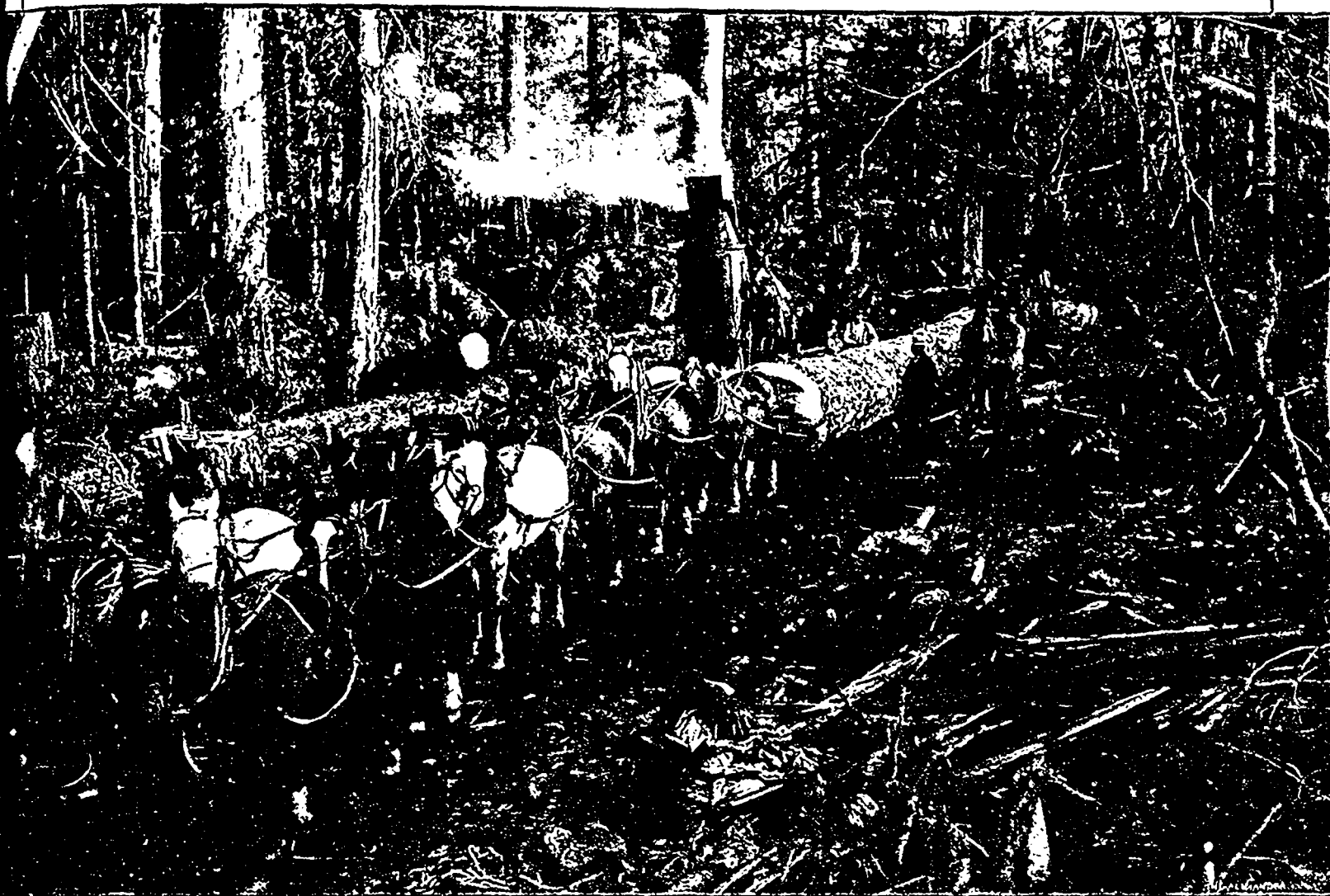
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THE  
**CANADA LUMBERMAN**  
Western Edition



JULY, 1902

Toronto, Canada

The C. H. Mortimer Publishing Co.  
of Toronto, Limited

W. J. SHEPPARD, Waubesa, Ont., President.

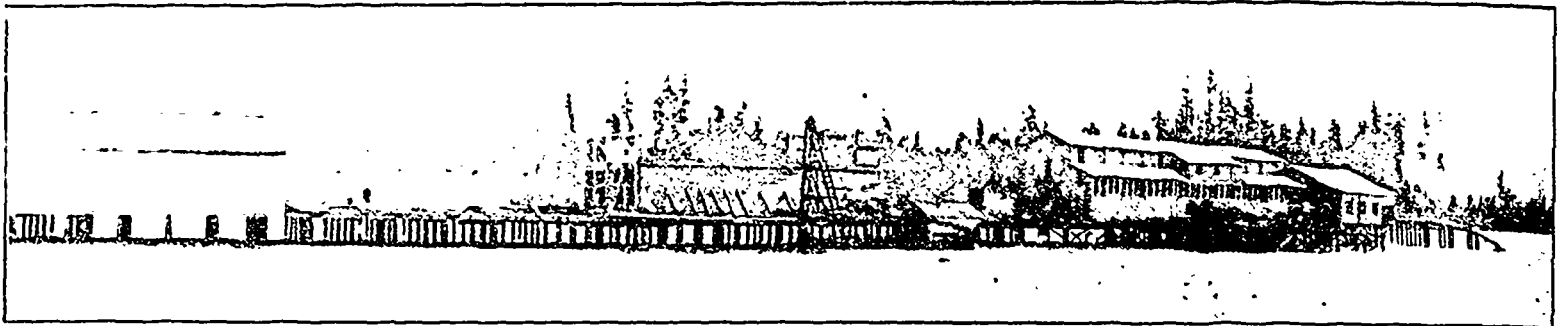
I. G. SCOTT, Vancouver, B. C., Manager.

# Pacific Coast Lumber Co.

Vancouver, B. C. Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF . . .

## British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles



NEW SHINGLE MILL OF THE PACIFIC COAST LUMBER COMPANY.

CAPACITY 700,000 PER DAY.

See Page 20 for Description of Mill.

Every bunch bears our registered mark

# “ BEST BRAND ”

and is fully guaranteed by us.

By keeping this reliable Brand of Shingles in stock you will draw trade for other lines. We are now in a position to make prompt shipments.


# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY, 1902

TERMS \$1.00 PER YEAR  
(Single Copies, 15 Cents)

**"REDDAWAY'S"  
BALATA  
AND  
CAMEL BRAND BELTING**



NOT AFFECTED BY DAMPNES  
THE BEST FOR MAIN DRIVES.  
MOST DURABLE

**W. A. FLEMING & CO.,**  
771 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL.  
Branch: ST. JOHN, N.B.

**THE OTTAWA SAW CO. LIMITED**  
Middle Street, OTTAWA, ONT.

**SANVIK SWEDISH STEEL**  
BAND, GANG AND CIRCULAR SAWS  
**P. M. FEENY,**  
Manager.

**There is No Belt Made**

That will wear longer, need less repairs, is cut out of better stock, or better able to stand hard work on high speed machinery than the belts made by . . . . .

**J. L. GOODHUE & Co.,**  
DANVILLE, QUE.

**James W. Woods**

Wholesale Manufacturer of

**LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES**

Tents and Tarpaulins made of our special non-absorbent duck. Overalls, Top Shirts, Driving Pants, Shoes and Hats, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, etc.

64-66 QUEEN ST. - - OTTAWA, ONT.

**Hepburn's** *Newest*

*Strongest* **GUMATA**  
*Most Durable* **BELTING**

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

**Dominion Leather Company,**

528-530 Front Street West

Telephone, Main 374

TORONTO, ONT.



All our Belting stamped with above trade mark.

**SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.**

Write for list or samples to

**J. S. YOUNG**

15 HOSPITAL ST., MONTREAL

**"ROSSENDALE" M. A. Y. WOVEN**

Twice strength of leather. . . More durable. . . 30 per cent. cheaper. . . Largest stock in Canada.

Rossendale" special Belt Dressing for all kinds of belts

**R. H. Buchanan & Co.,** (892 Craig Street.) Montreal

# BELTING

MANUFACTURERS OF

**HIGH GRADE  
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAWS  
UNEXCELLED  
SHINGLE SAWS**

OUR INSERTED TOOTH SAW POSITIVELY THE BEST



THE  
**WM. HAMILTON MFG. CO., LIMITED,**  
PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.



**Designers and  
Builders..**

**—of—**

**New and Modern Saw Mills and  
Machinery for same**



**WE ALSO BUILD**

Pulp Mill Machinery,  
Samson Leffel Turbine Water Wheels,  
Tools for the Care of Saws,  
Shingle Machinery, Engines,  
Boilers, Etc.



**The Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Limited**

Branch Office: VANCOUVER, B. C.

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# The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Co.

LIMITED

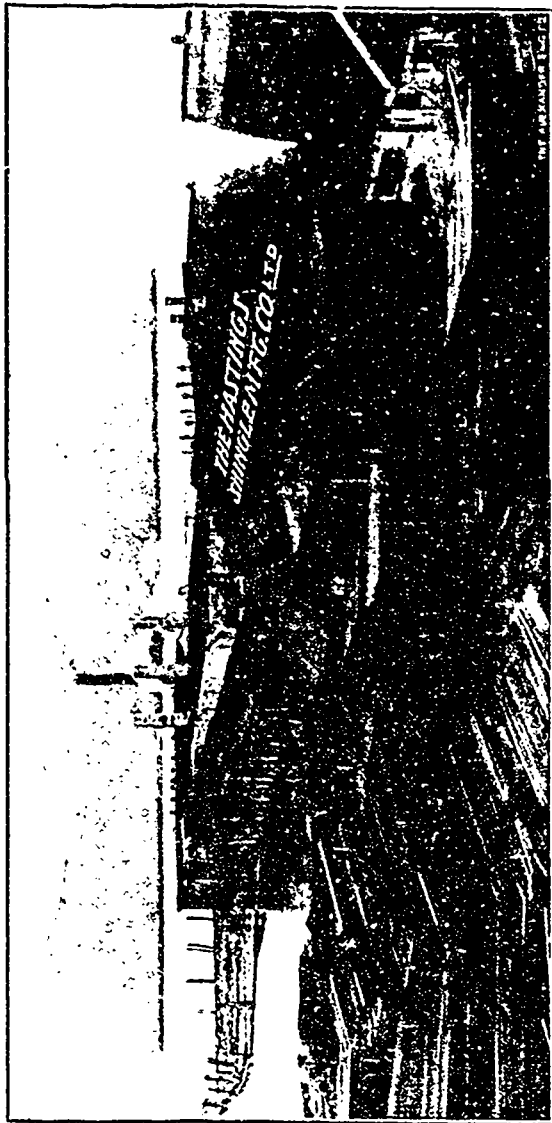
VANCOUVER, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF . . .

## RED CEDAR SHINGLES

“HASTINGS” BRAND

Lumber  
Base Casings  
Mouldings  
NEWELS



Balusters  
Brackets  
Verandah Posts  
Etc., Etc.

New Whatcom, Wash.  
Sumas, Wash.  
Carrall Siding, Wash.  
Yearly Capacity 225 Million Shingles.

OLD VANCOUVER MILL.

PROPRIETORS AND OPERATORS OF MILLS AT

Two Mills at Vancouver, B. C.

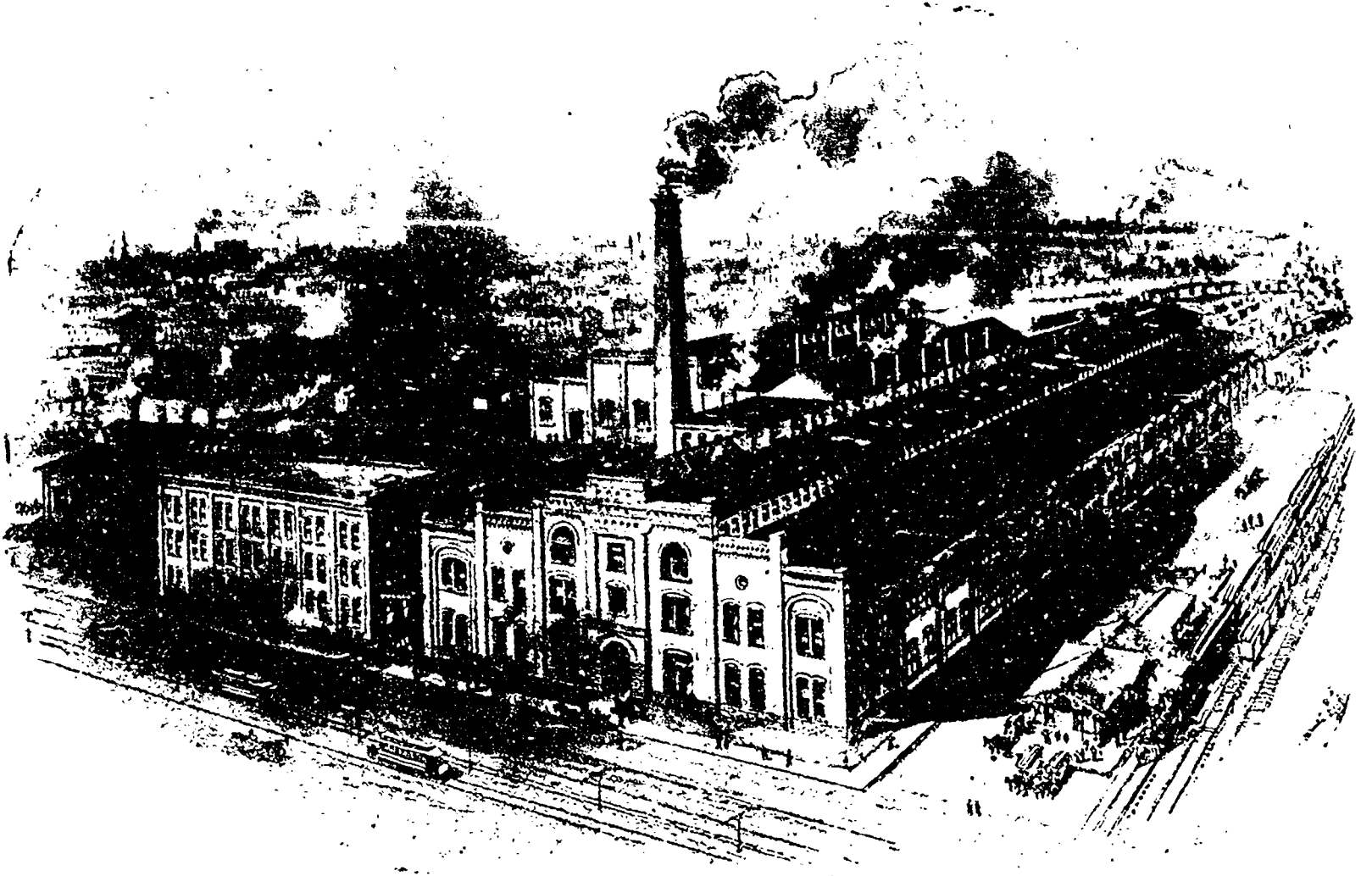
New Mill just completed Daily Capacity 1,250,000 Shingles.

Combined Daily Capacity of Vancouver Mills, 450 Million Shingles.

FACILITIES FOR SHIPPING BY RAIL OR WATER TO ALL PORTS IN THE DOMINION.

1844

1902



- Band Saw Mills**  
**Circular Saw Mills—**  
 Stationary and Portable.
- Re-Saws—**  
 Band and Circular.
- Steam Acting Machinery—**  
 Kickers, Log Rollers, Niggers,  
 Jump Saws, Steam Feed and  
 Drag Saws.
- Shingle Machinery—**  
 Hand and Power Feed.
- Wood-Working Machinery—**  
 Full Assortment.
- Pulp Machinery—**  
 Cutting-Off Machines, Barkers,  
 Grinders, Screens, Wet Machines,  
 Chippers, &c.
- Brick Machinery—**  
 Plastic, Stiff Mud and Dry Press.
- Engines—**  
 The McEwan Automatic, Plain  
 and Marine.
- Boilers—**  
 Stationary and Portable, Clyde,  
 Economic, Marine, Burners, etc.
- Link Belting—**  
 Malleable Chain—Steel Chain—  
 for all Saw-Mill Work.
- Municipal Machinery—**  
 Rock Crushers, Elevators, Screens,  
 Steam Road Rollers, 10, 12 and  
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For over 50 years we have been building a reputation for High Class Machinery. Our Mills and Machinery extend, in Canada, from the Pacific to the Atlantic—Newfoundland, Central and South America, New Zealand, Australia, Austria, Roumania and the far east. Our aim is ever to produce the Best, not the Cheapest, with the invariable result that where we receive one order others follow quickly. Our new works, occupied in 1895, gave us the much needed room for expansion, coupled with the most modern facilities for economic production and prompt shipments. We have found it necessary to increase our buildings and add very materially to our already large equipment of tools and employees.

**WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LIMITED**

**BRANTFORD, CANADA.**

**Branch Offices: Winnipeg and Vancouver.**

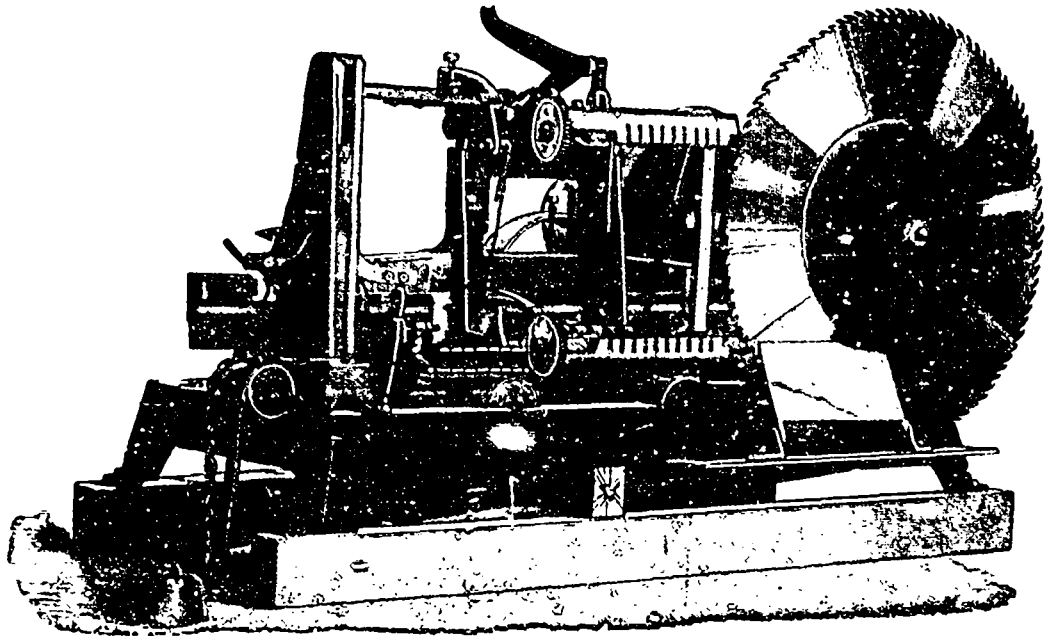
# Gravenhurst Foundry and Machine Works GRAVENHURST, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF \_\_\_\_\_

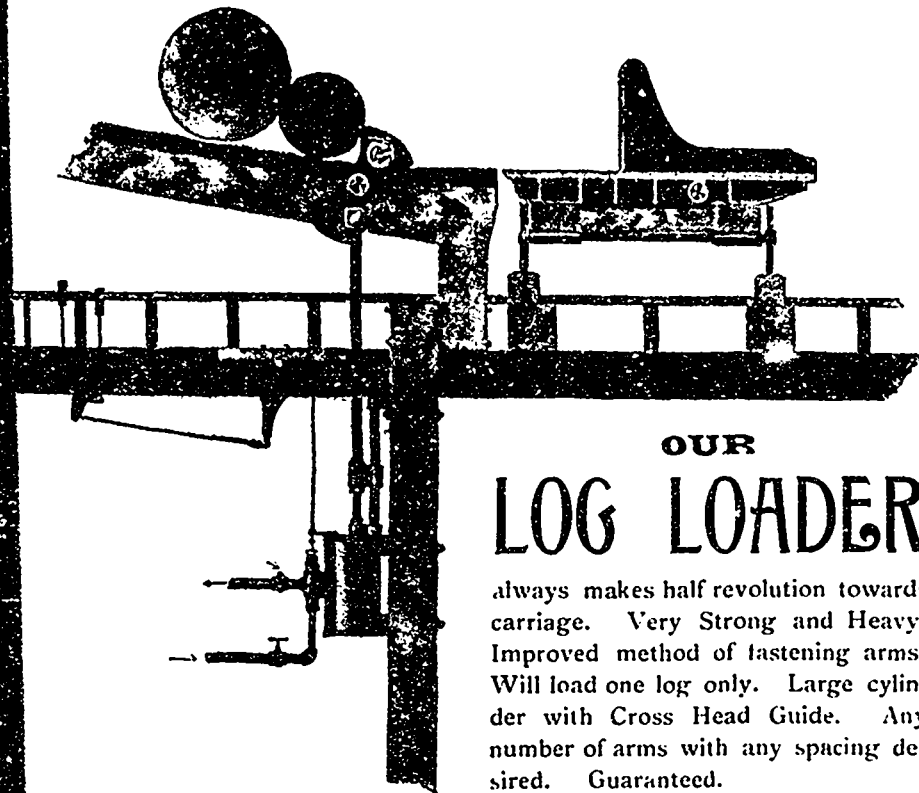
## SAW MILL AND SHINGLE MILL MACHINERY

We Manufacture the celebrated

**Gravenhurst  
Boss  
Shingle  
Machine**

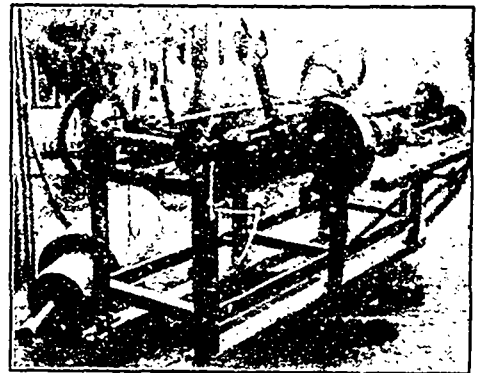


being used from Coast to Coast



### OUR LOG LOADER

always makes half revolution towards carriage. Very Strong and Heavy. Improved method of fastening arms. Will load one log only. Large cylinder with Cross Head Guide. Any number of arms with any spacing desired. Guaranteed.



### REGRINDING MACHINE

The above cut shows our Improved Automatic Regrinding Machine, for regrinding saws that are too heavy to a lighter gauge. It is so constructed that it must grind them to a perfectly true taper from the collar to the teeth, which is not always done with the old style of regrinding machines.

We also make six different styles of Automatic and Semi-Automatic Saw Sharpeners, Steam Niggers, Steam Kickers, Log Loaders, Automatic Saw Grinders, Saw Jointers, Knife Jointers, Saw Carriages of several different styles, Sappers, Trimmers, Rollers, etc. We are headquarters for Mill Repairs and Yacht Repairs. Charges moderate. It will pay you to deal with us. Send for catalogue.

# B. R. MOWRY & SONS

GRAVENHURST,  
ONTARIO



# J. A. SAYWARD —

Mills: VICTORIA, B. C.

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Douglas Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber  
 Sash, Doors and Mouldings . . .  
 Red Cedar Shingles, Lath, Spars, Etc.

Branch Mills and Office: NELSON, B. C.

—MANUFACTURE—

LUMBER AND RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Orders carefully executed.

Prompt Shipments.

## Nanaimo Saw Mill and Sash and Door Factory

Office: Mill Street

A Complete Stock of Rough and Dressed Lumber Always on  
 Hand. Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Doors, Windows and Blinds,  
 Mouldings, Scroll Sawing, Turning, and all kinds of Wood  
 Finishing Furnished ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁

A. HASLAM, PROPRIETOR  
 P. O. DRAWER 36

— NANAIMO, British Columbia

# E. H. HEAPS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Lumber**

**Lath**

**Shingles**

**Doors**

**Mouldings**

**Etc.**

## SHINGLES

Our capacity is larger than any other manufacturer of B. C. Shingles. The quality of our A A 1 Shingles is unequalled.

## LUMBER

We make a specialty of Mixed Cars of Lumber, Mill and Factory Work, Shingles, Cedar Bevelled Siding, Door Stock, etc.

New Mill, Cedar Cove, Vancouver, Erected 1902.  
New Mill, Ruskin, B. C., Erected 1901.

Head Office: Cedar Cove Mills, CEDAR COVE, B. C.

**LUMBERING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

The Provincial Government has given its final decision upon the proposition that special licenses should be granted providing for the exportation of logs cut upon other than Crown lands, and the decision absolutely prohibits such exportation. The decision settles apparently for all time to come a question about which there has lately been much vexed controversy. Since the absolute prohibition of the exportation of cedar logs went into effect the shingle industry has experienced a period of activity hitherto unknown. New mills have been erected and the capacity of old ones increased.

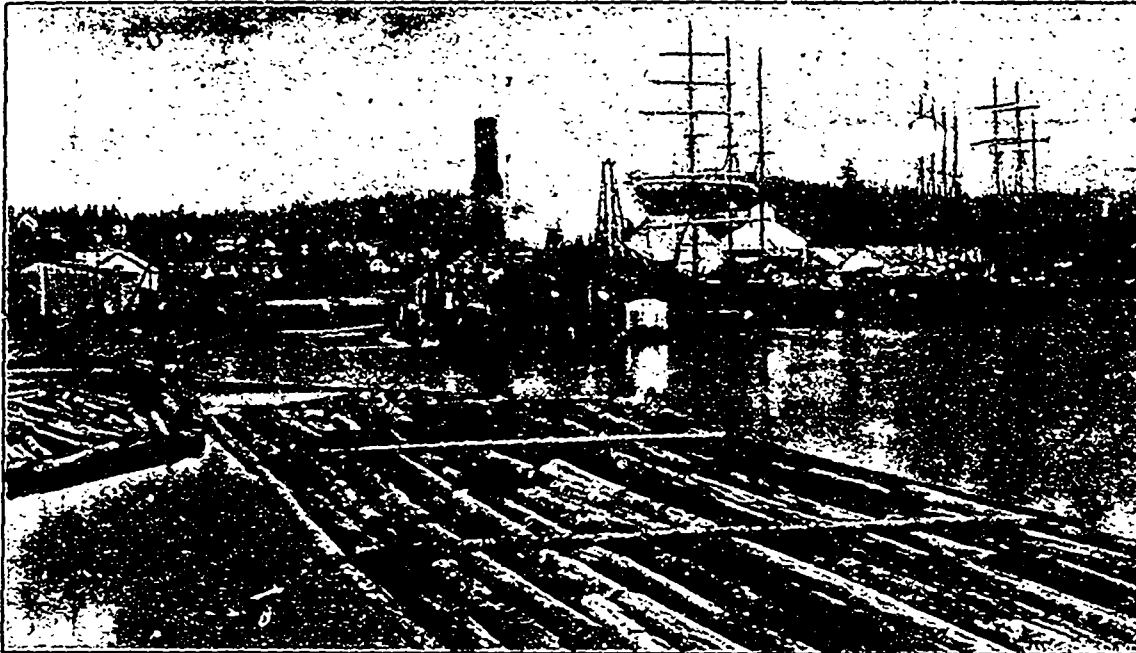
A syndicate of capitalists from Orillia, Ont., have purchased timber limits and are about to establish a large saw and shingle mill near Vancouver. The company is composed of Mayor J. B. Tudhope and Messrs. J. H. Lavallee, William Tudhope, Allan Macpherson and George Chew. W. H. Strathearn is to be manager of the company.

The old Green shingle mill on the north shore of False Creek at Vancouver, which was destroyed by fire some months ago, is now being rebuilt by Welsh Bros., who formerly operated at New Westminster.

An amalgamation of the saw mills in the Kootenay

district has just taken place. The new corporation will have a capital of about \$500,000 and will include the following mills: Archibald Leitch, Cranbrook, 30,000 feet daily capacity and 12,000 feet at Palmer's Bar; Leask & Slater, Cranbrook, 20,000 feet; King Mercantile Company, Cranbrook, 15,000 feet; McNab Lumber Company, Jaffrey, 25,000 feet. It is understood that the corporation have secured from the Canadian Pacific Railway the sole right to cut timber on the railroad timber reserves in East Kootenay. The railroad also contracts to purchase from the corporation 8,000,000 feet of lumber annually, together with the ties required.

## Brunette Saw Mill Co., Limited



Sapperton,  
New Westminster, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**LONG TIMBERS,  
DIMENSION TIMBER**

ALL KINDS OF  
Undressed Lumber.  
Dressed Lumber.  
Mouldings, Sash, Doors,  
House Fin  
**Red Cedar Shingles, Lat**  
FRUIT BOXES, BUTTER BOXES  
AND SALMON CASES.

## The Bradley, Levy & Weston Machinery Co., Limited

Conduct a General Machinery Business on  
Modern Methods.

If in need of any kind of Machinery or you  
wish to dispose of any, call or write to  
them at

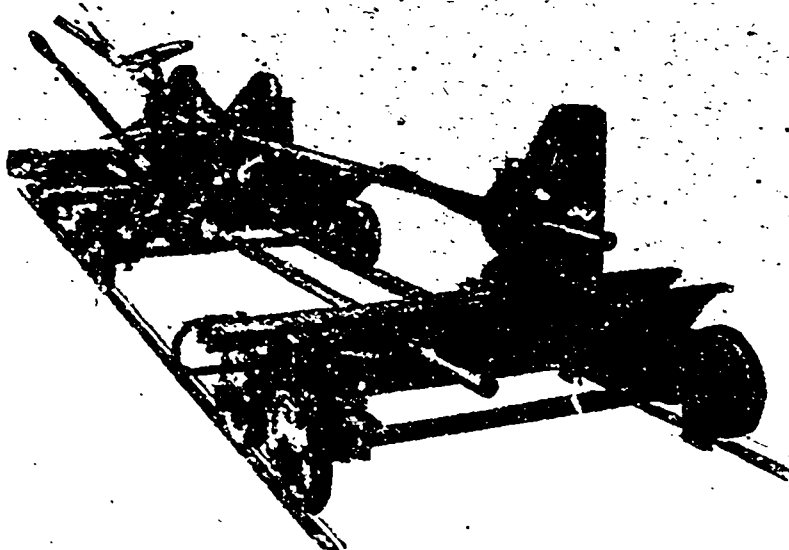
102 Front Street West

TORONTO

Estimates Given for Complete Plant

**Engines  
Boilers  
Lathes  
Planers  
Matchers  
and Drills**

Always in Stock



## OUR NEW STEEL SAW MILL CARRIAGE

Built in sizes from 25M to 100M per day

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE

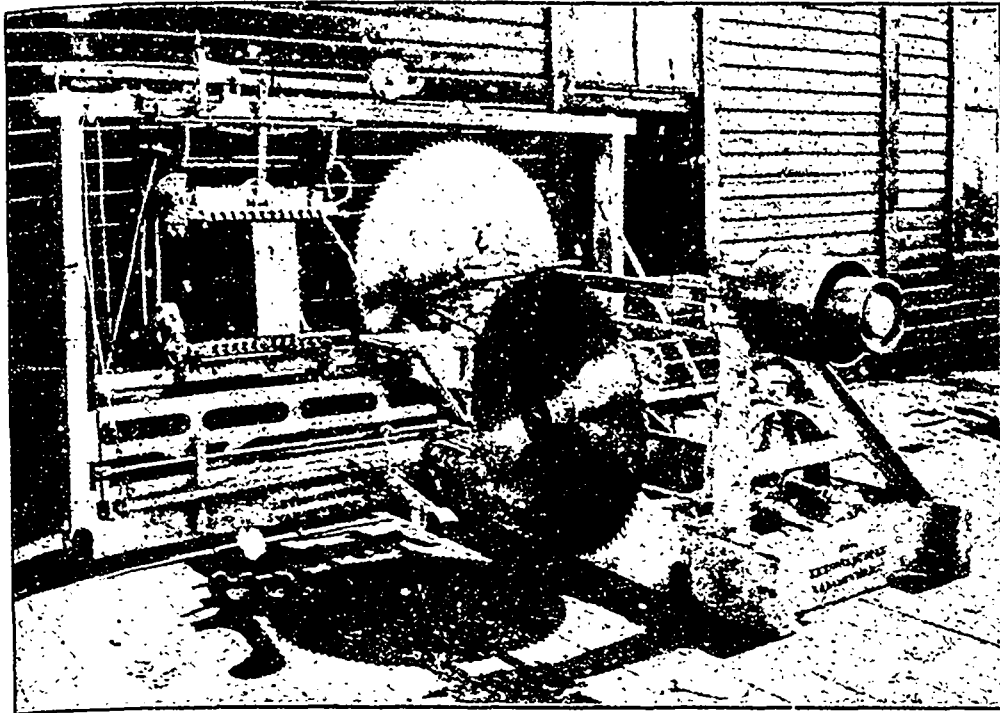
**The Owen Sound Iron Works Co.**  
LIMITED

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Builders of all kinds of Saw and Shingle Mill Machinery

# UPRIGHT SHINGLE MACHINES

MAY LOOK ALIKE



**BUT**

here is our machine with several real

**PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENTS.**

You can see some of them in this cut, but there are others we should like to tell you about.

**See How the Carriage is Built**

Lots of room for the wide blocks and it won't jump at the end of the stroke either.

Our friction is another improvement, which along with the several other points we would like to show you, have secured us several orders after careful comparison with other machines.

A GOOD MACHINE

Manufactured  
by

**LETSON & BURPEE, Vancouver, B. C.**

## The FRED ROBINSON LUMBER COMPANY, Limited

REVELSTOKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mills at : Revelstoke, B.C.

Comaplix, B.C.

Wigwam, B.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Cedar Lumber, Lath, Shingles . . . . .  
Mouldings, Split and Sawn Posts . . . . .  
Fir, Pine and Spruce Dimension, Flooring, etc.

**Our XXX Shingles a Specialty. Equal to any on the market.**

Terms and Price Lists to Dealers on application to the Company's Head Office at Revelstoke, B.C.

# ROBERTSON & HACKETT

Office, Mill and Factory :  
Granville Street, near False Creek Bridge.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS  
AND DEALERS IN

## Fir, Red Cedar and Spruce Lumber

— ALL KINDS OF —

Rough and Dressed Lumber  
Lath, Red Cedar Shingles  
Doors, Windows, etc.

- - Lumber shipped to all points in Canada.

# THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

P. O. Address, CEDAR COVE,

. . Vancouver, B. C.

~ Manufacturer of ~

## BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR SHINGLES



...Mills at...

VANCOUVER, B. C.  
AND HASTINGS, B. C.

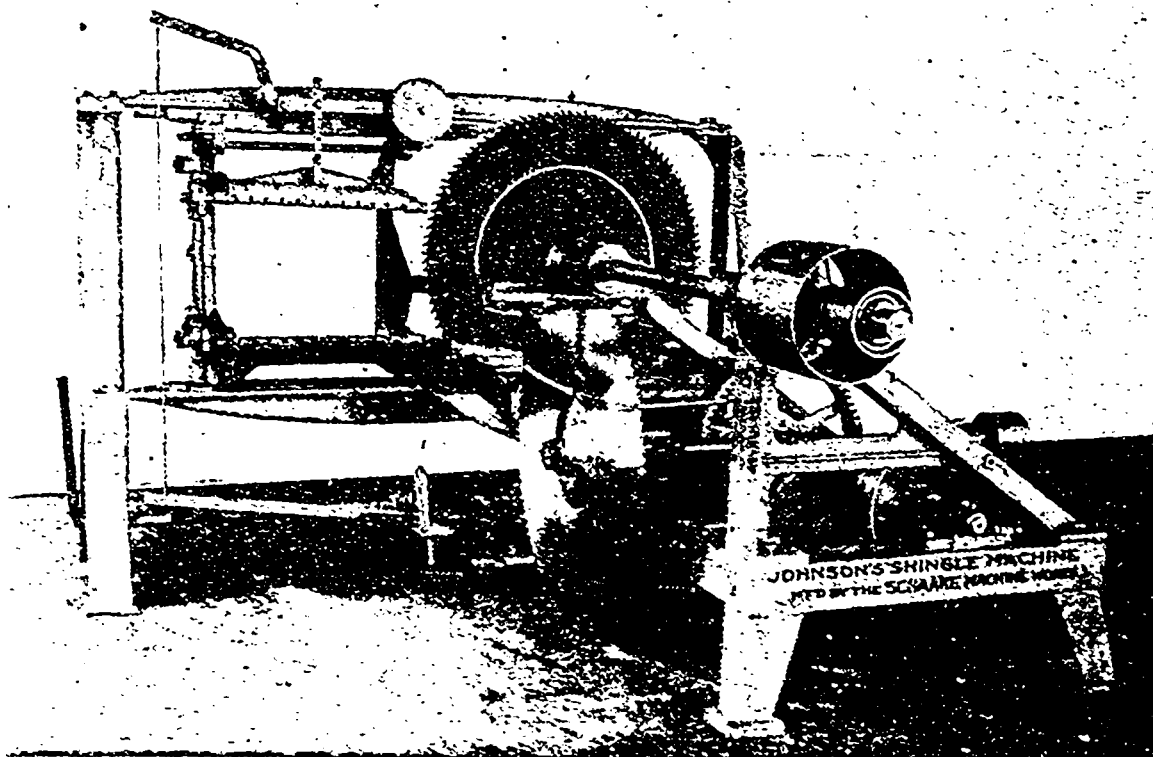
# SHINGLES

# HERE IT IS

# SHINGLES

The latest and best Upright Shingle Machine on the market. No trouble to cut a uniform and perfect shingle. A machine that is always right.

**SIMPLE      STRONG      DURABLE      LARGEST CAPACITY**



Some of the mills using the Johnson machines :

- Pacific Coast Lumber Company, Vancouver.
- Spicer Shingle Mill Company, Vancouver.
- B. C. Shingle Mfg. Company, Vancouver.
- B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Company—City Mills Branch, New Westminster.
- Dominion Shingle Mfg. Company, New Westminster.
- A. J. Welsh Shingle Mill, New Westminster.
- Fraser River Lumber Company, New Westminster.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan 7, 1907

MR. FRANK L. JOHNSON, Sapperton, B. C.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your inquiry of a few days ago to how we like the improved Johnson Shingle Machine which we recently purchased from The Schaake Machine Works, we are glad to be able to state that we are pleased with it.

We have had experience with a good many different kinds of Shingle Machines, and in our opinion this one is the best of all. The two important points in which it excels all others is the style of friction and the method of driving the carriage, the former being very simple and positive, and the latter improvement making the work very smooth and easy without any jar or jerk. If we were building another mill we would use no other kind of machine.

Yours truly,

SPICER SHINGLE MILL CO., LTD.  
H. H. SPICER, Manager.

**The SCHAAKE MACHINE WORKS**  
Manufacturers

**NEW WESTMINSTER,**  
British Columbia

D. C. CAMERON, President and Manager.

WM. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

J. E. YOUNG, Cashier.

# The Rat Portage Lumber Company

LIMITED

Mills:  
Rat Portage and Rainy River

Head Office:  
RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF 

Pine Lumber

Shingles      Lath

Box Shooks      Doors

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And Other Kinds of Wood Work

DEALERS IN

Tamarac Ties, Piling  
Cedar Posts and Poles

A Large Stock Constantly on Hand

Branch Yards and Warehouses:

WINNIPEG and BRANDON, MAN.



RICHARD VIGARS.

WILLIAM VIGARS.



# VIGARS & COMPANY

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Lumber, Siding, Flooring, Ceiling, Lath, Mouldings, Shingles, Etc.

Bridge and Dimension Stuff a Specialty

DEALERS IN

### SASH AND DOORS

A complete stock of the above material suitable for the Western trade always on hand. Shipments by Canadian Pacific, Port Arthur, Duluth and Western, and Canadian Northern Railways.

# J. D. McARTHUR

Winnipeg, Man.

Wholesale and Retail



A Complete Assortment  
kept always on hand 3 3 3

Ask for Quotations

Write direct to

**Jno. M. Chisholm**

General Manager.

(FORMERLY MANAGER RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY,  
WINNIPEG.)

Office and Yards :

**Princess and Higgins Streets**

MILLS AT :

**MILNER, BIRTLE and LAC DU BONNET  
Manitoba.**





**W. H. CUSHING,**

HEAD OFFICE:  
CALGARY,  
ALBERTA

**SPECIALTIES**

**Windows, Doors,  
Mouldings,  
Interior Finish  
OF ALL KINDS.**

**CUSHING BROS.**

Edmonton  
and  
Strathcona

OUR FACILITIES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF WINDOWS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, ETC.,  
ARE UNSURPASSED IN THE WEST.

We ship to all Points in the Western Territories and Eastern British Columbia.

We supply the retail trade in the three  
principal towns of Alberta with . . .

**Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.**

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,	Edmonton
Lumber Yard	Strathcona
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CITY WORKS AND OFFICE: CARRALL STREET.  
Telephone 645.

EAST END WORKS: WOODLAND DRIVE.  
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**VANCOUVER CITY IRON WORKS**

ROSS & HOWARD

Engineers, Iron Founders, Pattern Makers, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths, Etc.

**VANCOUVER, B. C.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**MARINE AND SAW MILL MACHINERY**

We are now making large additions to our works, which, when completed, will give us excellent facilities to cater to the Saw Mill trade.

We now manufacture Boilers and Engines, and make a specialty of Repair Work of all descriptions, which we execute with promptness and guarantee satisfaction.

WE CARRY IN STOCK

Cold Rolled and Turned Steel Shaftings, all sizes, Flanges, Couplings, Journal Boxes, Cap Screws, Set Screws, Planer Bolts, Bar Iron, Sheet Steel, Etc.

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The Hanbury  
Manufacturing  
Company



The Largest Manufacturers of

**SPRUCE LUMBER  
SASH DOORS  
MOULDINGS**

And Other House Furnishings in the Province of Manitoba

A Complete Stock of Dry Pine on Hand.  
Interior and Hardwood Finish a Specialty  
Church Windows and Pews made to Architects' Details on Short Notice.

Estimates for Odd Work Furnished on Application.  
Send us a trial order and you will be convinced that we are  
capable of looking after your interests.  
Call and see us when in Brandon.



From 150 to 250 men employed the year round.  
Capacity of Factory, 40,000 feet per day of 10 hours.  
Operations carried on night and day.

**THE HANBURY MFG. CO.**  
BRANDON, MAN.

**KEEWATIN LUMBERING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED**

Saw Mills, Planing Mills and Factory

R. A. MATHER, Manager

Keewatin, Ont.

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**Lumber, Lath, Shingles  
Flooring, Siding  
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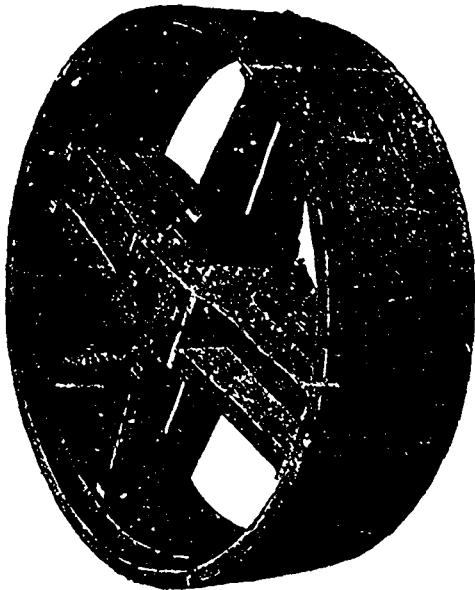
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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.

# WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS FOR SAW MILLS

Dodge Patent Independence Wood Split Pulley with Patent Standardized Bushing System.



Most progressive mill men now purchase "DODGE" Pulleys! Too busy to make their own pulleys—more money in lumber—and get a better pulley.

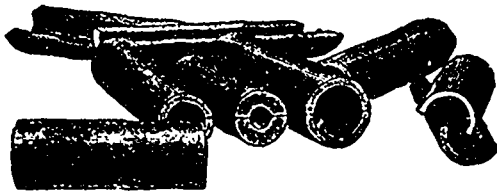
A few of the good features about the Dodge Pulley which go to make it the best

- Arms and Hub of Sound Hard Maple.
- Bushings Turned and Bored from the Solid Square.
- Arms Anchor Bolted to Rims with good Bolt Iron and Malleable Nuts.
- Maple Rims turned all over.
- All bolts made of "Bolt" Iron, pointed and "Hex" Nuts only used.
- Finish Absolutely Water-Proof.

All Pulleys Guaranteed for Heavy Saw Mill Work.

Quick Shipments. Reasonable Prices.

SOLE MAKERS . . . .



CAPACITY 300 PULLEYS PER DAY.

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TORONTO, ONT.

LARGE STOCK Special Crucible Steel PROMPT SHIPMENT

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For Hoisting, Haulage, Alligators, Logging, Etc.

W. H. C. MUSSEN & CO. - MONTREAL

### WIRE ROPE

For Alligators, Hoisting and Haulage, Boom and Fall Ropes, Etc.

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DOMINION DURABLE

Most Flexible Rope Ever Made—Wearing Surface of Hemp Strength of Wire—Unexcelled for Transmission Purposes.

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Every Lumberman wants it **35 cents** buys it

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NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXII.  
NUMBER 7.

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY, 1902

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR  
Single Copies, 12 Cents

## THE LUMBER SITUATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

By A. HASLAM.

I cannot say that British Columbia has shared to the same extent the prosperity that other provinces of Canada (in fact all lumber producing countries) has enjoyed lately. There is an improvement, but not so marked as in other countries. As a number of your readers are interested in timber in British Columbia,

dian-made machines is increased very largely on account of the freight from the east here, and the American-made machines pay the freight and duty too.

The food supplies for both men and horses cost very much more here than in any other lumber producing country. There is not enough of either raised in the province, consequently the prices paid here are Washington State prices with both freight and duty added.

this country. At the same time our lumber is subject to a tax of \$2.00 per thousand feet when shipped into the United States. To illustrate the situation clearly, take a thousand feet of rough lumber manufactured in British Columbia, say at a cost of \$7; 27 per cent. on that is \$1.89, so that our lumber sold in the Canadian market pays to the Dominion Government \$1.89, and if sold in the American market it pays to the American Government \$2,



LOGGING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

it might be interesting to mention some of the obstacles that have to a certain extent retarded the prosperity of the lumber industry here, and prevented British Columbia from keeping pace with other countries in the lumber industry.

In the first place, our timber is entirely different from that of any other Canadian province, and requires different methods as well as different tools and machinery to manufacture. The tools and machines are just the same as are used in the States of Washington and Oregon. Some of these machines are made in Canada, the greater part are made in the United States only. The price of the Cana-

The actual difference between the cost of supplies in the State of Washington and British Columbia is 34 per cent. The average duty is 27 per cent. The freight and commission is 7 per cent. You will readily understand how difficult it is for British Columbia lumbermen to compete with the Americans when placed at such a disadvantage in the cost of production.

In selling the advantage of the Americans over us is very much greater. The Dominion Government allows the American product to be sold in Canada free—paying no duty nor in any way contributing to the Government of

or in other words the American product in our market has an advantage of \$1.89 and in the American market \$3.89.

The eastern Canadian lumberman does not come in contact with this condition, as all his food supplies, tools and machinery are produced in his own country just as cheaply as they are on the American side of the line.

The friends of the Government of Canada say this condition is maintained for the benefit of the Northwest. The enemies of the Government say free lumber is the purchase value of the vote of the Northwest. We will not consider what the enemies say, but will, for argument's sake,

admit that free lumber is a necessity to the Northwest and that the prosperity of that country demands it. This admission is only made for argument's sake, as the Americans have made a success of settling a very much larger prairie without sacrificing any industry in their own country. I think no fair-minded honest man can deny the fact that if Canadian lumber is by law compelled to compete with the free untaxed product of other countries in the Canadian market, the producers of the Canadian article should have the option of purchasing the supplies needed for the production of lumber in the cheapest market and pay no duty on those purchases.

As an evidence of the bad effect unjust legislation can have on all industry, I would mention a notable instance in the State of Washington immediately adjoining the B.C. boundary line. The lowest increase in the value of standing timber is 300 per cent. in four years, and in British Columbia in the same time the increase in value is not 10 per cent. It is increasing now in British Columbia, but will so long as present conditions prevail be \$1.89 per M. below the value of standing timber in Washington State.

#### THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER AND SHINGLE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

It is difficult to state when the above Association first took shape, as it was a gradual outcome of trade conditions affecting the lumber



MR. JOHN HENDRY,  
President British Columbia Lumber and Shingle  
Manufacturers' Association.

and shingle industry in British Columbia. It originally started by one or two mills agreeing to sell at the same price for certain districts where they found that they had to protect themselves from American competition; then other mills sent travellers into these districts, and as the trade was very dull, they joined with the other mills from time to time as to selling certain classes of lumber. This went on until December, 1899, when nine manufacturers met together, appointed a secretary, and drew up a Constitution and By-Laws, the members simply holding together as a matter of mutual protection and being at liberty at any time to withdraw from the Association without any penalties.

In December of last year the Association made rapid strides forward, the membership

increasing from 14 to 22 and representing practically all the mills in the Vancouver, New Westminster and Fraser River districts. At the same time, the Constitution and By-Laws were amended and the business of the Association divided into three branches: Lumber Mills Branch, Shingle Mills Branch and Sash



MR. J. A. MCNAIR,  
Vice-President British Columbia Lumber and Shingle  
Manufacturers' Association.

and Door Factories Branch, each branch having complete control over its own interests, while the executive business was placed in the hands of a general committee consisting of the President and Vice-President of the Association and the Chairman of each of the three branches, all these officers to be elected annually.

The members find that they are deriving great benefit from the working of the Association, not so much in the matter of prices as in deciding questions affecting the industry as a whole. Prominent among these are logging and timber regulations for both Provincial and Dominion lands in that province, while with

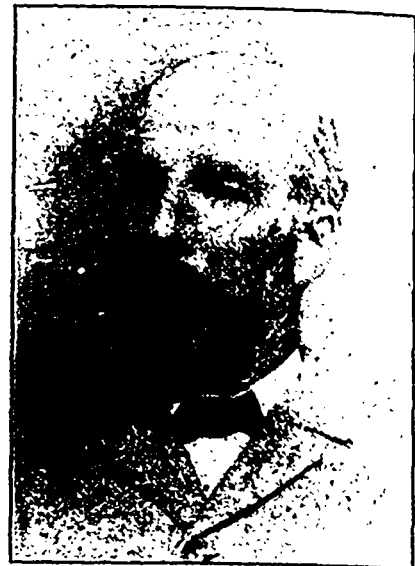


MR. WILLIAM T. STEIN,  
Secretary British Columbia Lumber and Shingle  
Manufacturers' Association.

regard to the question of a reciprocal tariff against the United States, the Association is unanimous. This matter is one of vital importance to the lumber industry in British Columbia, and is of such importance that all the mills are ready to sink their differences and unite in making representations to the

Government in order to obtain what they feel is only justice with regard to this matter. The mill owners are at a loss to understand on what equitable grounds the Government of Canada can refuse to grant this request, why a mill owner in this country should be taxed on his machinery and mill supplies to pay the revenue of the country, while manufactured lumber is admitted free in immense quantities from the United States without contributing one cent to the Dominion revenue, is the point which the mill owners are unable to grasp, and this injustice forms a strong link in binding the members of the Association together.

Since its formation the Association has, of course, taken up many matters dealing with the lumber industry which have contributed to the present prosperity of the industry in that Prov-



MR. WILLIAM SULLEY,  
Honorary-President British Columbia Lumber and Shingle  
Manufacturers' Association.

ince, and the members trust that the Government of Canada will in time sufficiently realize the position of the lumber industry in that Province to grant it, not any concession or bonus, but such a tariff as will place it on an equal footing with competitors from outside the Dominion.

#### MR. J. D. McARTHUR.

One of the largest contractors and lumber dealers in the west is Mr. J. D. McArthur. In the year 1880 he went to Winnipeg from Lancaster, Ont. He has been engaged in railway contracting since that date and has carried out some of the largest railway contracts that have been awarded. At the present time he has a number of contracts for the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways.

In addition to his extensive contracting business, Mr. McArthur owns and operates three saw mills, situated at Lac du Bonnet, Milner and Birtle, Man. These mills have a combined capacity of 140,000 feet per day of ten hours. The machinery installed is of the latest design and complete in every detail. In connection with the mills Mr. McArthur owns large timber limits, consisting chiefly of poplar and tamarac. He also has a retail yard situated at the corner of Princess and Fonseca streets, Winnipeg. This was formerly operated by the B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Company, as a wood yard, but in March of this year Mr. McArthur purchased the site and decided to branch out into

the wholesale and retail lumber business. Mr. Joe. M. Chisholm was appointed general manager. In three months the retail yard has more than doubled its capacity, and has grown to such an extent under the able management of Mr. Chisholm that in a short time new and commodious offices are to be erected on the opposite corner.

In a large main building all the finer grades of lumber are safely housed. The building is divided into numerous different compartments, so that every grade is kept in one particular place and every size has its own compartment.

The material carried by Mr. McArthur consists of a complete assortment of spruce, white pine, B. C. fir, white and red oak, birch, mahogany, maple flooring, elm, hickory, birch squares, sash and doors, also cypress and yellow leaf pine, in addition to large quantities of tamarac wood and slabs.

Mr. Chisholm is making a specialty of the wholesale business by carrying a large and complete stock, thus assuring purchasers from outside points of no delay in supplying their requirements.

Mr. Chisholm came to Winnipeg in 1882 from Paris, Ont., and has been connected with the lumber trade for a number of years. He has a thorough knowledge of the business and is widely and favorably known to the trade.

**E. H. HEAPS & COMPANY.**

The operations of the above company in British Columbia date from the year 1892, when business was established in Vancouver. The present establishments of the company are shown in the accompanying illustrations. Their first mill was known as the Cedar Cove mill. It was commenced with two shingle machines and the employment of ten men. The establishment now comprises a sawmill 400 feet long and 50 feet wide, with double

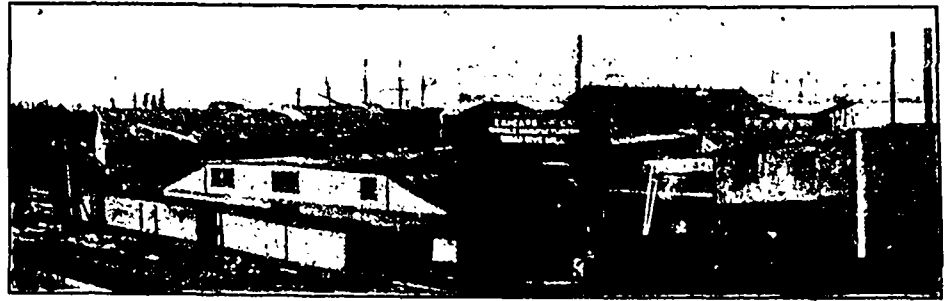
year 1899, and the business of the company is steadily increasing, the planing mill being operated day and night.

The boiler house in connection with the Cedar Cove mill is 50 x 100 feet and contains ten boilers, while the engine room is 20 x 120 feet and contains the following engines. One Corliss engine 22 x 42 inches; one pair of saw mill engines for one side of mill; one pair saw mill engines for band mill and trimmer; one engine to drive refuse conveyors, one engine to drive filing room; one engine for hauling dry kiln cars, one engine for dynamo. In all seven-

shop and workmen's dwellings, all owned and operated by the company. The timber is obtained from Stave river, Stave lake and the Fraser river, the nearest timber being within three miles. A tramway with locomotive and logging cars is being built to convey logs to the mill. The product of this mill is marketed mostly in the United States.

**THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.**

A representative shingle manufacturer of the Pacific coast is Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, who removed from Parrsboro, N. S., to Vancouver



E. H. HEAPS & COMPANY, VANCOUVER, B. C.—CEDAR COVE MILL.

teen steel cylinders are used in operating the plant and fifty circular saws for cutting up lumber. The establishment is lighted by a private electric plant.

A large machine shop is operated in connection with the mill, where special machinery is made and adapted for use in the different departments.

The company have a glass department, where a full stock of plain, fancy and stained glass is kept on hand.

Fourteen camps are operated in the woods, employing about 300 men, and two steamers are employed for towing logs from the camps.

There is a railway siding capable of accommo-

dating in the year 1886. In 1890 he purchased a site at Cedar Cove and erected a shingle mill, which he operated until it was destroyed by fire a couple of months ago.

From the beginning his business steadily increased, and in the year 1900 he purchased the mill owned by the late Archibald McNair and situated at Hastings. This mill was reconstructed and many improvements made; the dry kiln capacity was increased and a new engine and other machinery installed. This mill is still operated by Mr. Kirkpatrick, who since the destruction of his Cedar Cove mill has purchased the A. R. Welsh mill property at New Westminster.

In connection with the mills are electric light plants, which permit of operations being carried on night and day. The Hastings mill is located at a convenient point on Burrard Inlet and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thus affording excellent shipping facilities. Mr. Kirkpatrick is increasing the capacity of the mill and may erect a new one at Hastings.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's success cannot be attributed to a superabundance of golden opportunities, but rather to his ability to recognize such opportunities. He has encountered numerous obstacles, but these have been successfully overcome. He ships quite extensively to Manitoba and the Territories and eastern points, and his product is regarded as A 1.

There was a time when the question was asked, "Where will all the masts come from?" and the echo answered that it did not know. Masts went out of date to some extent, however, when steam took the place of wind as a propelling power. The question is asked today, "Where will all the telephone poles come from?" and no man is so wise as to give an answer that satisfies. The cedar swamps are giving up their poles rapidly and the supply is not inexhaustible. Whatever may take the place of these poles, the dealers in them have the satisfaction that at present they are having a harvest.—American Lumberman.



E. H. HEAPS & COMPANY, VANCOUVER, B. C.—RUSKIN MILL.

double circular and band mills, automatic slash butters and trimmers, steam feed and all the latest improvements. A special circular saw adjoining the large one is used for manufacturing cedar lumber.

The shingle mill is 135 x 65 feet, with three rows of shingle machines, the combined capacity being 1,200,000 per day of twenty-four hours. Six large dry kilns are used, the combined capacity of which is about 5,000,000 shingles.

The sash and door factory was added in the

dating a full train of freight cars; ten or more cars can be loaded at once. There is a water frontage of 1,000 feet and the company own scows for delivering lumber to coast points, also fifty houses which are occupied by their employees.

The Ruskin mill, recently completed, is situated at the junction of the Stave and Fraser rivers, about thirty miles from Vancouver and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It comprises saw, shingle and planing mills, general store, post office, blacksmith

**THE PACIFIC COAST LUMBER COMPANY.**

The members of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, Limited, are all practical and successful Ontario lumbermen, who recognize that the magnificent timber of British Columbia will steadily become a more important factor in Canada's contribution to the world's lumber supply. There are few better known or more highly respected lumbermen in Ontario than Mr. W. J. Sheppard, the president of the company. Mr. Sheppard is one of the heaviest operators in the business in Ontario. He is president of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, of Waubauskene, Ont., and a director of the Traders Bank.

The manager of the company, Mr. J. G. Scott, is also a lumberman of Ontario training. When the company was formed in 1891 Mr. Scott was appointed manager, which position he still fills. The company's first plant was located at New Westminster, B. C., and although going there a stranger, Mr. Scott soon made many friends, and from his public spiritedness, good business management and excellent executive ability, he was honored by being twice elected Mayor of that city and retired from office on his removal to Vancouver.

The entire plant of the company at New West-

taken from the green log, experience having taught the company that this plan is more satisfactory than using split bolts, as is generally done in the smaller mills, inasmuch as it enables the company to make a better and more uniform grade of shingles.

The log is dealt with at its entrance to the mill by a "Filer & Stowell" steam drag saw, a powerful and speedy running machine which cuts it into sections 16 or 18 inches long, as may be desired. These sections are next passed on to a power feed bolter, where they are split into quarters by a saw, next two knee bolters remove the sap and knots from the quarters, and then the blocks, as they are now called, are passed over an automatic equalizer and the ends are retrimmed by two fine-tooth saws set a positive distance apart. Most mills think a drag saw butt good enough; not so with this company, this "equalizer" is called into use to overcome the rough end section and unevenness of length left by the drag saw, and by its use even length and smooth butt shingles are secured.

The block then passes on by chain conveyor up to the sawing floor of the mill, where a hungry line of eleven Johnson upright and one Perkins hand shingle machines awaits them and quickly converts them into shingles, which

polis, Ind. The capacity of the mill is 700,000 shingles per day.

It will no doubt be interesting to many readers to know that the Pacific Coast Lumber Company shipped the first car of red cedar shingles to Ontario. Great difficulties were encountered in introducing the shingles and opening up a market, as British Columbia shingles were unknown by eastern dealers. The idea of bringing shingles about 3000 miles in the hope of being able to sell them in competition with locally made white pine shingles was looked on as a kind of a mad freak. The alternate dark and light streaks, which are characteristic of red cedar, was thought to be decay, and it was predicted that kiln drying would ruin the lasting qualities of the shingles, and all sorts and kinds of objections had to be met and overcome. However, all these troubles are now over, and this important branch of the lumber industry has a large market and an increasing demand.

Neatness is all pervading around the Pacific Coast Lumber Company's plant, and to accomplish neat branding a Prouty wood printing press is called into use and a sharp, clearly printed brand goes on each bunch bearing the company's name, a description of the grade and thickness and the company's registered



NEW SHINGLE MILL OF THE PACIFIC COAST LUMBER COMPANY, VANCOUVER, B. C.

minster was destroyed by fire last year, and it was decided to rebuild at Vancouver, this point being closer to the company's timber limits. The site selected is eminently suited for the purpose, being situated at the extreme westerly end of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on a sheltered little bay at Vancouver called locally Coal Harbor, which affords excellent shipping facilities to the markets of the world either by water or rail.

The plant when completed will consist of a double band saw mill, a planing mill and a shingle mill. The saw and planing mills are now in the course of construction, and it is expected that they will be completed this fall. A general description of these mills as they will be when finished is at the time of writing impossible, but the CANADA LUMBERMAN will have pleasure in describing them later. From present appearances the entire plant promises to be one of the most modern and most conveniently designed on the Pacific Coast, and should be a money maker for its owners.

The shingle mill, which commenced operations several months ago, is already proving quite a strong factor in the trade, and has attracted considerable admiration. The mill is what is known as a log mill, that is, the stock from which the shingles are manufactured is

drop into bins and are sorted as to grades and bunched by a carefully trained and carefully watched corps of packers. The bunches are then placed on kiln cars, which run along the entire length of the shingle mill close alongside the line of packing bins, and with loads of 100,000 shingles on each, these cars pass down a slightly inclined track and without any unloading or re-handling are passed into the dry kiln, where they are allowed to remain for four or five days. The car is then passed along the track by gravity to the railway car for shipment or is unloaded in an immense storehouse capable of holding about 15 million shingles, through which the track passes.

This shingle mill is certainly a marvel of ingenuity and thoroughness and the style of construction is strong and simple; economy of labor has evidently been well considered.

The Johnson shingle machines were made by The Schaake Machine Works, New Westminster, B. C.; the Perkins hand machine, boilers, engines and general machinery by The Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterborough, Ont.; the belting by the Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Company, of Toronto; and the dry kiln apparatus and kiln cars by the Standard Dry Kiln Company, of Indiana-

trade mark "Best Brand". This brand of shingles is now being used from coast to coast and is uniformly admitted to be one of the best made. As an evidence of this fact it may be mentioned that the company's shingle trade has more than doubled each year up to the present.

The most perfect system prevails in every department of the company's business. The accompanying illustration of the shingle mill portion will give an idea of the magnitude of the plant. The saw and planing mills are not sufficiently advanced for illustration. All in all the plant promises to be a wonderful exposition of labor saving appliances and completeness of detail, and the CANADA LUMBERMAN predicts for the company continued success.

**TO OUR READERS.**

The advertisement pages of this number, no less than the reading columns, will repay careful perusal. They constitute a very complete directory of the leading lumber manufacturers of Western Canada, and of manufacturers and dealers in machinery and supplies for lumbermen. A post card addressed to any of our advertisers will bring you a copy of their catalogue and full particulars regarding their goods and prices. When writing please mention having seen their advertisement in THE CANADA LUMBERMAN.

**A PIONEER IN THE SHINGLE BUSINESS.**

Few men have been as closely associated with the shingle business of British Columbia as Mr. H. H. Spicer, whose portrait we have the honor of presenting to our readers. Mr. Spicer may be said to be a pioneer in the business, and particularly in the introduction of B. C. shingles in the eastern markets.

One of the necessary requirements of a successful business man is a thorough training in his chosen calling. This Mr. Spicer obtained in his early days. Being born in Nova Scotia, he gained several years' experience in connection with the manufacture of spruce lumber there. Removing to the United States he was employed for ten years in connection with the manufacturing and retail lumber business, five of which were with the Diamond Match Company, of Ontonagon, Mich., as log scaler in winter and in charge of their local yards during the summer. For a time he was associated with retail lumber yards in Missouri and Kansas, having had charge of the retail business of J. S. Watson & Company at Emporia, Kansas, for about two years.

In the spring of 1888 Mr. Spicer removed to



MR. H. H. SPICER.

Vancouver, since which time he has been constantly connected with the manufacture and sale of British Columbia red cedar shingles. In the spring of 1893 he made a visit to Ontario and introduced B. C. shingles into that province. Previous to that time we understand that one or two concerns had sold a few car loads in Ontario, but had made little effort to push their sale. Mr. Spicer extended his trip to Boston and sold the first B. C. red cedar shingles ever marketed in that part of the United States. During the year 1893 he sold 39 car loads of B. C. shingles in Ontario and 10 car loads in Boston, in addition, of course, to his regular trade in British Columbia and the Northwest.

The Spicer Shingle Mill Company, of which Mr. Spicer is the head, built a new and up-to-date mill in the fall of 1901. It is located at Vancouver and consists of a two-storey frame structure, 35x110 feet, with a boiler house 35x50 feet. The equipment consists of seven latest improved type of Dunbar shingle machines, built by the Schaake Machine Works, of New Westminster, also automatic saw filing and automatic regrinding machines and other

necessary machinery for a modern mill. The capacity is 100,000,000 shingles a year. The dry kiln in connection therewith has a capacity of 2,500,000 shingles, and the storage shed of 7,000,000 shingles. An illustration of the mill appeared in the CANADA LUMBERMAN of January last.

**ROBERTSON & HACKETT.**

The above firm commenced business in Vancouver, B.C., in the year 1887 as contractors and builders in a small building situated on Pender street. In a short time they became the leading contractors in the city, erecting a number of the largest and most substantial buildings. During this time their business increased to such an extent that in 1891 they decided to establish a factory for the manufacture of all kinds of woodwork to be operated in connection with their contracting business. Two years later a saw mill was erected, and with more concentrated attention to the development of the lumber industry they ceased contracting and devoted all their time and energies to the manufacture of all kinds of rough and dressed lumber, shingles, lath, doors, turned work, etc. The saw mill consists of circular saws, edgers, trimmers, slab table, lath and shingle machines, and all other accessories of a first-class plant. The planing mill and sash and doorfactory is equipped with the latest improved machinery and is first-class in every respect. The success that has followed their efforts is evidenced by the extent of their plant and the many different points to which their products are shipped.

**THE LAKE SUPERIOR TIMBER COMPANY.**

The Lake Superior Timber Company, Limited, of Port Arthur, Ont., was incorporated in Ontario the first of the present year. It is one of the new concerns of Canada in the pulp wood business. The company acquired 57,000 acres of land bought in fee simple by the old Ontario Minerals Land Company in 1847, and, therefore, has probably the largest tract in Ontario from which spruce wood can be exported to the United States.

The company has no affiliation with any pulp or paper mills, but disposes of its pulp wood in the open market. With only 250,000 cords of spruce they do not feel justified in building a pulp mill.

The lands being situated along Nepigon Straits and adjacent Islands, enables them to load vessels with ease and security in all kinds of weather. The lands extend back only five miles from the water front, and the haul is



MR. E. H. BISHOP,  
Manager Lake Superior Timber Company.

largely down hill. There are few streams on which any driving is necessary.

The company have established a large camp and loading grounds and own a powerful tug, the "Superior," purchased by Mr. Bishop from the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company. She is well built, with large accommodation. The company employs over one hundred and fifty men in road-making and cutting and hauling pulp wood. Their cut this year will be about 5,000 cords, all red-knot, highland spruce. Next year it is expected to put in the water 25,000 cords spruce and a quantity of tamarac and cedar.

The officers of the company are: President, Clarence Carpenter; secretary-treasurer, Louis H. Case; general manager, Edwin F. Bishop.



SAW MILL OF ROBERTSON & HACKETT, VANCOUVER, B. C.



**MR. D. E. SPRAGUE.**

Mr. D. E. Sprague, lumber manufacturer, of Winnipeg, is a native of York county, Ontario, and before going west was for some time connected with the Georgian Bay Lumber Company of Waubaushene. In 1872 he removed to Winnipeg with W. J. Macauley, and ten years later, in 1882, he established his present lumber business on Higgins Avenue. From time to time he has added such new saw and planing mill machinery as the growth of the business justified, until at present he has one of the best equipped saw and planing mill plant in the province.

The saw mill consists of a circular saw, edger, trimmer, slab-table, lath and shingle mills, etc. Last year Mr. Sprague added a two-hundred foot sorting platform of the most improved pattern, equipped with endless chains and automatic wagon loader. He also put in a cordwood cutting machine, the invention of Mr. Rowe, his millwright, with which he purposes to saw from five thousand to ten thousand cords of wood per year. This machine is a miniature saw mill in itself, having a carriage, friction feed, kicker, etc., and is pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most efficient machine for the purpose yet devised.

In addition to the saw-mill Mr. Sprague has two well equipped planing mills, containing two matchers, two surfacers, three self-feed rip saws, a large circular re-saw, a moulding machine, two swing cut-off saws, and the necessary blowers, shaving vault, etc. This year a new boiler was added to the larger planing mill in order to supply power for the

twenty acres of ground, which is situated in the heart of the city's manufacturing district, and has increased in value enormously since Mr. Sprague purchased the land twenty years ago.

Visitors are always welcome to inspect the plant and they will find much to admire in the bright and spacious office, the clean, airy stable, and the neat, well-kept appearance of the entire premises. The most perfect discipline prevails in all the departments, and Mr. Sprague has been particularly fortunate in surrounding himself with energetic and capable employees, who are as proud of the growth of



MR. D. E. SPRAGUE, Winnipeg.

the institution and as solicitous for its continued prosperity as he is himself.

Any person who is interested in the lumber business or in Western Canada's thriving industries will be amply repaid by a visit to Mr. Sprague's up-to-date establishment.

**THE VANCOUVER CITY IRON WORKS.**

Messrs. Ross & Howard, the proprietors of the above establishment, commenced business in Vancouver, B.C., in the year 1892, with a very small machine shop about 30x50 feet on Alexander street, employing only two men. Four years later their business had increased to such an extent that they were forced to build a new foundry and machine shop, which are located on Carrall street. The foundry is 40x60 feet and the pattern shop 30x68 feet. These premises have since been found too small to meet their requirements, and they are now erecting extensive buildings, situated in the east end, the location being known as Woodland drive. The works will comprise machine shop, moulding shop and boiler room. The foundry is now in operation and the other departments are being rushed ahead as fast as possible.

The new works, when finished, will be very complete and equipped with the latest and most approved machinery necessary for turning out all classes of work. Messrs. Ross & Howard intend making a specialty of boilers, saw and planing mill machinery, marine and all kinds of repair work, etc. Both the City and the East end works will be operated

in order to supply customers as promptly as possible.

**THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

A gigantic shingle mill is rapidly being brought to completion by the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, of Vancouver, B. C. It will be known as their No. 2 Vancouver mill, and will have a capacity of 1,200,000 shingles in 24 hours. In its construction over 1,000,000 feet of sawn lumber and 30,000 lineal feet of piling will be used. The owners claim that over 320 carloads of material will be required in the erection of the complete plant.

The mill building is 246 feet long and from 32 to 60 feet wide. It will contain about 300 horse power capacity in boilers and 400 horse power in engines, with an equipment of fifteen Dunbar shingle machines, one 10-block, one shingle block power feed, and hand machines.

There will be six dry kilns, 20 x 152 feet, and over seven miles of 1 1/2 inch piping. The equipment will also comprise dust collecting system claimed to be the first to be installed in a shingle mill in British Columbia.

Plans have been prepared for twelve sheds for stocking shingles in the winter, to be about 200 x 20 feet and having a capacity for 50,000,000 shingles.

All the machinery in this mill is of the latest improved design and has been installed in the best possible manner, being supplied with auxiliary equipments and everything necessary to manufacture shingles in first-class manner.

The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. James A. McNair is president and general manager, is an extensive concern. In British Columbia they have two shingle mills having a yearly capacity of 450,000,000 shingles and a storage capacity of 60,000,000 shingles, the dry kiln capacity in connection therewith being about 11,000,000 shingles. They have also a saw mill with an annual capacity of 11,000,000 feet of lumber and a wood-working factory with an output of about 8,000,000 feet a year.

The mills of the company in Washington consist of four shingle mills with a yearly capacity of about 225,000,000 shingles, dry kiln capacity about six and half million and storage sheds for about 20,000,000 million shingles.

A portrait of the general manager appears on another page.

**JUDGMENT FOR A LUMBER COMPANY.**

At Osgoode Hall Toronto, before Chief Justice Falconbridge, judgment was recently given in favor of the Skillings, Whitney, Barness Co., against the Royal Insurance Company, an action to recover on a policy of insurance against loss by fire issued by the defendant in favor of the plaintiff, whose head office is in Ontario. This policy, it is claimed, covered a quantity of lumber which was burned on the 5th of June last year. The fire occurred on the date mentioned and was extinguished on the following day. The lumber company had a few days previous to the fire decided to cancel the policy, and on May 30th posted a letter for the defendant agent in Barrie, enclosing a policy with surrender endorsement which was to expire on January 1st, 1902, and asking for its cancellation and for a return of unearned premium, but the letter was directed to Parry Sound in Ontario and not received in Barrie until June 6th. It was held by Chief Justice Falconbridge that this was an insufficient notice to satisfy the Ontario statutory conditions, nor the receipt by the agent to satisfy conditions of the judgment was given for plaintiffs, with costs.



RAFTING OPERATIONS OF MR. D. E. SPRAGUE.

many machines that have been put in since the factory was first built.

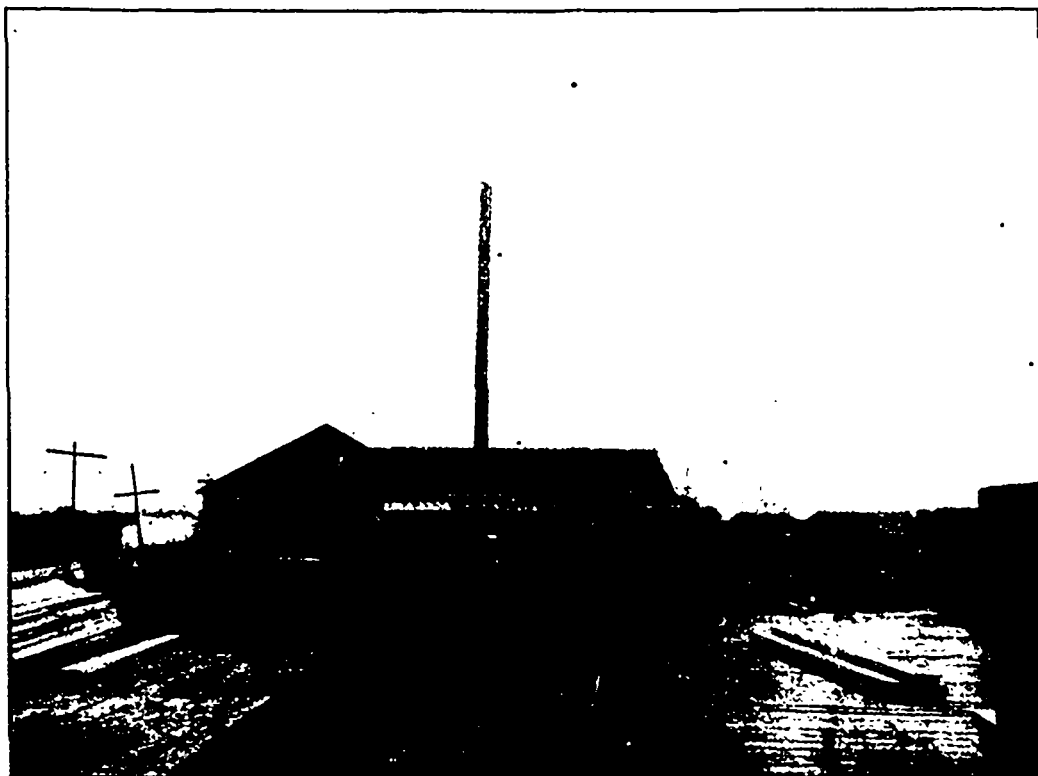
Mr. Sprague has also one of the newest and most approved dry kilns, with a capacity of forty-eight thousand feet. This is the only up-to-date dry kiln between Port Arthur and the coast, and has proved a great boon to builders in Winnipeg, we are now able to procure thoroughly seasoned material for finishing purposes, which formerly it was impossible to do.

The saw-mill has a capacity of fifty thousand feet in ten hours, and the average season's cut, running night and day, is eleven million feet. Over one hundred and twenty-five men are employed the year round in the manufacturing of the lumber and the cutting of logs on the timber limits. About forty horses are employed during the summer months and in the winter this number is largely increased. The mills and lumber yard cover in all over

**THE HANBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

Among the lumber industries of the west, the business carried on by the Hanbury Manufacturing Company, of Brandon, Manitoba takes a prominent position. This applies more particularly to Manitoba, of which province they are the largest lumber manufacturing concern in operation at present.

The mills of the company are situated at Brandon, on the banks of the Assiniboine River, down which their crop of logs are driven. The logs are cut on the firm's limits in the Duck Mountain district some two-hundred and fifty miles, as the crow flies, north and west of Brandon. These logs are landed during the winter months on the banks of the Shell River, a tributary of the Assiniboine and which empties into the latter at Shellmouth. In all the distance from the winter's dumping grounds to the mill, by the water route, is between 600 and 700 miles, and in an average season it takes about six weeks of driving to bring the rear into the booms. Over 100 men are employed on the Shell River part of the



SAW MILL OF THE HANBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Brandon, Man.

market, as we understand that they produced in the neighborhood of seven million feet last year after May 20th.

Besides the manufacture of lumber, they deal both as jobbers and retailers (extensively) in Pacific Coast products of the forest, American grown hardwoods and Minnesota pine.

They have also a sash and door factory near their saw mill, and work from this factory may be seen in practically every retail yard in the province and eastern territories, as a travelling representative is kept out during the building season looking after business.

Mr. John Hanbury, the proprietor and manager of this enterprising concern, is widely and favorably known as a man of sterling qualities, both in business and socially, and it is through his enterprise and shrewdness of management that the business has grown from what was,

no longer than four years back, considered a small dot in the business world.

The Owen Sound Iron Works Company, of Owen Sound, Ont., are now manufacturing a saw mill carriage for which they claim exceptional advantages. An illustration of the carriage appears in their advertisement in this issue.

On another page will be found the announcement of the A. H. Andrews Company, of Chicago, manufacturers of the Morton patent moist-air down-draft dry kiln. This kiln has been on the market for some time and is well adapted for the efficient drying of lumber, shingles, etc.

Referring to the advertisement of John J. Girtshore, of Toronto, in another column, of second-hand logging outfit, such logging tramways are much used in some districts. They overcome difficulties where waterways are not available and obstacles which are encountered in getting material taken out. Mr. Girtshore has also on hand standard gauge locomotives suitable for yard purposes.



MR. JOHN HANBURY, Brandon, Man.

drive, as the stream is very narrow and jams are of common occurrence, but the Assiniboine is handled by from 40 to 50 men.

The logs are cut in two camps, about 150 men and from 20 to 30 teams being employed at each camp. Cutting usually starts about October 15th and is completed about March 15th, the latter date, of course, depending on the early or late spring. As the hauling is done almost entirely on the iced roads, the first warm weather ends the season's operations so far as the logging is concerned. The cut of logs for the past season was between 90,000 and 100,000 pieces, which will, when sawn, be about 7,000,000 feet of lumber.

The principal timber cut by this firm is spruce, with a slight sprinkling of tamarac. We have been informed by lumbermen of experience that they prefer the Manitoba spruce, when well manufactured, to pine, and judging from the small stock of this material which The Hanbury Manufacturing Company carried over from last fall, it is finding a ready



### A WATEROUS SAW MILL IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the first saw mills built in the Rockies after the passing of the C. P. R. This was erected the first season after the railway got through to the Coast. The mill was bought by the contractors, Messrs. Ross & McDermid, to cut timber for the snow sheds, which were found to be absolutely necessary to protect the track from snow slides. The mill was erected on Duggan's Siding, on the main line about the centre of the Selkirk Mountain, after passing the Rocky Mountains.

The plateau on which the mill was erected was one of the few level spaces that could be found in this vicinity. The plateau had been made by the bursting of a water spout on the mountain and throwing down a great quantity of earth and debris, filling up the river, changing its course, and leaving this plateau just about large enough for a mill site. The track of this

small mill of this kind, from the fact that the cut was entirely 3 inch plank, which was edged to 7, 9 and 14 inches wide on the large saw, there being no edger in the mill. This was a phenomenal cut for a mill of this kind.

The river at the mill made a bow formed by the land slide mentioned before, and the tramway on the left side of the picture shows the log way running down to the river, from which logs were taken. The tramway on the right hand side was used as a skid-way on which to run the slabs down to the river to get rid of them. To dispose of the saw-dust a small creek was diverted under the mill and this carried the saw-dust out to the river. In ordinary times the slabs would be made into lath and shingles, but with the contractor his only idea was to get rid of the refuse as quickly as possible.

#### BRITISH DEMAND FOR TIMBER.

Mr. Harrison Watson, Curator of the Canadian Section of the Imperial Institute, London,

have already contracted for all they can possibly produce. There are some lines, such as box shooks for example, where competition keeps prices down to levels which would be unprofitable to Canadian shippers, but on the whole there would seem to exist a profitable field for further investment in the wood-working and turnery industry which deserves the attention of Canadian capitalists. Attention has previously been called to the advantages which the Maritime Provinces offer for the erection of such establishments where export trade is the main consideration, owing to their proximity to European markets and the possession of open harbours throughout the year. Merchants on this side often express their surprise that more has not been accomplished in this part of the Dominion. Among other inquiries one worthy of note has been as to the suitability of Canadian sleepers or ties for railways in South Africa and other semi-tropical countries.



A WATEROUS SAW MILL IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

land slide could still be followed for miles up the mountain. The black streak of the edges could be seen and the centre part was stripped of earth and stones and laid bare.

This mill was one of Waterous' 30 horse power saw mills, erected by their engineer and millwright, Mr. John Lyle, who was present when the photographer took the picture of the mill, and secured a copy of it from which this cut was made.

Some three or four million feet of lumber and timber were required for the snow sheds, all of which was cut by this 30 h.p. sawmill at the rate of thirty to thirty-three thousand feet of lumber per day, the average for the last month being thirty-three thousand per day. This average, of course, could only be secured from a

England, in making his annual report for 1901, refers as follows to the demand for timber and manufactures of wood :

"There continue to reach this office numerous inquiries for the names of Canadian mills which can supply such lines as doors, mouldings, flooring, blocks, handles, seats, chair-stocks, &c., and on the other side application from Canadian manufacturers and shippers for information as to demand for above and similar goods over here. These industries appear to be gradually developing, but apparently the supply of goods is not increasing in the same ratio as the demand, for the usual report of visitors to the Dominion in search of supplies is that practically all the concerns which are really in a position to deal with export trade

"From time to time letters are received from Canadian firms for information as to the demand for wood skewers, and expressing the opinion that they are well equipped for supplying same. From enquiries made it would, however, appear that only one Canadian maker does any trade of any account in this market, and it is therefore probable that my Canadian correspondents find, after due investigation, that they cannot compete in price with the skewers produced by the special machinery of the American corporation. Another point is that most Canadian skewers are of maple, whereas until recently hickory skewers were practically the only variety used, and even now a large section of the trade maintains its conservative preference and will not use maple."

# THE Canada Lumberman

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

PUBLISHED BY

The C.H. Mortimer Publishing Company  
of Toronto, Limited,

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO.

BRANCH OFFICE:  
IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL.

The LUMBERMAN Weekly Edition is published every Wednesday, and the Monthly Edition on the 1st day of every month.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, Weekly and Monthly, One Year in advance \$ 2.00  
One Copy, Weekly and Monthly, Six Months in advance.. .50  
Foreign Subscription \$4.00 a Year.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Special pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade in Canada information in which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 15 cents per line for each insertion. Amounts in excess of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive insertions or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to make it even more complete.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WEST.

To one who for the first time travels over the Canadian Pacific Railway between the Georgian Bay and the Pacific coast, the impression is one of surprise regarding the extent of the Canadian territory. Some of the land, of course, is barren, but there are yet immense areas of fertile soil awaiting cultivation. Much has been done in the past decade towards the settlement of Western Canada, as witness the many millions of bushels of wheat that are grown annually. But still greater strides towards the development of the country are likely to be made during the next ten years.

The prosperity of the people of the west is exhibiting itself in a desire to provide more comfortable homes. Building operations in Manitoba and the Territories are each year showing an improvement both in volume and character.

The importance of the west as a lumber market is more fully recognized to-day than ever before. It is a most significant fact that in the face of adverse circumstances Canadian manufacturers were able during the past year to greatly limit the amount of lumber imported from the United States. The Dominion Government has in many ways shown its desire to develop the western country, but still leaves the lumber market open to American competition. This market is supplied largely by British Columbia manufacturers, who, owing to location, are obliged to import most of their machinery and mill supplies from the United States and pay a duty thereon. Their lumber is also taxed when shipped to the United States, but the American manufacturer contributes not a cent to the Dominion

treasury when supplying the Canadian consumer. A readjustment of the tariff law would greatly assist the lumber industry of the west.

The announcements which appear in this number testify to the growth of the lumber industry of British Columbia. Saw mills with a daily capacity of over one hundred thousand feet of lumber and shingle mills turning out daily one million shingles are sufficient proof of advancement. But we look for a still greater development of the lumber business of the Pacific coast and the time when lumber and manufactures of wood from Canadian establishments will be more extensively in demand in the markets of South Africa, Australia, China, Japan and other eastern countries. Our export trade in lumber, as in other commodities, is bound to expand, and with the settlement of Manitoba and the Territories which is now taking place at such a rapid rate, the lumber industry of the west should become a more important factor in the commerce of the Dominion.

## DEMURRAGE IN UNLOADING VESSELS.

A judgment which is of interest to Canadian shippers was rendered last month in the County Court at Bristol, England. It concerns the detention of a vessel for the purpose of unloading.

It appears that the steamer Huelva, owned by C. T. Bowering & Company, carried a cargo of spruce deals from St. John, N. B., to Bristol, the lumber being consigned to May & Hassell, timber merchants. The action was brought by the owners of the vessel against the latter firm to recover £90 for three days' demurrage of the vessel. The time occupied in unloading was ten days, whereas the owners claimed that the steamship should have been discharged in seven days. They contended that the delay was due to the fact that the consignees did not have sufficient room in their yard. The discharge was at the rate of 110 standards a day, whereas 150 standards was the amount which the plaintiffs claimed should have been unloaded daily.

For the defence it was pointed out that there was ample room in the yards of the defendant and that the cargo was exceptional, consisting of small stuff, which was more difficult to unload than large timber. No evidence was submitted to prove that defendants had caused delay.

Judge Austen said that he would not say that 110 standards per day was too slow a rate of unloading, as it would be idle to attempt to lay down any such rule. He would arrive at the number of days which the steamer ought to have taken to discharge by something in the nature of guess-work. In this manner he came to the conclusion that 133 standards a day ought to have been discharged, in which case the vessel would have been free in eight days. Judgment was accordingly given the plaintiffs for £60 and costs.

Considering the evidence submitted, the judgment seems unfair. When reference is made to the terms of the charter party, however, some justification may be found for the decision. One clause of the charter party stated that "the usual custom of the wood trade was to be

observed by both parties in cases where not specially expressed." This made it incumbent to discharge as quickly as at other ports, although it is known that, owing to the absence of the usual facilities at Bristol, it is almost impossible to do so. Another clause stated that "the cargo was to be received at port of discharge as fast as required by the master during the ordinary working hours of the port." In this clause the usual words "with customary steamship dispatch" are missing. In this way an obligation was cast upon the consignees to discharge the cargo as fast as the master required it to be unloaded. The consignees were in this way placed entirely at the mercy of the ship-owners and bound to unload within any time which might be specified.

By the omission of proper protective clauses in the charter agreement the defendants in the above case were called upon to pay damages to the extent of \$300, not to speak of the additional court costs. This should be a warning to persons chartering vessels to obtain explicit agreements, in order that possible points of dispute may be covered.

## MODERN INSPECTION RULES.

The elimination of the word "culls" from the inspection rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association of the United States is a decided step in advance. The proposition was opposed by some of the members of the Association on the ground that it would be difficult to secure the adoption of the new terms by the lumber trade generally, whilst others thought that the motive might be considered an attempt to deceive buyers as to the character of the stock. The main argument in favor of the change was that the word "culls" was a misnomer so far as it applied to the lumber business, and that it was frequently difficult to dispose of the cull grades owing to their designation. Finally it was decided by a large majority to substitute No. 2 common for shipping culls and No. 3 common for mill culls.

The term "culls" found its way into the lumber business many years ago, when only the best lumber, or clear stuff, was taken and the balance left as refuse. Then the term was appropriate, but now, when practically everything in a log is marketed, its existence should not be continued.

The new terms as adopted by the National Association seem appropriate. That they have met with the approval of the trade is shown by their adoption by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association formed at St. Louis last month. This Association went a step further by adopting a grade known as No. 4 common. Probably this grade will in a short time become generally employed, as the tendency is toward a closer grading of stock.

By eliminating the word "culls" from their grading rules the National Hardwood Lumber Association have taken a step in keeping with the progress that is being made in the lumber business. Doubtless Canadian hardwood lumbermen will in time conform to the change.

The subscription price of the CANADA LUMBERMAN, including both weekly and monthly editions, is \$1.00 per year.

**THE RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY.**

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Limited, is a combination of the Western Lumber Company, the Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Company, the Safety Bay Lumber Company, Cameron & Kennedy, and Ross, Hall & Brown.

In 1892 these companies were amalgamated under the name of the Ontario & Western Lumber Company, which has since been

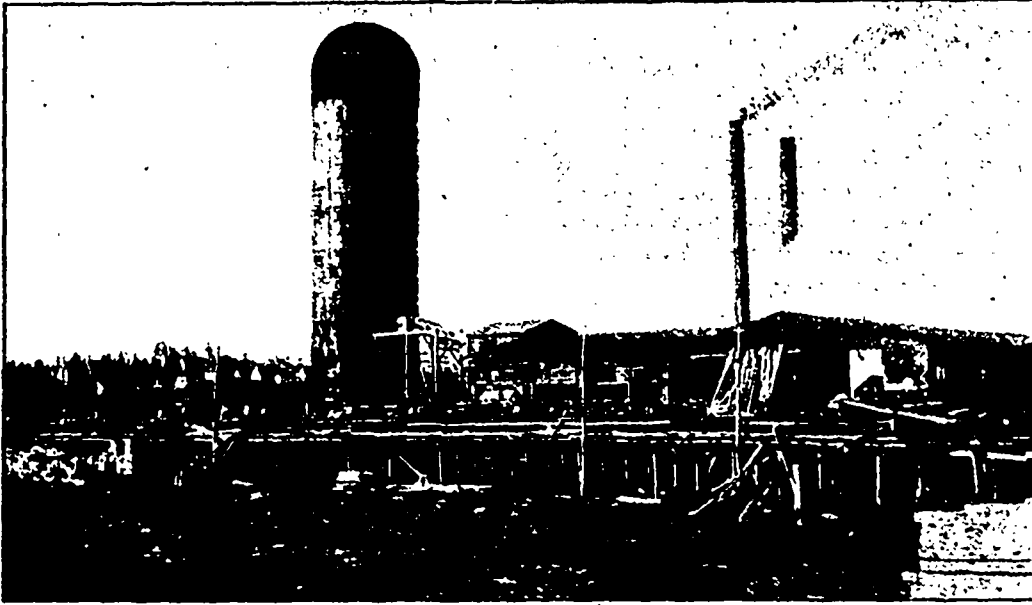
feet containing seven boilers. The mill is equipped with one Prescott band, manufactured by the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterborough, which is used as a double cutter; one Waterous band single-cutting 40-inch Wickes' gang, driven direct by a 14x16 engine. The log deck is equipped with steam kickers, loaders and niggers, the carriages being worked by a 10-inch steam

half miles west of Rat Portage. It is 180x30 feet wide, with a wing 25x40 feet, and is equipped with an Allis telescopic double-cutting band mill manufactured by the Waterous Company, of Brantford, one rotary and one 38-inch gang saw. The carriages are operated by a 9x11-inch steam feed, and the band saw by a 16x20-inch cylinder engine. The main engine has a cylinder 24x30-inch. There is a battery of eight boilers.

The planing mill in connection is 32x70 feet and the warehouse 24x40 feet. The equipment includes a dimension planer, surfacer, three matchers, sticker, and a 55-inch Cornell & Dangler band re-saw, operated by a separate engine. The main engine and the planing mill has a 12x18-inch cylinder. The dry kiln in this department was supplied by the A. R. Williams Machinery Company, of Toronto.

There is a tie mill in connection, used for cutting ties, cedar posts and piling.

The third mill of the company is located on the Rainy River, and was purchased in June, 1901, from Mr. H. Long, of Brandon. It is on the new line of the Canadian Northern Railway, which runs from Port Arthur to Winni-



RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY—RAT PORTAGE MILL.

changed to the Rat Portage Lumber Company. The six mills operated by this company have a combined capacity of over one hundred million feet annually and constitute the largest lumbering plant in Western Ontario. In connection with the mills there are planing mills and sash, door and box factory, all equipped with modern machinery, electric light plants and electric tramways for delivering the lumber from the saws to the yards.

Mr. Cameron, the president and general

feed and equipped with McDonough's works. The main engine is a 24x30 inch cylinder and is equipped with Crows' Nest condensers which enables the water to be pumped back into the boilers at a temperature of 200 degrees.

The planing mill is a two-storey building 115x48 feet, and includes box factory and machine shop, shipping rooms, etc. The machinery consists of dimension planer, surfacer, three matchers, sticker, Mershon band re-saw,



MR. D. C. CAMERON,  
President and Manager, Rat Portage Lumber Company



RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY—NORMAN MILL.

manager, was formerly of the firm of Cameron & Kennedy and is well known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an able and competent lumberman. The secretary, Mr. Robinson, is recognized on all sides as an adept in mill management, and it is safe to say that he has made the mill second to none. The treasurer, Mr. J. E. Young, brings to the company the financial experience of a banker, in which occupation he was engaged before assuming his present position.

The Rat Portage mill is 182x56 feet wide, with a wing 48x45 feet, and boiler house 48x46

rip saws, etc. There is a lath and shingle mill in connection.

The company are now turning out 150,000 feet of lumber per day of ten hours.

The sash and door factory is a two-storey building 50x100 feet, with an annex 40x50 feet, and is equipped with the latest improved machinery. A warehouse, 40x80 feet, is used for storing sash and doors. The dry kiln is 18x130 feet, with a capacity for 60,000 feet of lumber. It was manufactured by the American Blower Company, of Detroit, Mich.

The Norman mill is situated one and one-

peg. The dimensions of this mill are 40x30 feet, with a wing 30x50 feet. Situated in a solid brick boiler house are five boilers. The saw mill is driven by a 24x30-inch engine, a separate engine 12x14 operating the planing mill in the ground floor of the wing.

The equipment of the Rainy River plant includes a McDonough double-cutting band mill, 36 inch gang saw, Waterous band resaw, two matchers, dimension planer, etc. Mr. Donald Robertson, who has been in the employ of the company for a number of years, is in charge.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company has extensive limits in the Rainy River district, consisting chiefly of white pine. It is one of the most extensive lumber concerns in Canada, employing nearly 1,000 men. Several steam tugs and an alligator are owned by the company. Three large tugs are used for towing logs across the Rainy Lake, the others being employed for handling logs at the different mills and towing ties. Branches of the company are located at Winnipeg and Brandon, Man.

Mr. D. C. Cameron, M. P. P., the manager of the company, is well known in public life as well as in lumber circles. He is Mayor of Rat Portage, and at the last provincial election was successful in carrying the riding as the Liberal representative in the Ontario legislature.

# The Retail Dealer

## THE WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

By J. L. CAMPBELL, President.

It is just about ten years since this association was organized. It commenced in a small way, confining its jurisdiction practically to the province of Manitoba. Since that time the institution has grown until now it comprises among its members practically every retailer and manufacturer of note from Port Arthur to Vancouver. At the outset it was confronted by adverse public opinion. The general idea entertained was that the association was formed to force up prices and generally to fleece the public. Time has proven these fears to be groundless, and to-day it stands as one of the most complete associations of its kind in America, and commands the respect of business institutions and the purchasing public.

The principle of protection to the deserving member, coupled with due regard for the rights of the public, has been the guiding one of the organization, resulting in the improved condition of the retailer and in a better service to the public. The manufacturers and dealers enter into a compact to sell and buy from and to each other only. In this way petty and irregular dealers are kept out of the trade.

A person wishing to become a member of the association makes application, stating the point for which he desires membership. If there be no dealer at that point, or if the stocks kept be insufficient to meet public requirements, or if the volume of business will warrant the establishment of another yard, membership is granted. If none of these conditions exist the application is rejected and the local dealer is left to enjoy the full benefit of the trade so long as he lives up to the rules of the association and meets the needs of the public. In this way undue competition is avoided. The dealer having all the trade, can do a more profitable business on the same capital and expense, and is thereby enabled to give the public a better service, without increasing the price of his goods. The financial standing of the retailer is improved, which rebounds to the advantage of the wholesaler, who in consequence makes fewer losses, and is thereby enabled to sell on a closer margin. The retailer buying for less money, can sell cheaper, so that benefits accrue to all parties concerned—the wholesaler, the retailer and the public.

Besides the above direct advantages there are those arising from meeting together if only once a year. The wholesaler and retailer meet and become acquainted, which is of greater value than generally recognized. The retailers learn from each other improved methods of conducting their business. Even the quiet chat over a friendly cigar in the hotel rotunda has many advantages, and pointers are learned that can be turned to good account.

The workings of the association are not by any means perfect, but a great deal has been done to improve the condition of those interested. While all evils have not been eradicated, much has been done to minimize them. Grievances, of course, crop up, but they are few indeed to what would be were there no association.

The organization is on a firm and broad basis; much has been accomplished in the past; much can be done in the future. Its members get the greatest benefits just in proportion as they live up honestly and loyally to the principles of the association, principles which, if properly observed, work no injustice to anyone, but bring many and substantial advantages to those who practice them.

## RAMBLES AMONGST RETAILERS.

By W. T. CREIGHTON.

To anyone who has travelled through Manitoba and the Northwest Territories during the past five years, and more especially to those in touch with the retail trade of this territory, the fact must be apparent that there has been a rapid increase in the amount of building material consumed throughout the country, and that the retail men, as a whole, have enjoyed a very satisfactory and large volume of business, which is steadily increasing.

The expansion of trade during the past five years has been due to several causes that are generally incident to the development of a new country, amongst which are the increased railway facilities and new branch and trunk lines recently brought into operation, the increased prosperity of the farmer (for up to the present this is essentially an agricultural country), and also, that throughout the towns and villages there has been a strong desire on the part of the general merchants to make comfortable homes for themselves, and also to increase the capacity and value of their store buildings, by the erection of more pretentious and up-to-date places of business in keeping with the progress and advancement of their present surroundings. This has led to the result that, where some eight or ten years ago a modest two-story building was about as large a store as was generally to be found in any of the western towns, many of these have since been replaced by fine brick, stone and frame business blocks of from two to four stories, and built on a much larger and more modern scale than those formerly used. The consumption of lumber has increased from about eighty-five million feet some five or six years ago, to almost one hundred and seventy million feet for 1901, and present prospects are that the year 1902 will show a considerable advance on the last named figure.

The retail lumber merchant with us, taking him from all points, is a pretty good fellow, and one of the best citizens of the west. He

is as a rule shrewd, intelligent, and a very hard worker, and withal a very sociable and entertaining person to meet with. Many started in the earlier days with little, or no capital, and have won their way to success by steady attention to the trade.

And here let me say, it is to the writer a very astonishing fact, and one that is very much to the detriment of the individual dealer, that you find on going through the country that it is very rarely a dealer is met with who is as well posted in his line of business as he should be. This is largely due to the fact that he does not endeavor to keep up with the times, in reading the latest trade news, as given by the several lumber journals that are now published, and in other ways. There is not a dealer in this territory who cannot afford to subscribe to one or more of the trade journals without feeling the cost of it, (and the return to him would be an hundred fold and more) or the time and expense thus demanded in keeping posted on the present conditions of trade, more especially when the numerous fluctuations of the market are considered, as instanced during the past two years. In speaking to a bright man (a retail man from a country point) a few days ago, he appeared to think that white pine uppers were next to being a drug in the market. I said to him, "What! do you get no trade news from your lumber papers," and he smilingly answered me, "I don't read anything of that kind, I haven't the time." I replied that if he had not the time to make his business a success he might as well be out of it, and on further conversation he decided to subscribe for two of the lumber papers at once. This is only a case in point, there are many other men in the trade here who are not in the first rank, for want of time to learn a little about the business they are engaged in.

Another fact about our retail men which is noticeable to those engaged in the trade is, that many a man who is doing a fair business looks about him for something else to invest money in, when if he had put it into his lumber business, he would realize more than he would in any outside issue. I have known a number of dealers who had acquired a competency in the trade to lose all, or nearly all of their capital in a few month's ventures, in grain or other speculation, and when you consider the matter broadly, it is hardly a fair thing to the manufacturer, who in such cases is often carrying the dealer for a considerable amount.

Did you ever notice the impression you receive on entering a store that is kept clean and fresh, with the stock well arranged? Is it not a favorable one, whether you desire to purchase or not? Well, it is exactly the same with the retail yard, and there is a good deal in it, for the retail dealer who understands. Lumber, and more especially finishing lumber and the finer grades of matched lumber, if kept out of doors, is a perishable commodity, but if well housed and taken care of, it is staple and may be kept for years in good condition; and here let me say there is no better investment for the retailer than a compact, well arranged lumber shed and a well fenced yard. Some dealers cannot see these points yet, but the time may come when they will profit by the experience

of dealers who are making a success of their business all the time.

Until within the last few years the retail lumber business was largely confined to Manitoba, and very little trade was done in a retail way west of that province; but with the advent of the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Calgary & Edmonton, and Regina & Prince Albert branches, the Soo line and other extensions made by this and other railroad companies, numerous young and stirring towns and villages have sprung up at intervals along the railways, which have also, at the same time, opened up to the farmer a grand stretch of country, the settlement of which is rapidly being made by a good class of agriculturalists. At all these points new retail yards have been put in operation, in many cases by men who have been in the trade in the older settled portions of this territory, who have branched out, and extended their business into the far west. Unlike the retail trade as carried on in the Northern and Western States, there is very little done here in the operation of line yards, excepting those carried on by some of the pine manufacturers of Rat Portage; the dealer occasionally extends his business to two or more points, but this is the exception rather than the rule. The market is kept supplied in all lines of manufacture by the several large milling companies in British Columbia, by the various mills along the main line of the Canadian Pacific and the Crow's Nest Pass lines in the Rocky Mountains, by the pine and spruce mills located east of Winnipeg at White-mouth, Keewatin, Rat Portage, Savanne and Port Arthur, and by numerous local spruce manufacturers on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and at other points in Manitoba. A considerable amount of American pine lumber has also been handled from Minnesota, and fir and other lumber and shingles from Washington Territory.

Hardwoods of all descriptions are purchased from Eastern Ontario and from points in the United States. With the present large immigration from the south, as well as from the Eastern Provinces and Europe, it is thought that this season will give an impetus to the trade throughout the west that it has never received before.

The greater number of retail dealers are formed into what is known as the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, with a view of having uniform retail prices in each city or group of towns and villages adjacent to the other, throughout the territory which it covers. The manufacturer who is selling in this market is brought in as an honorary member, and assists in preserving the objects of the association, which of itself has done much good in the trade, and although operated as a close corporation, and not on the broad lines of the associations of the North-Western States, there is no doubt but that the improvements needed will gradually assert themselves, as this is practically in the hands of the manufacturer, who will presently wake up to realize matters which affect his interests. The association is in the hands of a board

of six directors, with a president, vice-president and secretary, all of which positions are honorary except the latter. The present membership runs to almost 400 yards, and the association has been in operation some ten years, the writer being one of the originators of it, at a time when there were but few yards established. The annual meeting is held in February of each year, at Winnipeg, when many of the dealers gather together, with the object of the betterment of the trade, and also of creating a cordial sociability amongst their members, so many of whom have not otherwise the privilege of meeting the dealers in their vicinity during the busy summer season.

It has lately been found that to handle the dealers in the western portion of the Territories was too cumbersome an undertaking to be done from Winnipeg, and it was found necessary owing to the trade in that portion of the country to the west of the town of Moose Jaw making such an increased development, to form a branch of the parent association, with a small board of directors and secretary, with headquarters at Calgary, N. W. T., to be operated under the guidance of and subject to the by-laws and rules of the main association.

One of the newest features of the trade is the extraordinary demand that has arisen for all lines of British Columbia Douglas fir, spruce and red cedar lumber. Formerly a very scattered and limited amount of orders were placed with this section of the manufacturers, but for the last few years the demand has been abnormal, taxing to the utmost capacity the several large establishments now in operation on the coast, and inciting the building of other large mills during the present season.

I trust that there may be some items of interest in the foregoing to the retail dealer, who is a wide awake man of business on everything pertaining to his trade, and it is very often the case that by using a little thought and calculation, he can make matters run more smoothly for himself, and unquestionably can increase the source of his profits. It is conceded by many in the trade that a number of the dealers commence with limited experience in it, and at times but a small amount of capital. To these I would suggest the devotion of some little time in going into the question of supply, as well as demand, and of investigating the ever changing quotations of the market and the several modes of manufacture utilized in preparing the material for shipment which they are almost daily receiving, and they will find the time occupied about as profitable as any of their daily work. I hope the retail trade of the west will enjoy continued prosperity, and that much pleasure also may go with "the daily round of toil," to a class of men who are rapidly building up this western country.

—A new saw mill has been completed at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., by Cockburn & Sons.

—A. Nichols & Son, of Carleton Place, Ont., have purchased from the Canada Lumber Company all the piers, booms, chains and other river improvements on the north side of the river at Carleton Place.

## MANAGEMENT OF A RETAIL YARD IN THE WEST.

By W. H. DUNCAN.

Commencing business in the west as a retail lumber dealer, the first thing necessary is to obtain the most convenient site in the town where you purpose doing business—that is, a central location as near the railway as possible, that the expense of unloading and placing in the yard may be small—close to other business places that your customers may not suffer any inconvenience or loss of time when coming to do business with you. The location being suitable, have the property fenced with a high board fence to keep your stock in safety. The property should contain an area of about 150 feet square, which gives ample room to have sheds on one or two sides for the finer grades of lumber, such as flooring, siding, ceiling, shiplap, clear lumber and mouldings or any other lumber used in finishing a building, with a good closed-in building for doors, sash, etc.; the other two sides for dimensions and common boards, shingles, lath, posts and all rough material, with the centre of the yard all open that loads may be backed up to piles loaded or unloaded, as the case may be, and leave room for customers, teams in the yard. This is necessary in a farming community, and one man can attend to a great number of customers at once in a busy time.

There should be a commodious office 24 feet on front by 16 feet back and divided into two compartments—general and private office fitted up with good heating stoves and made comfortable for customers in winter and furnished with chairs and desks, safe, letter press, files, map of the district that each customer can be located, and a set of the latest books and all necessary stationery.

When this far, have a stock of the best lumber of its kind put in your yard, with 2x4 scantling in rotation up to 20 feet long in space of about 4 feet in racks to keep all straight; 2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12, in the same way with the finer grades in the sheds, and the lath, shingles or posts in the corners. Have all material piled with each size, that is, thickness, length and width, in its own place. In this way time is saved by having a general knowledge of the yard and knowing where to find each piece wanted. The yard being in good shape, part of the office stationery should consist of counter-check books; give each customer a statement of material taken when sold, the duplicate to be entered in loose leaf ledger when the account is made out as the books are entered, and all accounts are rendered at the end of each month, when a settlement should be made either by cash or note. Have a price list with a fair margin of profit and stick to it, as no person expects you to do business for nothing.

Keep a well assorted stock always on hand, attend to your customers promptly, be pleasant to all—treat all with respect and on an equality. Keep a strict account of all transactions—trust nothing to memory—do as large a cash business as possible and as little credit as possible, and with strict attention to business and the continued prosperity of the west the retail lumber dealer will continue to make a modest living in the west.

**W. H. CUSHING.**

Mr. W. H. Cushing, is one of the largest manufacturers of sash and doors west of Winnipeg, and unquestionably he is one of Calgary's most enterprising and successful business men. Removing in June, 1883, to Calgary, when it was but a police-post on the prairie, there being only the Hudson Bay stores, R. G. Baker & Company and a few Indian tents, Mr. Cushing started in an unpretentious way as a contractor, which business he followed exclusively for a few years. He then erected a planing mill and sash and door factory, carrying on the contracting business in connection therewith. In 1884 Mr. Cushing entered into partnership with Mr. S. M. Jarrett, which connection existed until the year 1887, when Mr. Jarrett retired. During this time a large contracting business had been established and a number of the town's finest buildings were erected. Mr. Cushing also worked up a large retail business, his yard being at that time the only one in the place.

Later Mr. Cushing abandoned the contracting business and devoted his attention to the factory and retail yard.

In public life Mr. Cushing has always taken a prominent part. Besides representing the town at the council board, he had the honor of occupying the Mayor's chair in 1900, and has



since been re-elected alderman. He has served on almost every board of public institutions, and has for a number of years been president of the Hospital Board. On several occasions he has been pressed to enter political life as the representative of West Calgary, but through pressure of business has been forced to decline.

Mr. Cushing has taken into partnership with him his two brothers, Mr. A. B. Cushing and Mr. A. S. Cushing. The former is a graduate of Victoria University, Toronto, and was for a short time principal of Essex High School, after which he occupied the position of classic teacher in Brandon Collegiate Institute. Mr. A. T. Cushing was connected with the business for a number of years, after which he attended and graduated at Victoria University.

With his usual wonted ability to see and grasp a good investment, Mr. Cushing two years ago purchased the planing mill and retail yard of Mr. K. A. McLeod, situated at Edmonton. This branch of the business is known as Cushing Bros. and was carried on by his two brothers until a short time ago, when Mr. A. T. Cushing removed to the head office in Calgary to become business manager. Owing to the increase of business at Edmonton, it is the intention in a short time to make extensive alterations in the factory. Mr. A. B. Cushing is now in charge of this branch.

In 1901 Cushing Bros. leased the business and purchased the stock of the retail lumber yard of Mr. C. J. Duggan, of Strathcona. Mr. Fred W. Erwin is manager of this yard. Mr. Erwin came from South Dakota and is a very capable man, with a wide and varied experience in the lumber industry. This last mentioned makes the second of the firm's branch institutions, and with their already well developed trade places them in the front rank in the lumber business.

Extensive alterations are now being made to the factory at Calgary. There have been erected a large and commodious office and a new fire-proof engine and boiler room 25x45 feet, built of stone. These are under one roof, as well as other manufacturing rooms. New machinery of the latest and most approved pattern is now being installed, including engines, moulding machines, planers, etc., supplied by the Stuart-Arbutnot Machinery Company, of Winnipeg, Man. When other contemplated improvements are carried out this will be the largest and most complete plant for the manufacture of windows, sash and doors and woodwork in the west. The capacity will be 150 doors and 200 windows per day of 10 hours. Shipments are made to Alberta, Assiniboia and Eastern British Columbia.

Mr. Cushing has established for himself a reputation for reliability and honesty, and it is largely through his indefatigable efforts and business foresight that the business has reached its present proportions. The accompanying illustrations shows the former factory, the new building not being far enough advanced to permit of securing the necessary photograph.

**RETAIL YARDS IN THE WEST.**

BY "GALASHIELS"

The successful management of a retail yard in the west, as elsewhere, depends largely on the individual. While environment counts for something, such as localities subject to hail, drouth, frosts, etc., retailers who have conducted business successfully during the past fifteen years will bear me out in saying that success depends on the retail merchant himself.

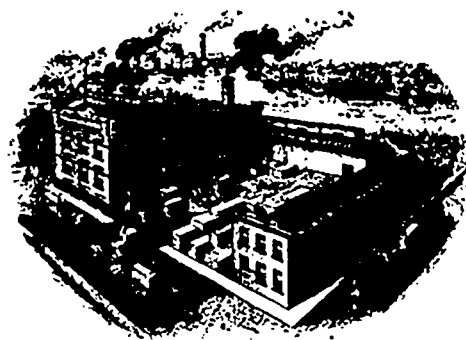
The best grades that money can buy must be kept in stock. Wholesale lumbermen make the statement that the west has the most critical lumber market in the world. We have found it so. The price of any article in this western country is really not the first consideration. Quality comes first; poor lumber at \$5.00 per M will not satisfy a customer as well as clear lumber and good stocks at \$40 per M, nor will it be as good an advertisement for a yard. To save losses in business where credit is given, refuse doubtful customers. It is cheaper and more satisfactory to have a row with a doubtful customer before selling than after. New districts opening up this season with new yards will make it necessary for the retailer to be careful. In the older districts where customers are known success is almost certain, with proper care.

—William Millions is superintending the erection of a large saw mill at Gaspé, Que.

**THE ROYAL PLANING MILL, WINNIPEG.**

The Royal Planing Mill, operated by G. W. Murray on Market street, Winnipeg, has justly earned a reputation as an up-to-date factory. The old mill was erected by Messrs. Bladon & Cadham on Smith street in 1881. This firm operated the factory for some time and experienced all the ups and downs of the boom. Mr. Murray purchased the site and factory and after making extensive changes and improvements met with the mill owner's fate, the mill being destroyed by fire in 1899. But though experiencing a heavy loss, Mr. Murray at once secured a new mill site with a frontage on Red River and a spur track to the Canadian Northern Railway. Much time was spent in securing plans for the best type of a modern factory, with the result that the Royal Planing Mill is now equal in arrangement and equipment to any in Canada, it having been quoted by the Canadian Board of Underwriters as arranged with more than usual security from fire risks.

The manufacturing is divided into three branches of mill work, moulding, matching



ROYAL PLANING MILL, WINNIPEG.

and band sawing. One floor is devoted to general joinery in pine and other soft woods, while another floor is devoted to cabinet and interior finish. Many of the finest buildings and residences are being fitted up from this factory. A complete stock of high-grade hardwood is stored in the sheds, which is always carefully kiln-dried and stored away for use, but is never manufactured without again being put through one of the smaller kilns and prepared for all the high-class work which is now being manufactured. The general management is in charge of Mr. Newell and Mr. Carter, and the hardwood and cabinet work is looked after by Mr. Weir. The large experience and ability of these gentlemen have enabled Mr. Murray to produce designs and manufactured work which will bear comparison with that of the eastern factories or of those in the United States. A high standard of material and workmanship is the aim and object of the management, and where quality is an object lower-priced manufactured goods is not a factor of competition.

—The Parry Sound Lumber Company, of Parry Sound, Ont., have decided to build a large addition to their box factory erected last year. The company have received large orders for boxes and box shooks for shipment to England.

—In mine-timbering it is calculated that square timbers are about one-fourth stronger than round ones of the same diameter. The safe load of a timber column is 600 pounds per square inch for heights less than 20 feet. Freshly cut timbers are from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. weaker than when seasoned.





F. J. MEDWAY (G. B. HOUSSE & CO.),  
Portage la Prairie, Man.



W. FAWCETT, Duck Lake, Sask.



J. E. PARROTT, Saltcoats, Assa.



W. J. STORBY, Wawanesa, Man.



J. B. ROSS (ROSS & HOWARD),  
Minitota, Man.



J. L. CAMPBELL, Melita, Man., President.



J. S. LOCHHEAD, Deloraine, Man.



S. G. MARLING, Pease, Assa.



ROBERT SCOTT, Shoal Lake, Man.



S. McCLAIN, Carman, Man.



W. H. HUNT, Yellow Grass, Man.



W. S. BURLEY, Neepawa, Man.



A. MORTON, Lauder, Man.



A. M. STEWART, Morden, Man.



W. HAROLD CLARK, Edmonton, Alta.



GEO. DOW (DOW & CURRY),  
Pilot Mound, Man.



G. SILVESTER, Elkhorn, Man.



R. H. WILLIAMS (Regina Lumber &  
Supply Co.), Regina, Assa.



CHAS. WILLOUGHBY (Regina Lumber &  
Supply Co.), Regina, Assa.



W. H. DUNCAN (Regina Lumber &  
Supply Co.), Regina, Assa.



W. H. ATKINSON, Deloraine, Man.



WM. IRWIN, Newdale, Man.



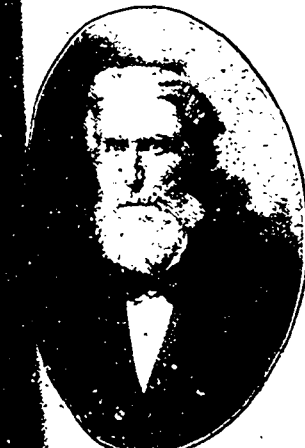
LEVI BECK, Yorkton, Assa.



JAMES FOREMAN, Alexander, Man.



P. J. FRIESEN (J. P. FRIESEN & SON),  
Gretna, Man.



McDUGALL, Moose Jaw, Assa.



JAS. CONWAY, Crystal City, Man.



OWEN SAWYER, Oak River, Man.



WM. FINDLAY, Shoal Lake, Man.



S. V. BRAY, Wolseley, Assa.



ALEX BROWN, Winnipeg, Man.



JOHN MCGILL, Moosomin, Assa.



J. M. NEILSON, Carberry, Man.



W. H. CUSHING, Calgary, Alta.



C. A. PRINCE (Mgr. Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co.), Calgary, Alta.



A. D. CHISHOLM, Griswold, Man.



THOS. MEREDITH, Yorkton, Assa.



G. W. MURRAY, Winnipeg, Man.



M. H. KING, Estevan, Assa.



GEO. POWELL (Mgr. Grenfell Milling Co.), Grenfell, Assa.



D. E. FRASER, Methuen, N.S.



A. S. ROSENROLL, (A. S. Rosenroll & Co.) Wetaskiwin, Alta.



S. SWOBODA (A. S. Rosenroll & Co.) Wetaskiwin, Alta.



A. R. MCDIARMID, (McDiarmid & McEachren), Brandon, Man.



ALEX. MCEACHREN (McDiarmid & McEachren), Brandon, Man.



J. S. G. VAN WART, Calgary, Alta.



R. C. THOMAS, Calgary, Alta.



A. G. THOMPSON (Magee & Thompson),  
Sinaluta and Wolseley, Assa.



R. MOORE (Magee & Thompson),  
Sinaluta and Wolseley, Assa.



F. CHAPIN, Hartney, Man.



A. N. SHAW, Miami, Man.



W. M. JARVIS, Red Deer, Alta.



J. B. DUPAS, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.



W. H. HARRISON (T. Harrison & Son)  
Neepawa and Franklin, Man.



W. L. MARTIN, Wapella, Assa.



F. MCPHERSON, Binscarth, Man.



H. W. HILLIARD, Minnedosa, Man.



J. S. GRANT, Osler, Sask.



J. T. SIMPSON (E. Simpson & Co.),  
Moose Jaw, Assa.



P. LEMOINE, St. Agathe, Man.



JOHN McMUCIV, Arden, Man.



JOHN J. MOON, Russell, Man.



J. H. BOLTON, Darlingford, Man.



H. J. JICKLING, Carman, Man.



A. I. FULLER, Coevale, Assa.



JAS. A. BAIGLEY, Emerson, Man.



JAS. SMITH, Sinclair, Man.



GEO. RIDDELL, Carlyle, Assa.



J. F. DANDY, Herson, Man.



A. S. BROWN, Saskatoon, Sask.



H. K. R. ANSLEY, Rouleau, Assa.



WM. ANSLEY, Rouleau, Assa.



A. R. SHANTZ, Carstairs, Alta.



A. RENUART, St. Pierre, Man.



W. A. SHEARER, Gainsboro, Assa.



ED. SMITH (SMITH BROS.), Arnaud, Man.



W. J. ROBERTSON, Cartwright, Man.



G. B. HUGHES, Teulon, Man.



D. R. FRASER, Edmonton, Alta.



L. D. SMITH (SMITH BROS.), Arnaud, Man.



D. FRASER, Letellier, Man.



JOHN COTTON, La Salle, Man.

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMENS' ASSOCIATION.

A MODERN COAST SAW MILL.

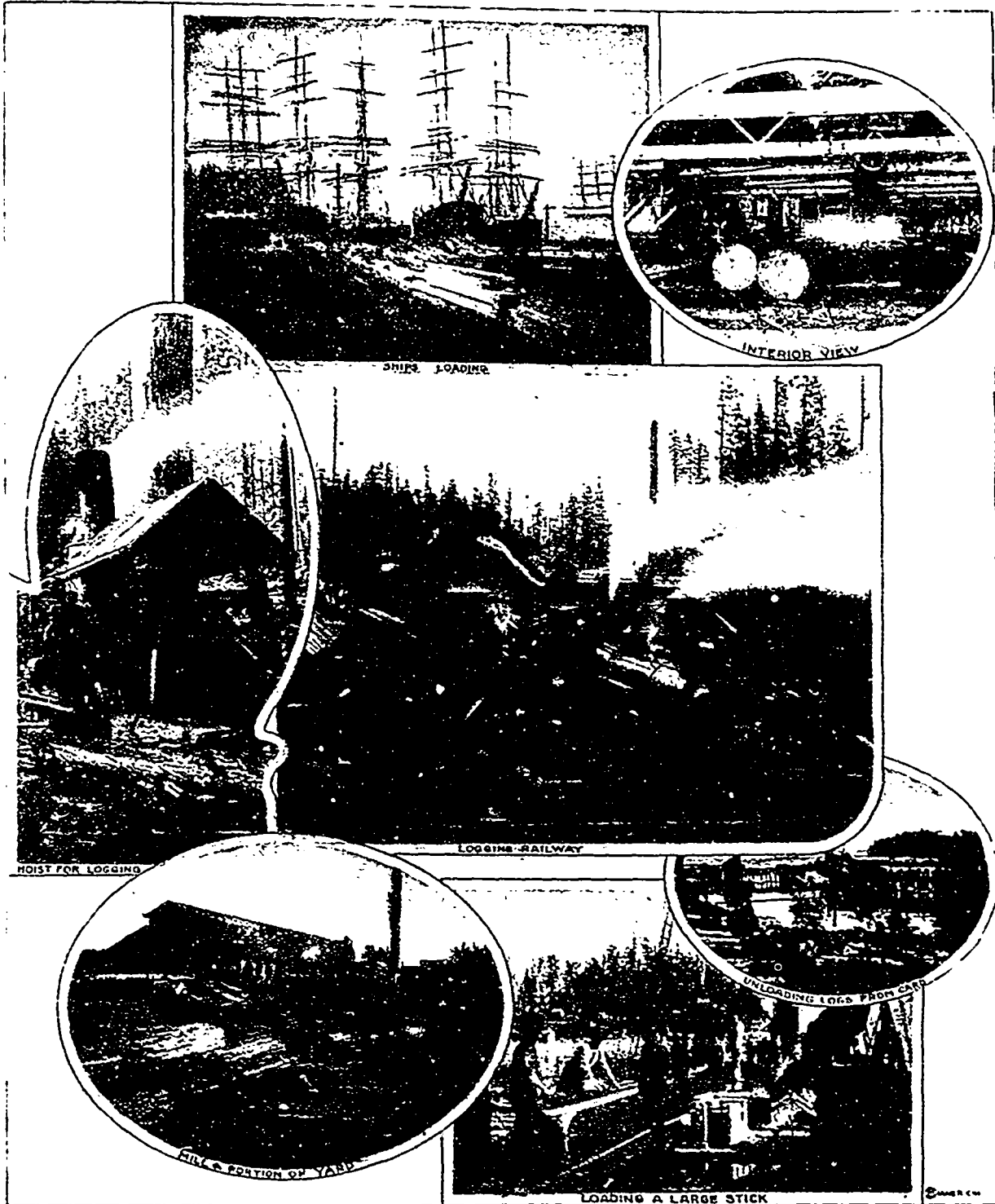
One of the most up-to-date saw-milling establishments on the Pacific Coast is that located at Chemamus, B.C., and owned by the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company. This company was organized in the year 1888, the officers being: J. A. Humbird, president; T. J. Humbird, treasurer; W. H. Phipps, secretary; and E. J. Palmer, manager. When operations were commenced twelve

either by rail or water. It is about fifty miles from Victoria, B.C., on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

The principal business is for export, and at the wharves may be seen vessels loading for all quarters of the globe. Shipments are made principally to Australia, South America, Africa and the United Kingdom. The excellence of the company's product is so well known and recognized that the directors are now consider-

the capacity of their mills, and a new addition was erected in order to meet the increasing demand for export.

With the rapid improvement in machinery which has taken place of late years, a modern mill seems to be the climax of invention. Advantage was taken in building to introduce the latest and most improved machinery, and the mill is without doubt one of the best equipped and largest on the Pacific Coast. It



VIEWS OF THE VICTORIA LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S OPERATIONS, CHEMAMUS, B.C.

years ago they purchased the saw mill owned by Mr. H. Craft, which had a daily capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber. This mill was operated until a new one was erected a year later. Chemamus is situated on a bay of about 300 acres of water area, which, from its shape, is called "Horseshoe" bay, with a good anchorage in from 20 fathoms at the entrance to five at the wharves. It is easy of access, yet sheltered from all winds, and with ample wharf accommodation affords excellent shipping facilities

ing the advisability of engaging in the Eastern trade in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

The company are represented by R. P. Richet & Co., Limited, Victoria, B. C., and Welch & Company, Incorporated, San Francisco. These firms practically dispose of the entire output to foreign markets.

The company is the largest lumber concern and largest lumber exporter in British Columbia. Two years ago it was decided to double

has a capacity of 200,000 feet per day of ten hours and can cut timber up to 130 feet in length. Following are the dimensions and list of machinery installed. The mill is 544 feet long by 72 feet wide, and at the front end extends 430 feet; the rear end is 92 feet wide and extends 108 feet. It is equipped with two Allis band mills, one Hill steam nigger, one Simonds' log turner, one Wickes' gang, two gang edgers, two gang slab slashers, one patent trimmer 50 feet long, one timber planer

capable of planing a stick 30x30 and 130 feet long, conveyors, carriages and a complete equipment of saw mill machinery usually found in a well appointed mill.

The boiler room is a separate stone building 64 feet square containing fireproof doors, and is built as nearly fireproof as possible. There are four tubular boilers and four two flue boilers. The engine room is 20 x 140 feet, containing two slide valve engines 26x30 inches diameter now used for operating the mill machinery; one upright engine 14 x 22 inches used to operate the electric light plant, and two Worthington No. 10 pumps used principally for fire protection. A new twin slide valve engine 22 x 28 inches is now being installed. This will be used to operate the mill machinery, taking the place of the two slide valve engines now used for this purpose.

The machine shop is 20 x 140 feet and comprises large lathes, metal planers, bolt cutter, drill presser, hydraulic wheel presser, etc. The filing room is 20 x 140 feet, having automatic grinders and power rollers, and is up-to-date in every way. The filing room, machine shop and engine room are under the same roof.

The planing room is 92 x 108 feet and has three planers, band re-saw machines, gang edgers and cut-off saws. The lath mill has a capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 lath per day of ten hours.

Nearly all the machinery in the mill was supplied by the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company of Peterborough, through their Vancouver agency. The plant throughout is lighted with electricity, a dynamo of 600 candle power being used.

The entire management of the mill is carried on under the supervision of Mr. E. J. Palmer, to whom credit is due for the complete system which prevails in every department.

A gallery runs the length of the mill, thus affording visitors an excellent opportunity to see the rail in operation. The company have their own timber limits, covering an area of 120,000 acres, consisting of Douglas fir and cedar. Three logging camps are operated in the summer and two in the winter. All operations are carried on by steam power.

An idea of the quantity of plant supplies, etc., required may be gathered from a glance at the view of the logging railway showing a train of cars just starting for the mill eight miles distant, with logging camp in the background. Hoists weighing from 15 to 20 tons are used in the woods to place logs in position, to load them on the cars, and finally to dump them into the water, while smaller ones load the lumber into the ships and assist to stow it in the hold.

The trees are cut with cross-cut saws into lengths from 20 to 150 feet long, hauled out by steam donkey engines into a landing and loaded onto logging trucks. They are hauled down to the mill by heavy locomotives of standard gauge, from where they are unloaded into the mill pond and hauled up into the log slip by an endless chain with steel saddles. Some are cut up into timber by the hand saw alone, others being cut into cants, carried over by endless chain to the gang, and then cut into any size desired from small timber to floor-

ing. The lumber is carried on line rollers to the different patent trimmers and cut-off saws. The small timber goes to the planing mill and is manufactured into siding, ship-laps, flooring, etc., the remaining timber being carried to the wharf.

The company employ about 150 men in and about the mill itself, while the logging camps, etc., outside take another 150 hands, the total monthly pay roll amounting to the large sum of \$20,000.

#### WINNIPEG BRANCH OF THE RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company are represented in Winnipeg by Mr. John C. Graham, who has been associated with the company for five years. Although the yard at Winnipeg was started less than two years ago, the business has grown to large proportions. The office is a two-story building on Point Douglas avenue, and is finished in first class style. The lumber shed is 420 feet long and 210 feet wide and is capable of housing over one million feet of dressed lumber. It is divided into numerous different compartments and these are again subdivided. The yard furnishes accommodation for eighteen cars. A spur from the C. P. R. pro-



WINNIPEG BRANCH OF THE RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY.

vides the necessary shipping facilities. The yard is well planked and in every way provided with the necessary equipment to enable orders to be executed promptly.

In addition to this yard the company conduct a wholesale sash and door factory situated west of Main street and facing the C. P. R. track. The building is 120 x 40 feet and two-stories high. A large stock of sash, doors and mouldings is constantly carried in stock.

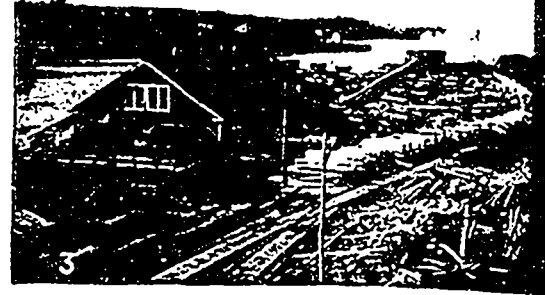
The annual turn-over at the Winnipeg yard is over seven million feet of lumber, in addition to a large quantity of sash and doors and red cedar shingles. While a specialty is made of red and white pine, there is also carried in stock an ample supply of British Columbia fir, cedar and spruce, also bass-wood, tamarac, native spruce, maple flooring, elm and birch.

The stables of the company provide accommodation for sixteen horses. They are lighted by electricity and designed in every way to meet the requirements of the company.

Prior to assuming the management of the Winnipeg branch of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, Mr. Graham had gained a wide experience in the lumber business, he being for ten years manager of the sales department and a member of the firm of Graham, Horne & Company, of Fort William, Ont.

#### THE KEEWATIN LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Keewatin Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, is the pioneer company of the Lake of the Woods District, having begun operations at Keewatin in the fall of 1879, when the railway was only built from Winnipeg to Cross Lake, and having to haul the machinery from there to the mill, a distance of 40 miles. The company built in 1880 sever-



MILLS OF THE KEEWATIN LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, KEEWATIN, ONT.

al trestle bridges for the railway in the vicinity of Keewatin, but were not able to ship any lumber west till the spring of 1881. Their sawmill, which is driven by water power, has two band mills with capacity of 20 million feet of lumber for the season, and this year it is expected that this amount of lumber will be produced, besides a large quantity of lath and shingles. They also have an extensive planing mill which has been running night and day since March last up to its full capacity. Shipments for May this year amounted to 2,317,000 feet, fully 80 per cent. of which was dressed. They deal extensively in pickets, posts, telegraph poles and piling, and all the product is shipped to Manitoba and the Territories.

The company has extensive limits tributary to the Lake of the Woods, on Canadian territory, besides a large amount of standing timber in Northern Minnesota which can be floated to Rainy River, rafted there, and towed across the Lake of the Woods to the mills, by their own tugs.

Two years ago the company acquired the retail yard and property of the late firm of Dick, Bessing & Company in Winnipeg, and under the successful management of Mr. Geo. A. Lister, are doing a large business there, handling, be-



MILLS OF THE KEEWATIN LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, KEEWATIN, ONT.

sides their own products, British Columbia lumber of all kinds, shingles, mouldings, building paper, sash and doors, etc. They also have a yard at Portage la Prairie, Man., under the management of Mr. William Armstrong, and their representative on the road is Mr. Chas. Burley, of Portage la Prairie, who has been with the firm since 1880.

The head office of the company is at Hazelton, Ont., the president of the company being Mr. Richard Fuller, of Hamilton. Mr. J. Mather, of Ottawa, is vice-president and managing director, and the manager is Mr. R. Mather, residing at Keewatin.

ONTARIO FORESTRY REPORT.

In the annual report of Mr. Thomas Southworth, Director of Forestry, for the year 1901, the forestry situation in Ontario is reviewed in an able and instructive manner, apparently the main object being to inspire the public to a proper appreciation of the necessity of cultivating the growth of trees. Under the caption of "Farm Forestry", Mr. Southworth gives the areas of woodland in the settled portions of the province, excluding the newer districts. These show that thirty of the counties have less than 25 per. cent of their total area under timber. The figures showing the extent and percentages of wood land of each province are given below:

	Total Wood-land in Acres.	Percentage Woodland.
Essex.....	105,685	23.59
Erie.....	77,672	13.75
Elgin.....	91,740	20.49
Norfolk.....	91,445	22.84
Haldimand.....	44,431	15.80
Welland.....	23,690	10.04
Lambton.....	166,740	24.40
Huron.....	79,300	9.90
Brace.....	166,448	18.15
Grey.....	181,929	17.09
Simcoe.....	197,787	20.48
Middlesex.....	143,768	19.01
Oxford.....	51,588	10.92
Brant.....	15,959	7.35
Perth.....	43,773	8.40
Wellington.....	57,207	9.11
Waterloo.....	37,118	12.09
DeWitt.....	37,854	10.64
Leeds.....	24,270	12.66
Westworth.....	21,969	8.06
Haldon.....	26,635	11.68
Peel.....	18,218	6.35
York.....	32,954	6.11
Ontario.....	30,498	6.09
Derham.....	36,208	9.73
Northumberland.....	46,746	10.74
Prince Edward.....	24,361	10.49
Lennox and Addington.....	887,771	20.19
Fredericton.....	97,356	14.10
Leeds.....	104,204	22.14
Gerrville.....	44,741	16.48
Dundas.....	32,154	13.62
Stormont.....	80,037	32.15
Glenora.....	87,693	30.04
Prescott.....	79,303	23.75
Russell.....	147,570	58.54
Carleton.....	40,423	7.16
Renfrew.....	342,409	35.65
Lanark.....	146,406	21.63
Victoria.....	26,931	4.49
Peterborough.....	125,953	22.04
Hastings.....	298,910	54.72
Hastings.....	365,127	35.22

FORESTRY ON CROWN LANDS.

The section of the report dealing with private forestry on Crown lands is of considerable interest to lumbermen and is copied herewith:

There are large areas of timbered land under license, which, owing to the character of the soil, are not likely to be utilized for general farming purposes. Some of these lands are being operated by the licensees on conservative forestry principles, that is to say, an attempt is being made to regulate the annual cut so as to approximately equal the annual growth, as far as the special conditions in each case will permit. It is not intended that these forests are operated with a view to their greatest productivity. Such an undertaking in the timbered forests of Ontario would require the removal of many of the useless or less valuable trees to make room for more profitable varieties. In some cases the more valuable kinds of timber stand so thickly on the ground that extensive thinning would be necessary to secure the maximum of production. In the intensely wooded forests of Europe these methods are pursued with great profit, but conditions are so widely different here that such a course would be impracticable or unprofitable, which is much the same thing in forest management. Many sorts of trees and young saplings, which in Europe have sufficient commercial value to make their removal from the forest directly remunerative, have here no value whatever, and hence the logging out process would entail considerable expense,

with no immediate return, and it is doubtful in many cases whether the future gain from the increased growth of the remaining trees would at all approach the cost incurred.

One case came under the observation of the writer in which a "second growth" of young pine was standing so thick as to impede the development of all the trees. It was a forest of long, slender poles, growing so slowly as to defer indefinitely the time when such of them as succeeded in dominating and killing out their competitors would attain the dimensions of merchantable timber. The license-holder was fully aware that in order to enable these pines to assume the normal rate of growth, a considerable proportion of them should be removed, but he also realized that at the then price of red pine the outlay would be unprofitable. In another instance a forest contained considerable quantities of hemlock of good size. This limit was under the old form of license, issued prior to 1888, when all woods were included in the license. The price of this wood was at that time so low that it was not advisable to cut it, and as the output was practically restricted to pine, this tract under operation was gradually becoming a hemlock rather than a pine forest. If the hemlock could have been harvested in such a way that the bark could have been sold for tanning purposes, it would have paid to cut it, but from the location this was impossible. There were no local markets, and no roads passable for wagons on which to haul it to a shipping point. Since that time the price of hemlock timber has advanced sufficiently to make the cutting of the hemlock on this limit profitable, but the bark, which has a commercial value, is not saved, but wasted, and to that extent proper forestry methods are not followed in this case. In this connection the paper on tannin, by Mr. DeCew, appearing elsewhere in this report, will be found of interest. It is true that the making of hemlock extract was condemned by a Parliamentary Committee in 1868, but in the cases under investigation at that time the hemlock extract was manufactured from the bark, while the timber was wasted, the logs being left to rot in the bush. It is doubtless better to sell the bark direct to the tanner where the location of the forest renders this practicable, but when this cannot be done it seems to the writer that the installation of portable extract plants is desirable, if they can be obtained and operated at a cost sufficiently moderate to allow a reasonable profit on the sale of the extract.

It does not seem to be in keeping with the regard to the economy in production characteristic of the modern industrial system, that so considerable an item of our raw material as hemlock bark should be wasted. The importance of hemlock to our tanning industry was shown by the legislation of 1899, by which the exportation of hemlock bark was prohibited, yet large quantities of it are yearly wasted by leaving it on the logs cut in territory remote from a market.

Another serious problem affecting our forestry operations lies in the disposal of the waste material left by the lumbermen. This waste, comprising the tops and branches of the felled trees, constitutes a constant and serious danger, owing to its readily combustible character, which renders it the cause of many forest fires. Its presence also to some extent militates against the proper seeding of the cut-over area. Its removal would necessarily entail some expense, and without some experience it is difficult to determine whether the cost would be offset by the resultant advantage to the forest, in the lessening of the fire risk, and the more rapid seeding and reclothing of the territory from which the waste is removed. In this, as in many other cases, the experience of older countries affords no guide for us. The tops and branches left on the ground after logging have here no commercial value whatever, and to carry them away from the forest would be a very costly proceeding.

It is reported that in some cases in Michigan this waste has been removed successfully by fire and at a cost of only ten dollars per square mile, and if this could be done here there is no doubt whatever that it would be profitable and in every way advantageous. Several lumbermen to whom the writer has referred the matter have expressed doubts of the practicability of the plan. So far as I know it has never been tried in Canada except in the case of one operator, in which the circumstances are somewhat unusual. The Rathbun

Company, of Deseronto, in some of their eastern Ontario limits, have burned the waste on their cut-over territory for several years, but as the limit is a mixed forest of coniferous and hardwood trees and the company cut trees of all sorts, the waste is not so inflammable as would be the case where only coniferous trees are in question, and the fire can more easily be controlled.

In the Michigan cases referred to the tops and branches were not piled up, but a gang of men with tin coal oil torches either in the early spring as soon as the snow had melted and before the ground had got dry, or else in the fall after heavy rain or the first fall of snow, set fire to each lot of debris as it was left by the loggers. No attempt was made to burn the larger limbs, or the upper part of the trunk, but the needles and small twigs that constitute the fire danger were burned off, and no great difficulty was experienced in controlling the fire.

If in thus burning the refuse the pine "duff" or carpet of needles, existing in an old pine forest to the depth of several inches in some cases, were burned it would greatly enhance the value of the operation. In the investigations of the Forestry Commission in 1897 and 1898 it was noticed that the crop of young pine was much more prolific and vigorous when fire has followed lumbering operations provided that it had not been repeated so as to destroy the young growth after the removal of the seed-bearing trees. This was no doubt largely due to the failure of the pine seeds to reach the soil owing to the depth of the forest litter. There is little doubt that it would be found that in the places where the lumbering waste was burned off, the crop of young pine trees following a seed year would be much larger than if the forest litter had been allowed to remain.

INQUIRY FOR WOODEN HOUSES.

A gentleman in Hamilton, Bermuda, writes the CANADA LUMBERMAN that he has a client



MR. H. G. ROSS, Vancouver, Secretary-Treasurer of the British Columbia Loggers' Association

who desires to erect several small wooden houses of about three or four rooms each, to rent to the West Indian mechanics who work on Imperial works. Rough boards on roof, on which corrugated iron roofing is placed, would be required, but all other parts to be as usual in cheap construction. He is of the opinion that suitable portable houses might be obtained in Canada, and desires to get into communication with manufacturers of such houses.

The party states that the Government of Bermuda will shortly invite tenders for widening and deepening the channel into St. George's harbor at Hamilton, which will cost about \$500,000, also that a scheme for a light railway through the colony for defence purposes is under consideration by the Military authorities.



## NEW KINKS IN SAWING METHODS.

The hardwood industry and, in fact, saw mill men in any line, are indebted to G. Von Platen, of Boyne City, Mich., for an idea which will save timber and produce better lumber.

Often a hardwood log will contain a bad split at one end, that if it is not followed by the saw, will ruin or seriously depreciate the value of a number of cuts. Every mill man has doubtlessly had the same difficulty in this respect. Sometimes it is necessary to put a man from the log deck or elsewhere back of the log in order to let the sawyer know when he has turned the log into the proper position.

Mr. Von Platen saw plainly that if the sawyer could only see both ends of the log at the same time it would be of great assistance in both expediting work and improving the quality of the product. Asking himself the question, Why can not that be done? he answered it with a mirror placed at the other end of the track from the sawyer's position, so that looking into it the sawyer could see not only the end next to him, but the other end as well.

This mirror is nearly back of the bump-

ers, practically on a line with the saw. It need not be more than 2x3 feet in size, the long way horizontal, and being once adjusted to the correct position the sawyer can see the exact position of any defect in the opposite end of the log with respect to the saw just as well as though he were there. When he first puts the log in place or when he wishes to turn it, he can see how any split there may be stands in relation to the saw, or he can tell in regard to heart defects.

To protect the mirror a heavy but coarse-mesh wire screen is placed a short distance in front of it between the glass and the carriage. This in no wise interferes with the view of the log and its reflection is soon not even noticed by the sawyer.

Mr. Von Platen says he has materially increased the amount of his product by the use of this simple device. He is not entirely altruistic in giving his invention to the public, for he tried to secure a patent on it; but finding that it was not capable of protection in that way, he decided to give the benefit of it to the hardwood fraternity. --American Lumberman.

# LUMBER HORSES

A SPECIALTY

THE TELFER & CLIMIE COMPANY

19 St. Maurice Street,

MONTREAL

## To Purchasing Agents:

GENTLEMEN:

Corner 22nd and Centre Avenue,

CHICAGO, October 12th, 1901.

Preparatory to increasing our manufacturing interests at Vicksburg, Miss., we have decided to close out and wind up a number of our scattered yards in Mississippi and Arkansas. The stock consists of several million feet of all kinds of Hardwood Lumber, Yellow Pine and Cypress, well seasoned and in good condition for immediate use. We propose to put a price on the above named material that will move it, and make a grade that will be an inducement to the purchaser.

Owing to the rapid wholesale manner in which we move and handle lumber we do not consider it practicable to issue a stock sheet or make standing quotations, for which reason we solicit your inquiries for any material that you are in the market to buy or will use in the future, and if you will take the time to furnish us the above information, we will make you some interesting quotations.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. T. HOUSTON & CO

# THE CANADA WOOD SPECIALTY CO. LIMITED

ORILLIA, ONT.

THE BEST EQUIPPED FACTORY IN CANADA FOR WOOD SPECIALTIES.

MANUFACTURING AT PRESENT

Floorings,  
Lawn Chairs,  
Dowels, etc.,

Mouldings,  
Handles,  
Veneers,

Spring Bed Frames  
Broom Handles,  
Birch, Elm, Basswood, and Maple Cheese Box Hoops.

Hand Rails, Etc.,  
Curtain Poles,

Hammock Chairs,  
Curtain Rings,

### SPECIALTIES

Butter Dishes, 100,000 per day,

Grocery Pails,

Baskets, all Kinds, from Quart Berry to Bushel Basket.

Glad to make new friends, and to hold the old ones.

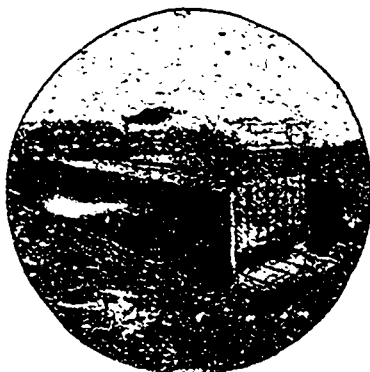
THE CANADA WOOD SPECIALTY COMPANY, LIMITED, Orillia, O.

MANAGEMENT:

JAS. H. LAVALLEE President.

WM. H. TUDHOPE, Vice-President.

CHAS. B. JANES, Manager.



## The Morton Moist Air Dry Kiln

There is no other Kiln like the Morton.  
Send for Catalogue.

Many say they thought they had good kilns before they bought the Morton, but would be satisfied with nothing else now.

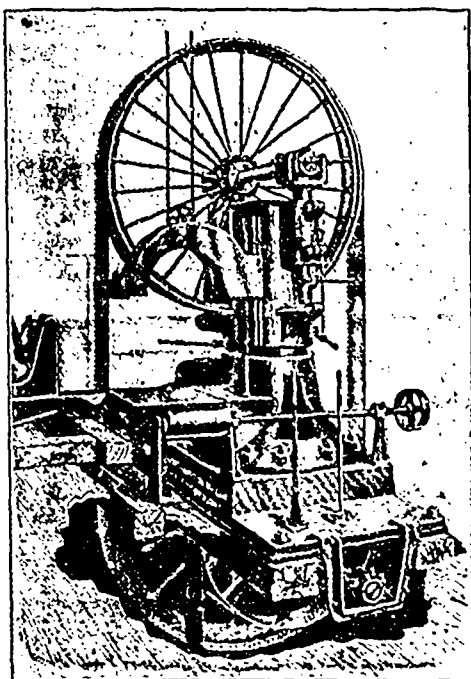
What Constitutes the Best Dry Kiln?

The one that gives the most universal satisfaction, which, without question, is the Morton

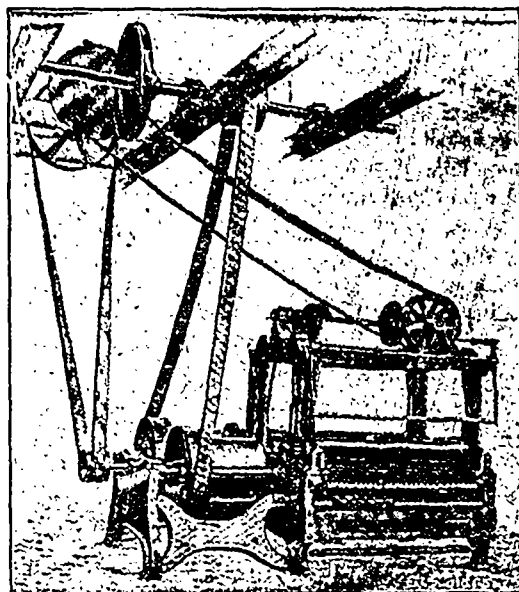
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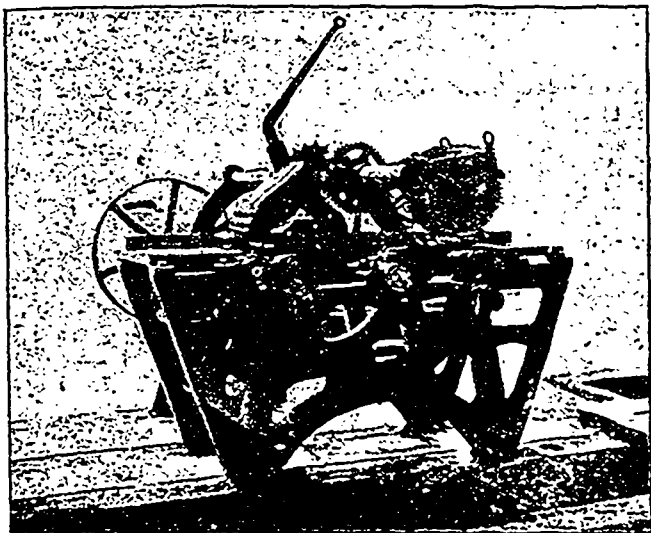
Chicago, Illinois,



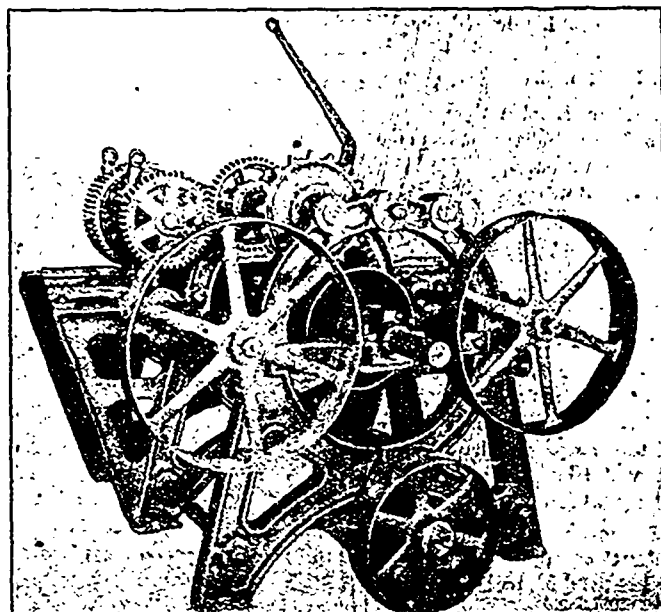
"HAMILTON" PACIFIC COAST BAND MILL.



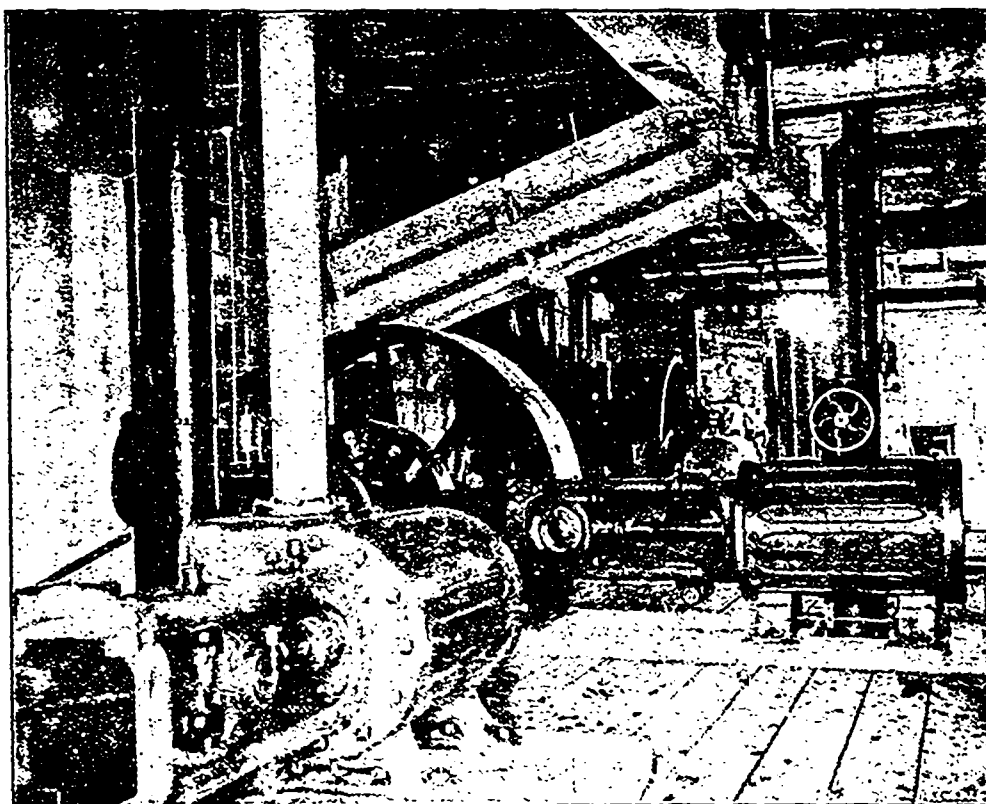
"HAMILTON" PACIFIC COAST GANG EDGER.



"HAMILTON" LATH MILL, PACIFIC COAST PATTERN—FRONT VIEW.



"HAMILTON" LATH MILL—BACK VIEW.



"HAMILTON" ENGINES.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

**The WM. HAMILTON MAN'F'G COMPANY, Limited**  
Branch Office, VANCOUVER, B. C. PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

## THE NEWS

—McMahon Bros. have started a shingle mill at Revelstoke, B.C.

—Considerable loss by forest fires was sustained last month in the vicinity of Amherst, N.S.

—The Northern Lumber Company have commenced rebuilding their mill at Pine River, Man.

—A new hardwood flooring machine has been installed by F. McGibbon & Son, Sarnia, Ont.

—W. M. Wellman has bought the lumber business of the late Robert Rolston at Killarney, Man.

—A. Shushock is announced to have taken over the business of Mohr & Ryan at Killaloe Station, Ont.

—J. U. Dupuis & Company have registered as proprietors of a saw mill business at Hereward, Que.

—R. E. Gordon and J. E. Jamieson have formed a partnership in the lumber business at Arcola, N.W.T.

—Incorporation has been granted to the Powassan Lumber Company, of Parry Sound, Ont., with a capital of \$20,000.

—John Dodds was killed recently in the shingle mill of David McGill at Hall's Glen, Ont., by being caught in a pulley.

—J. R. McConnell has leased the Victoria saw mill at Fredrickton, N.B. R. J. Sheldon will manage the mill for Mr. McConnell.

—The Parrsboro Lumber Company will build a new saw mill in Newfoundland to replace the one destroyed by fire last month.

—The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, of Vancouver, B.C., have opened a branch in Winnipeg, in charge of S. Ashfield.

—The Imperial Veneer Company, of Toronto, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$40,000. The provisional directors are O. M. Hudson, E. Bayly and E. A. McHolm.

—The Hartwell Lumber Company, of Chicago, have opened an office in Midland, Ont. They have recently made large purchases of lumber in the Georgian Bay district.

—Brown & Son, of Carleton Place, Ont., have sold the saw mill machinery in the old water mill there to Caldwell & Company, who will remove it to Lanark, where they are building a new mill.

—The machinery is being installed in a new saw mill at Lizard Creek, near Fernie, B. C., to have a daily capacity of 30,000 feet. Those interested are H. A. Canouse, H. Lever and H. Bentley.

—James Murphy, employed in the saw mill of Lequime & Powers at Midway, B.C., met his death on May 24th while driving logs in the Kettle River. It is supposed that he slipped and was crushed between the logs.

—David Ross, lumber manufacturer, Whitemouth, Man., has been succeeded by his sons, H. H. and J. W. Ross, and the business will be continued under the firm name of Ross Bros. & Company. Mr. Ross, sr., will enjoy a well-earned rest.

—One of the large boilers in the saw mill of the Ontario Lumber Company at French River, Ont., exploded on June 16th. George Webster, sawyer, and Hugh Campbell, fireman, were instantly killed. At the time of the accident the mill was shut down for repairs.

—Officers of the Muskoka Wood Manufacturing Company, Limited, Huntsville, Ont., have been chosen as follows: President, Dr. J. W. Hart; vice-president, R. J. Hutcheson; secretary treasurer, H. Packwood. The company is preparing to begin the erection of a factory.

Samuel R. Conner, logging contractor for the Brunette Saw Mill Company, of Westminster, B.C., has applied to the British Columbia Legislature for power to dam the Brunette River and the Barnaby Lake, in order to render them suitable for rafting and driving logs.

—The Hammond River Lumber Company, Limited, of Hampton N.B., is applying for incorporation to manufacture lumber and timber products. The capital stock is placed at \$40,000. The provisional directors include George H. White, of Sussex, and E. Flewelling, of Hampton.

—Application has been made for the incorporation of the Shives Lumber Company, Limited, with headquarters at Campbellton, N.B. The first directors are to be Kilgour Shives, Campbellton; Franklin Stetson, St. John; F. B. Cutler and G. C. Cutler, Boston; and John Cutler, of New York. The capital of the company is to be \$750,000.

—According to the statement presented at the annual meeting of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, the freight carried by that road during the last fiscal year included the following: 10,900 cords cordwood; 431 carloads square timber; 3,645 carloads sawn timber; 230 carloads ties; 179 carloads logs;

and 988 carloads pulp and paper. The pulp and paper industry promises to greatly increase the revenue of this railway.

—It is reported that Alfred Dickie, of Lower Stewiacke, N.S., has purchased extensive timber areas in Labrador and that he will build a saw mill on Goose Creek, 120 miles from the Labrador coast. The region is unsettled and it would be necessary to take supplies and build living quarters and harbours before commencing the construction of the mill. Navigation on the stream is closed except between July and October.

—An interesting suit is now before the courts in Toronto. The Standard Chemical Company, of Toronto, leased the charcoal works of the Rathbun Company at Deseronto, the latter company agreeing to supply 66 cords of wood per week, of which 70 per cent. should be hardwood. The Chemical Company was to extract the chemical properties from the wood and to supply 85,000 bushels of charcoal monthly to the Deseronto Iron Company on the order of the Rathbun Company. The latter company claim that there was a shortage in the returned charcoal and that more than 70 per cent. of hardwood was used. The defendants claim that the shortage of charcoal was because of the inferior quality of the wood, hence the suit.

### TRADE NOTES.

The Canadian Rubber Company has established a branch at Victoria, B.C.

An English journal, noting the increasing sales of Dodge wood split pulleys in England and her colonies, says these pulleys are made in Canada and are much superior to any wood pulleys made in the United States.

W. B. Mershon & Co., the Saginaw, Mich., builders of band-sawing machinery, are showing a letter which states that one of their band resaws, placed in the mill of the Bradley-Miller Co., West Bay City, Mich., in 1895, is cutting 216 feet of 12-inch stock per minute, doing first-class work.

The well known saw manufacturer, Shurly & Dietrich, of Galt, Ont., suffered a severe loss last month by the complete destruction of their saw factory by fire. When discovered the fire had made such headway that it was impossible to save the factory. It is said that the loss is somewhat greater than the insurance, but no doubt this enterprising firm will rebuild immediately and in the meantime will make the best possible arrangements to supply the wants of their customers.

# Lumber and Mining Supplies

## Our Specialty

Our particular business is the supplying of the Lumber and Mining Trade with anything and everything they require.

Ask for our Price List on your requirements, and we will be pleased to quote you We will merit your trade.

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Available for immediate delivery, composed of

**Steel Rails, Locomotive and Cars**

In good condition—Price low

For particulars apply to

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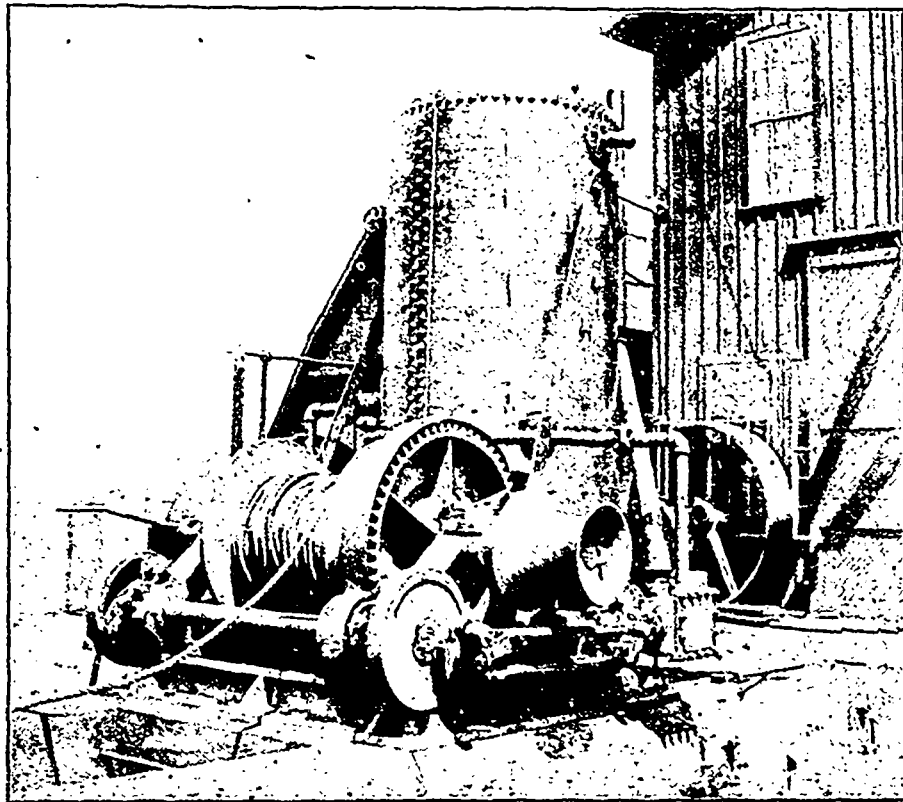
Dealer in Railway and Tramway Equipment, Contractors' Supplies, Etc.

# ALBION IRON WORKS COMPANY

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FOUNDERS....  
ENGINEERS AND  
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**MILL and MINING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY**

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WEST OF \_\_\_\_\_

**DOUBLE AND SINGLE DRUM**

# LOGGING ENGINES

**PUMPS and HOISTS, etc.**

Estimates Promptly Given on Application \_\_\_\_\_

# WOOD PULP DEPARTMENT

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the Quebec Pulpwood Association are putting forth their best efforts to induce all persons interested in the pulpwood business to become members of the association. It is hoped to secure the support of holders of timber limits, as well as pulpwood operators. The membership fee is \$10. For the benefit of the trade we print below the constitution of the Association:

### CONSTITUTION OF THE QUEBEC PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION.

1st. The object of the Association shall be to promote the interests and conserve the rights of those engaged in the pulpwood business or in the manufacture and preparation of pulpwood, to hold meetings of the members for the consideration and discussion of questions affecting those interests, and by union and co-operation to build up and foster the pulpwood business.

To inaugurate a uniform system of measuring and selling pulpwood to Canadian and American pulp and paper mills.

To assist in encouraging shippers to export only a good class of pulpwood so as to maintain a good name for pulpwood shipped from the Province of Quebec.

To encourage strict observance of contracts between producers of the wood, shippers of the same and the mills in Canada and the United States who consume it.

To look after the facilities for shipment of wood given by the railroads and water transportation companies.

To foster good-will between the shipper of the wood and the consumer and to be the means of removing differences between them.

2nd. Any person engaged in the pulpwood business, in the manufacture of pulpwood, or holding timber lands in the Province of Quebec, shall be eligible for membership.

3rd. Any person desirous of becoming a member of the Association may make application to the Secretary, and on payment of the proper fee shall immediately become a member of this Association subject to the approval of a majority of the members present at the next special or general meeting, expressed by a vote given by ballot.

4th. No member shall vote at any meeting of the Association who has not paid his fees, but a member of the Association who is entitled to vote and is not present at the meeting, may be represented by his partner, employee or a member of the Association to whom he shall give a proxy.

5th. Every member shall pay a fee of \$10.00 on his joining or being elected to the Association, and afterwards, assessments proportionate to the number of cords of pulpwood made or bought by each member,

which shall be deemed necessary, fixed at so much per cord of wood and levied by the Board of Management to pay the expense of carrying on the work of the Association. Where more than one member of a firm are members of the Association, then an assessment on the firm's operations shall only be necessary, exclusive of the subscription of each member of said firm joining this Association.

6th. Any member who may wish to withdraw from the Association may do so by giving notice to the Secretary and paying up his subscription to the expiration of the year then current, together with all arrears of assessments.

7th. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Board of eleven members elected at the annual general meeting of the Association, who shall hold office for one year or until their successors are appointed. The Board shall meet at such time and place, and so often as they may be called together by the President, or on the requisition of three members of the Board, or five members of the Association, by giving five days notice thereof and stating the purpose for which the meeting is called.

8th. At the first meeting of the Board of Management in each year, a President and Vice-President shall be elected, who shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are appointed, and a Secretary and Treasurer, who need not necessarily be a member of the Association. The Secretary and Treasurer's remuneration and amount of security to be given by him shall be fixed by the Board.

9th. The annual general meeting shall be held in the City of Sherbrooke, on the second Tuesday of April, in each year, or as the Board of Management shall decide, and notice thereof shall be sent to each member, at his registered address, at least ten days before the date fixed for such meeting.

10th. The Board of Management shall have power to call special and general meetings at such times as they see fit, the object for which the meeting is called to be stated in the circular convening the same.

11th. Seven members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of the Association and four at meetings of the Board of Management.

12th. In the event of any dispute as to the intent or meaning of any of the sections of this Constitution or of any By-Law which may hereafter be made, the interpretation by the Board of Management shall be final and conclusive.

13th. The Constitution and any amendments thereto which hereafter may be made, may be altered by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any special or general meeting of the Association.

14th. The Board of Management shall have power

to frame by-laws for the carrying on of the work of the Association, which shall be in force until the next general or special meeting of the Association, when they shall be submitted, and if not confirmed by a majority of the members present shall cease from that date to have any validity.

## CANADIAN EXPORTS OF PULP AND PULP WOOD.

Canada's exports of wood pulp and pulp wood during the year ended June 30th, 1901, amounted to \$3,335,265, of which \$966,920 was sent to Great Britain, and \$2,302,215 to the United States, \$66,194 going to other countries. The total is an increase of \$616,477 over the exports of 1900, those to Great Britain showing an increase of \$366,372, and those to the United States a gain of \$244,321. An increase of \$494,247 is apparent in the exports of pulp wood, the United States taking \$500,744 more in 1901 than in 1900, and Great Britain \$6,172 less, the difference (\$325) being sold to other countries. Of wood pulp, the increased value disposed of is \$122,230, the details being: Increase in Great Britain, \$372,544; to other countries, \$6,109; decrease to the United States, \$256,423.

It is worthy of note in this connection that two or three years ago little interest was felt in England in Canada's pulpwood, but in that interval the change has been so rapid that Great Britain is now receiving from Canada one-sixth of its total consumption, and Canadian competition with Norway and Sweden has been most successful, the latter having been placed on the defensive by the excellent quality of the Canadian product.

## THE PRICE OF PULPWOOD.

The operators in pulp wood have in the past made little attempt to fix a standard price for pulp wood, but there seems to be a disposition to make a change in this respect. This will be one of the matters taken up by the Province of Quebec Pulp Wood Association. It is understood that there is a strong sentiment in favor of forming a similar association in Ontario with the object of putting the pulp wood business on a profitable basis. In the past many sales of pulp wood have been made for delivery at the paper mill, but as a rule these have been found unsatisfactory. A strong effort is now being made to make delivery at point of shipment instead of at the mill, so that in case of legal trouble suit would have to be entered in Canada.

No standard price is paid by the shippers of pulp wood to the parties who make and sell it along the railways, but in the Province of Quebec it is in the neighborhood of \$4.50 a cord. The price differs, of course, according to the freight that has to be paid on the wood and also in relation to the profit the party is willing to accept.

Mr. Charles H. Vogel, mill architect and engineer, of Ottawa, has recently returned from a visit to his former home in Wisconsin. Mr. Vogel states that ten years ago more pulp and paper were manufactured in the state of Wisconsin than in any other state in the United States excepting Maine. Since removing to Canada Mr. Vogel has designed and superintended the erection of several large pulp mills, one of his most recent commissions being the building of the pulp mill of the James McLaren Company at Buckingham, Que. This mill is of large capacity and running very satisfactorily.

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**PULP NOTES.**

A scheme to erect a pulp mill at Lac du Bonnet, Que., is being discussed in Winnipeg.

The pulp mill at Oniachouig, Lake St. John district, Quebec, will shortly be put into operation.

It is reported that the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company intend utilizing the Moodyville saw mill property for pulp mill purposes.

J. F. Mooney, manager of the St. John Sulphite Fibre Company, of St. John, N. B., left early in June on an extended trip to Europe.

The St. George Pulp & Paper Company are making preparations to commence the building of dams, etc., in connection with the proposed pulp mill at St. George, N.B.

Munro Bros. have assumed the contract of building the works of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company at Webbwood, Ont., which was in the hands of the late J. W. Munro, M. P. P., at the time of his death.

The Brompton Falls Pulp & Paper Company, of Brompton Falls, Que., are reported to have given a contract to D. G. Loomis & Sons, of Sherbrooke, for the erection of a pulp mill, to cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

George D. Scott, of Vancouver, a director of the Western Pulp and Lumber Company, has been investigating the extent of the timber resources in the vicinity of Kamloops, B. C., with a view of establishing a pulp mill. Several Americans are said to be interested.

Smith, Tyrer & Company, of Halifax, N. S., have been appointed agents in Canada for the firms of Thomas Robinson & Sons, Limited, of Rockdale, and Robey & Company, Limited, of Lincoln, England. These firms manufacture pulp and saw mill machinery, boilers, engines, etc.

A special meeting of the Province of Quebec Pulp Wood Association was held last month, at which the constitution and by-laws governing the organization were adopted. A delegation was appointed to wait

upon the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railroads regarding freight accommodation.

The courts have decided that the property of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company at Chatham, N. B., shall be sold jointly by the liquidators and the receiver, after an advertisement of not more than thirty days. It is said that British capitalists are likely to purchase the mill and continue its operation.

The Metabetchouan Pulp Company, of Quebec, are offering for sale 1,000 shares of stock at the par value of \$100 each. This company owns 172 square miles of timber limits situated on both sides of the Metabetchouan River and is about to begin the erection of a pulp mill at St. Andre, which will have a capacity of 45 tons of dry pulp and 15 tons of cardboard per day.

Charles Henderson has been appointed Crown Timber Agent for the Sudbury district.

Henry B. Foster, formerly of Bangor, Me., has taken a position with the Algoma Commercial Company, Limited, as general superintendent of their saw mills and wood-working plants. This company is now building a veneer factory.

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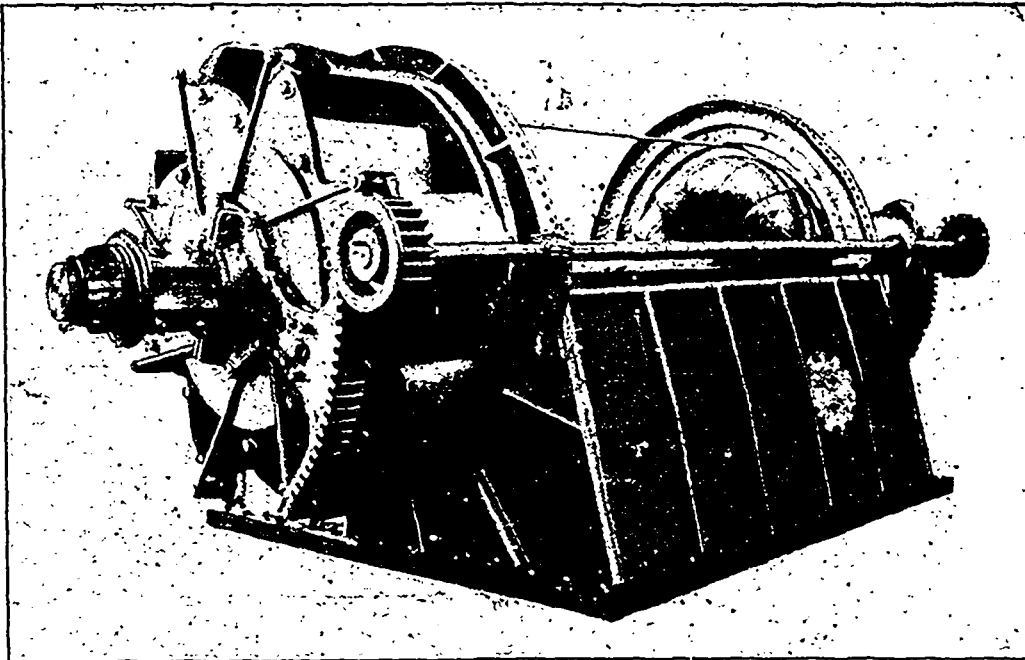
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**NEW SYSTEM OF MEASURING LUMBER.**

By the courtesy of Messrs. Churchill & Sim, we give herewith the regulations agreed between the London and India Docks Company and the London section of the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom, for the measurement of American sawn lumber and sawn mahogany, to take effect July 1, 1902.

In these regulations the term "Lumber" embraces boards, planks and scantlings cut from the following:

Ash, basswood, black walnut, cedar, cherry, chestnut, cottonwood, elm, hickory, holly, maple, mahogany, oak, poplar, satin walnut, sycamore, and other hardwoods.

1.—The measurement of lumber shall be ascertained by the "American Board Measure Rule," but with the odd feet in the lengths marked.

2.—No allowances are to be made for defects.

3.—The contents shall be returned in superficial feet; all parts of a superficial foot up to and including a half shall be disregarded, and over a half shall be reckoned the next foot.

4.—All lumber under 1 in. in thickness shall be measured to the eight of an inch; 1 in. and up to quarter inches.

5.—The lengths shall be taken to the full foot only, odd inches to be disregarded. Example (A).—A board measuring 12 ft. 11 in. must be returned as 12 ft. long; and (B) a board measuring 13 ft. 11 in. as 13 ft. long, and so on.

6.—In ascertaining the measurement of tapering boards and planks the same shall be taken, as regards width, one-third from the narrower end.

7.—The Docks Company shall return planed lumber as actual size; Example (A).—Planed to  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; Example (B).—Planed to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., and so on.

8.—Piling to thicknesses. Up to 1 in. to be

piled and returned separately to  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; above 1 in. to 2 in. to be piled and returned separately to  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.;  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. to be piled and returned together; 3 in. to be piled and returned separately;  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. to be piled and returned together; 4 in. to be piled and returned separately, and so on, the even inches being piled and returned separately.

In cases where pieces of more than one thickness are piled together they are to be so shown on the Docks Company's return.

9.—When wood is piled to widths, the width shall be returned in quarters of an inch, up to and including 6 in.; over 6 inch all fractions of an inch shall be disregarded.

10.—When lumber is stack-piled at reduced rates, the Docks Company will not be required to show the widths, unless specially requested to do so, in which case a charge may be made for returning the widths.

11.—In the absence of special instructions from the owners, or agents of the goods, the quantity in a stack-pile is to be regulated by the description and thicknesses of the wood, say 800 superficial ft. of 1 in. oak; 1,000, superficial ft. of 1 in. walnut; 1,200 superficial ft. of 1 in. whitewood. Other descriptions and thicknesses of wood to be in about the same proportion.

**PERSONAL.**

Mr. J. M. Burke, of Vancouver, B. C., who is identified with the shingle industry of the Coast, recently spent some time in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces.

The village of Melita, Man., has just been incorporated, and Mr. J. L. Campbell, president of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, has been elected by acclamation as its first Mayor.

Mr. E. H. Newton, formerly of Mississippi, Ont., but for the last two years superintendent of a large mill at Van Buren, Me., has removed to Vancouver, B. C., to

assume an important position with the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company.

Mr. W. D. Johnston, President of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., was a recent visitor at the office of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. Mr. Johnston was making a trip through Ontario for the purpose of arranging for increased shipments of white pine. His company prefer to purchase in car lots, and Mr. Johnston states that manufacturers are beginning to realize the advantages to be obtained in certain cases by making shipments in this manner. Many million feet of lumber each year are handled by this Pittsburg concern.

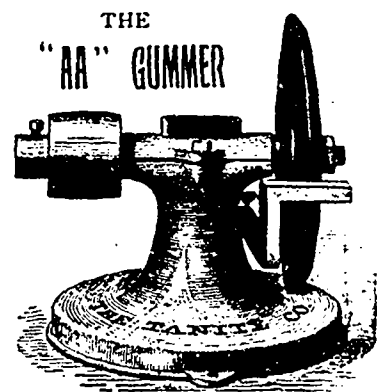
The Buffalo Forge Company, manufacturers of engines, heating and drying apparatus, etc., is about to establish a Canadian subsidiary company, with head office in Toronto.

The United States is shipping white cedar telegraph poles for use in the hot arid climates of South Africa and Egypt. It has been found that this variety of wood is the only material that is proof against the destructive insects that very soon destroy the poles that are of any other wood.

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# Province of Ontario

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The extensive forests of White Pine in the northern districts have long furnished large quantities of Sawn Lumber, as well as Deals and Square Timber for the export trade. Birch Timber for cabinet making, Hemlock for bark and rougher building purposes, and especially Spruce and other woods suitable for the manufacture of pulp and paper, have come very actively into demand.

Extensive tracts, comprising thousands of square miles, covered with the foregoing and many other useful varieties of hard and soft woods, are still in the hands of the Crown.

The mineral wealth of Ontario is very great, but as yet is for the most part undeveloped. This Province is one of the two sources of the world's supply of Nickel, and a large portion of the Nickel Belt remains unexplored. The Gold fields of Northwestern Ontario are steadily growing in number of mines and value of output. Important developments are in progress in Iron ore, large bodies of both the magnetic and hematite varieties of which exist in various parts of the Province. Copper, Silver, Zinc, Graphite, Corundum, Tale, Actinolite, Mica and other valuable minerals occur in workable deposits, besides Marl for cement-making, Limestone, Building Stone, Granite, etc., also Clay for brickmaking and pottery. The Petroleum, Salt and Natural Gas industries of the Province are well known and extensive.

There are numerous water powers on the rivers of northern and northwestern Ontario, many of them of large capacity and suitable for manufacturing purposes. Crown leases on condition of actual development are obtainable on easy terms.

The Crown is owner of immense tracts of wild land, much of it suitable for agriculture. In fact, the unsettled part of the Province is of much greater extent than Old Ontario. In certain districts the lands are disposed of as free grants, in others sold for 50 cents an acre; and the occupants obtain their Crown patents upon completion of settlement duties.

Trout, Bass, Whitefish, etc., are abundant in the great lakes and inland waters, and there is plenty of game in the forests, such as Deer, Mouse, Grouse, etc., which may be taken in the lawful seasons.

For fuller particulars, methods of acquiring title to land, timber and minerals, etc., also for copies of reports and publications descriptive of the newer regions of Ontario and their resources, apply to

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DECISION IN A LUMBER SUIT.

His Honor Judge Bole has given a decision in the suit of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company, of Vancouver, against John Leberry and H. R. Townsend. The judgment is as follows:

The plaintiff company claim a mechanics' lien for \$633.08 against the estate and interest of John Leberry and H. R. Townsend in certain lots in the vicinity of New Westminster, for lumber furnished under the following circumstances:

Herbert Townsend, the registered owner of these lots, agreed to sell this land for \$1,200 to Leberry. Fifty dollars was paid down and the balance, \$1,150, was to be paid immediately.

No agreement in writing as required by the Statute of Fraud was executed, but Leberry entered into possession of the premises and proceeded to fit up the buildings for the purpose of his business as butcher for a slaughter house, spending considerable money in so doing, and the timber the subject matter of the lien was used in building and repairing the slaughter house and putting up a fence on the land.

The main question for decision is who is the owner for the purposes of this proceeding? Is it Leberry? Is it Townsend? Sec. 2, s.s. 3, as amended 1900, defines an owner thus: "Owner shall extend to and include a person having any estate or interest legal or equitable in the land upon or in respect of which the work is done at whose request and upon whose credit or on whose behalf or with whose privity or consent or for whose direct

benefit any such work is done or materials are placed or furnished.

Sec. 6 provides the procedure in case of liens against mortgaged premises and Sec. 8 of Chapter 20 of 1900 amended Sec. 6 as follows: "(a) Mortgage in this section shall include a vendor's lien and an agreement for the purchase of land and for the purposes of this act and within the meaning thereof the purchaser shall be deemed a mortgagor and the seller a mortgagee."

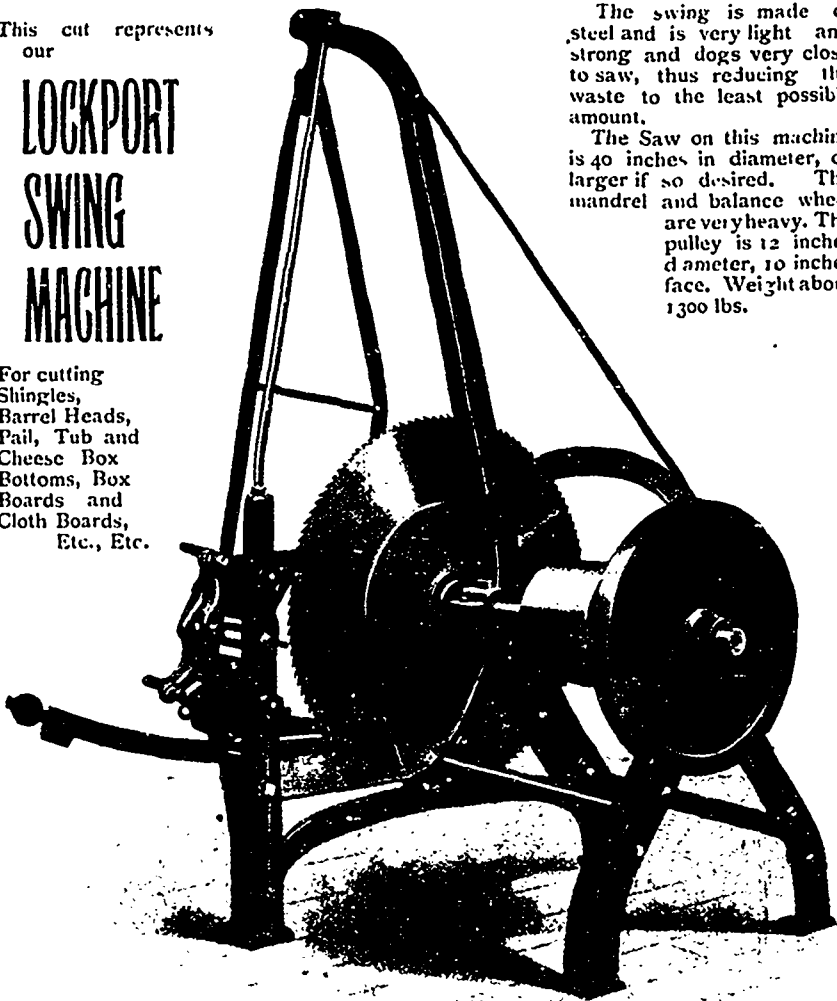
It seems to me that bearing in mind the decision of the Full Court in Anderson vs. Goodsall, 7 B.C.R., 404, especially the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake at page 408, the lien herein only attaches to the interest which Leberry had or has in the lands in question, which as I understand is that on payment of the balance of the purchase money, i.e., \$1,150, with legal interest computed from the date of sale, Leberry may be entitled to receive from Townsend a conveyance in fee simple of this land free from incumbrances, and it appears to me that plaintiff company are entitled to judgment against Leberry for \$633.08 and to a lien against whatever interest Leberry may have in these lands with costs, but as I think they have failed to sustain their claim against Townsend he is entitled to judgment in his favor with costs.

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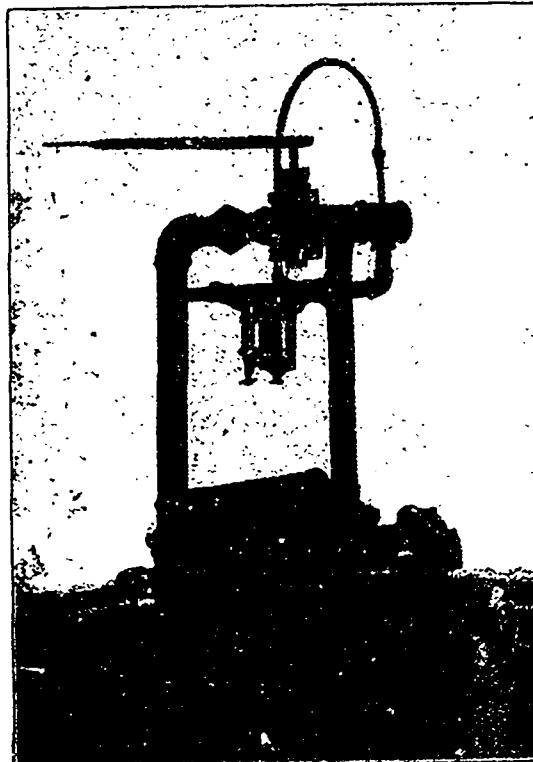
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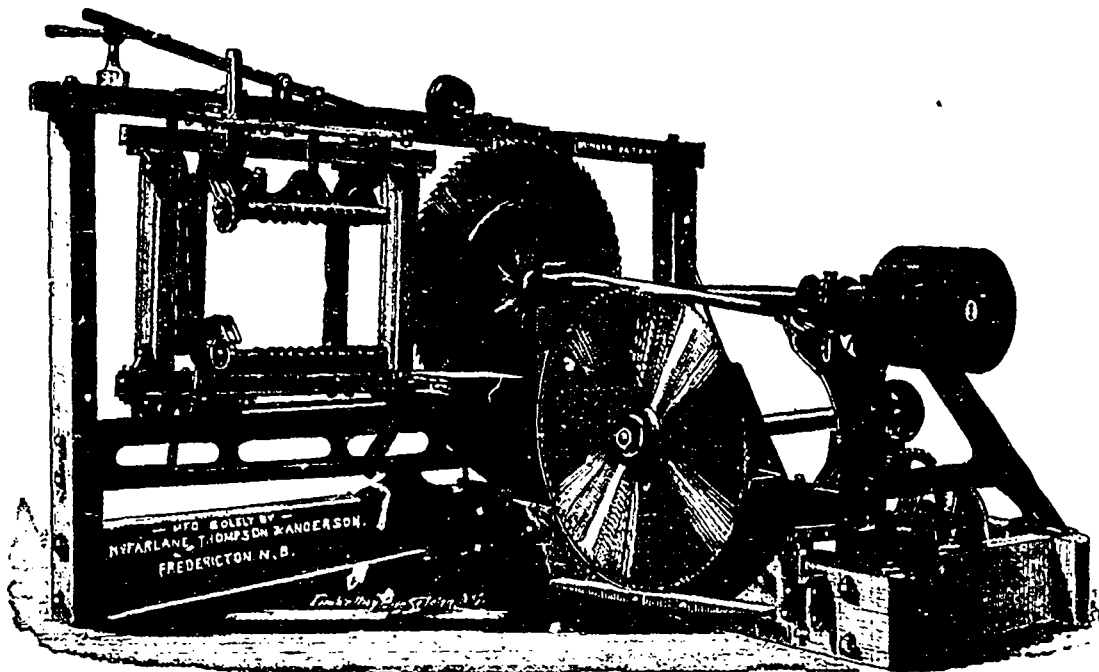
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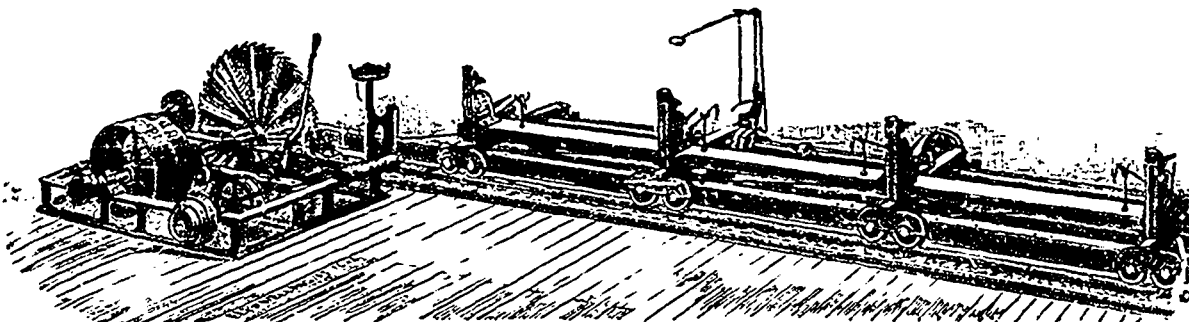
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Latest Bulletin from the seat of war, October 17th, 1901—From the Metis Lumber Co., Price, Que., in reference to the 15 Shingle Machines sold them last season:

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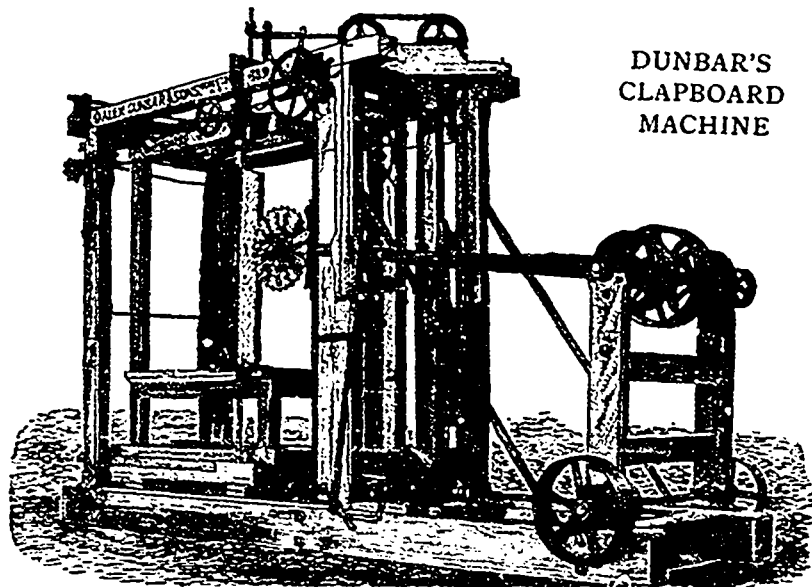
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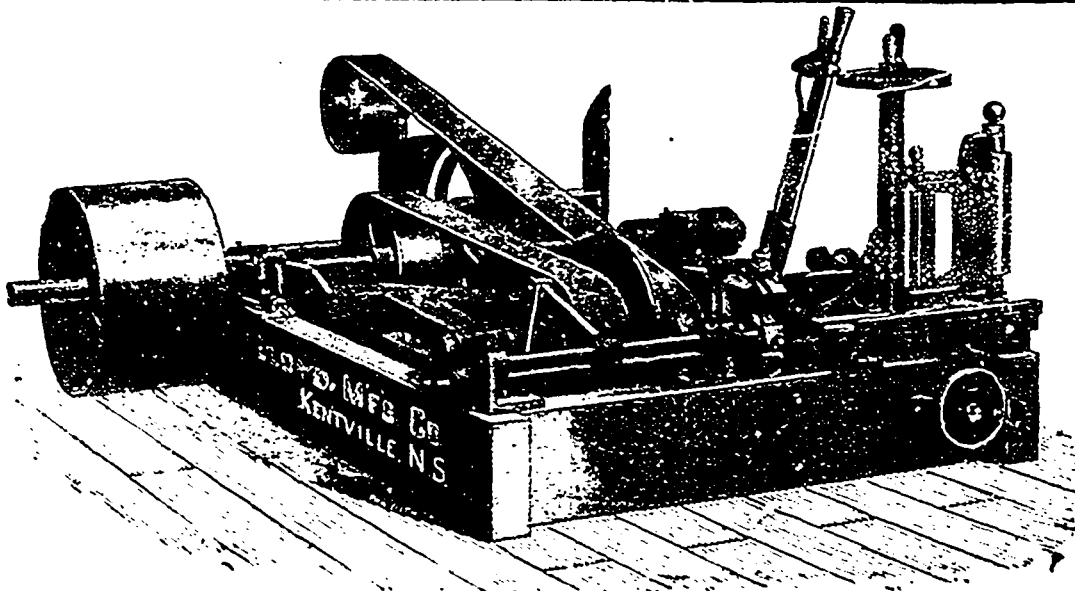
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Gen. Man. Western Canada, Toronto.  
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Gen. Man. Eastern Canada, Montreal.

**HASSAN, TAGGE AND DEAN**

801 Union Trust Building, DETROIT, MICH.

**ENGINEERS and CHEMISTS**

Cement Plants a Specialty

Cement Properties Investigated — Plants Designed, Constructed and Operated. Chemical and Physical Tests of Cement Materials.

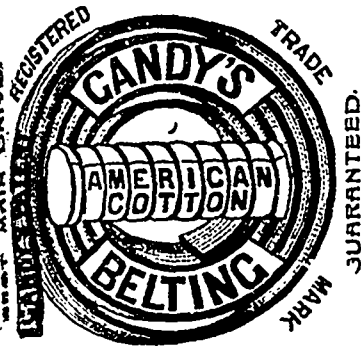
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Accountant and Auditor

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LUMBER AND PULP MILL ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY

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Canadian Agents: Prices Reduced  
**WATEROUS BRANTFORD, CANADA.**

For Camp, Cottage or Summer Home

**Perfection Oil Stove**

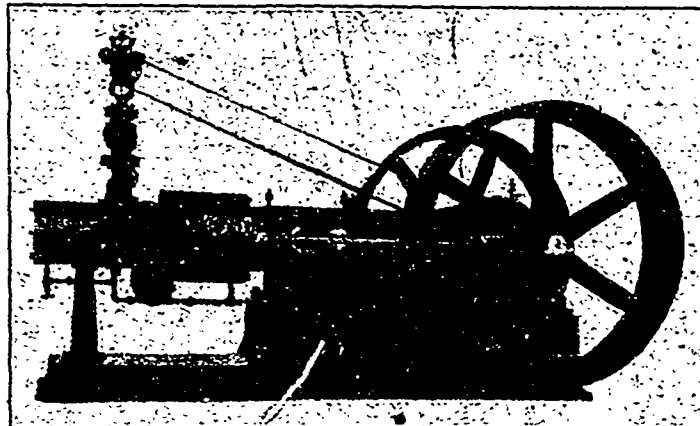
Wickless Blue Flame

1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 burners and oven.

Burns ordinary coal oil safely, economically and WITHOUT ODOR.

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**Queen City Oil Co. LIMITED**  
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Economy, Durability, Simplicity, Small Cost. All Steam Users are interested. Send for Catalogues and Prices.

**The Hardill Compound Engine**

Medium Speed

Simplified Valves

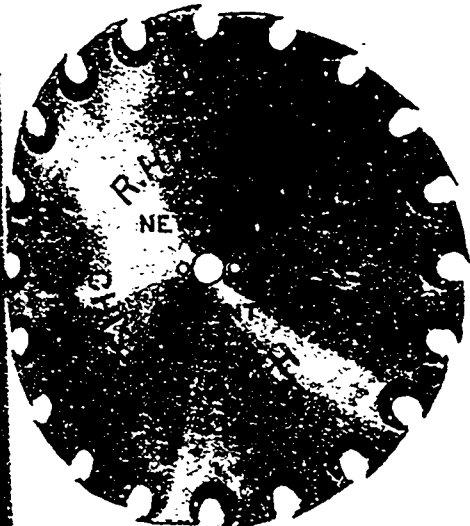
Universal Application

Perfect Design

Built in all cases by

**THE HARDILL COMPOUND ENGINE CO. OF MITCHELL, ONT., LIMITED**

OVER 35,000 IN USE IN EVERY KIND OF TIMBER.



THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL INSERTED-TOOTH SAW.

**THE TWENTIETH CENTURY SAW**

Our Chisel-Tooth Saw is adapted to all kinds and conditions of sawing, and does equally well in hard or soft woods, winter or summer, large or small mills.

It increases the output of the mill, requires less power and makes better lumber at less cost than any other saw.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

THE GENUINE IS MADE ONLY BY

**R. HOE & CO.**

504 to 520 Grand Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Catalogues with Prices and Further Particulars Sent on Application.

# NICHOLSON FILE CO.

DOMINION WORKS

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## FILES AND RASPS



WARRANTED

The largest manufacturers of Files in the World. For sale by all prominent Dealers.

# Galt Machine Knife Works



## MACHINE KNIVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR **Woodworking Machines**

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# CAMP SUPPLIES . . .

We make a Specialty of Supplies for Lumber Camps.

## H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Cor Front and Scott St., TORONTO



# It Gives Perfect Satisfaction

A prominent lumber firm bought a Mumford Portable Boiler for one of their saw-mills, and a short time afterwards wrote us as follows:

"We are delighted with the new Mumford Portable Boiler. It is all that we expected, in fact it gives perfect satisfaction. Its heating capacity is away beyond the old style Monarch boiler that we had."

**Robb Engineering Co., Limited,**  
Amherst, N. S.

# CABLEWAYS

Our Hoisting Engines, Cable Carriages and other apparatus are specially adapted for the work.

There are more of our Cableways in use than any other.



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**N. P. Macmullan & Co., Limited,** 773 Craig Street, MONTREAL

THE

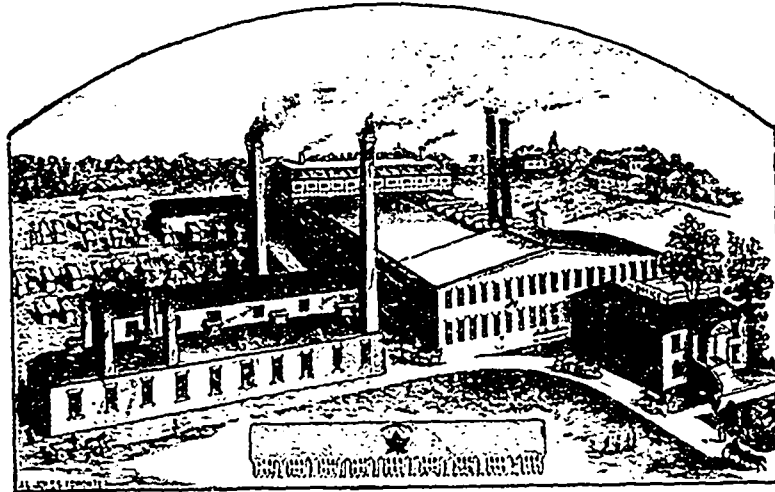
# MAPLE LEAF SAW WORKS



Shurly &  
 Dietrich  
 GALT, ONT

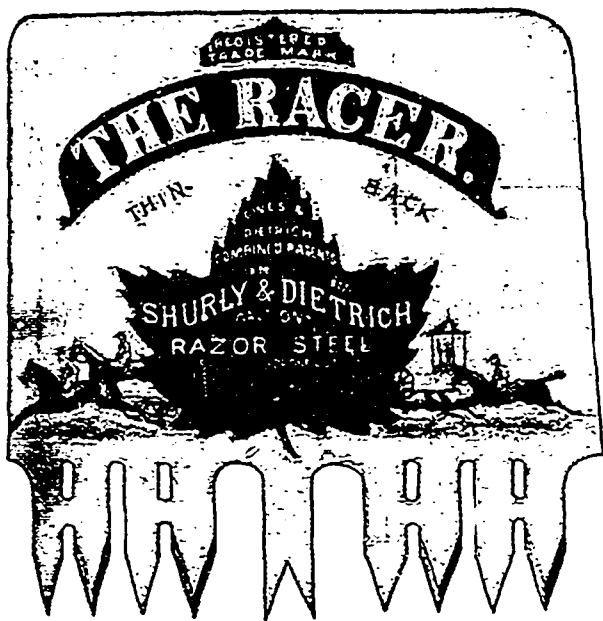
Manufacturers of

- CIRCULAR SAWS
- GANG SAWS
- MILL SAWS
- BAND SAWS
- CROSS-CUT SAWS



Manufacturers of

- HAND SAWS
- BUCK SAWS
- PLASTERING TROWELS
- BUTCHER SAWS
- STRAW KNIVES, &c.



**GROUND THIN ON BACK**  
 Save Labor      Save Gumming  
 Save Time      Save Files

**This Saw Stands Without a Rival**  
 AND IS THE  
**FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!**

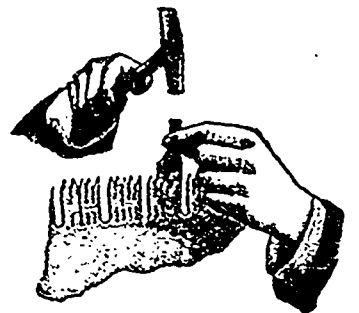
Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other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

## Maple Leaf Saw Set

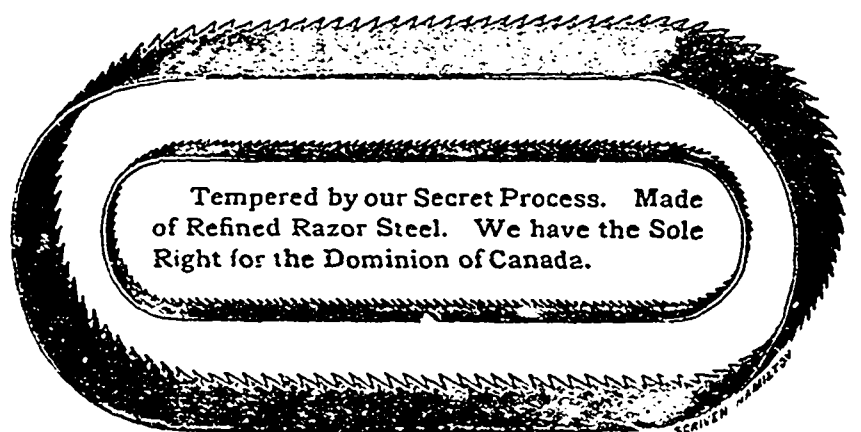
MANUFACTURED BY  
 SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

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 level.

If you file the tooth too low, do not 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.



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.



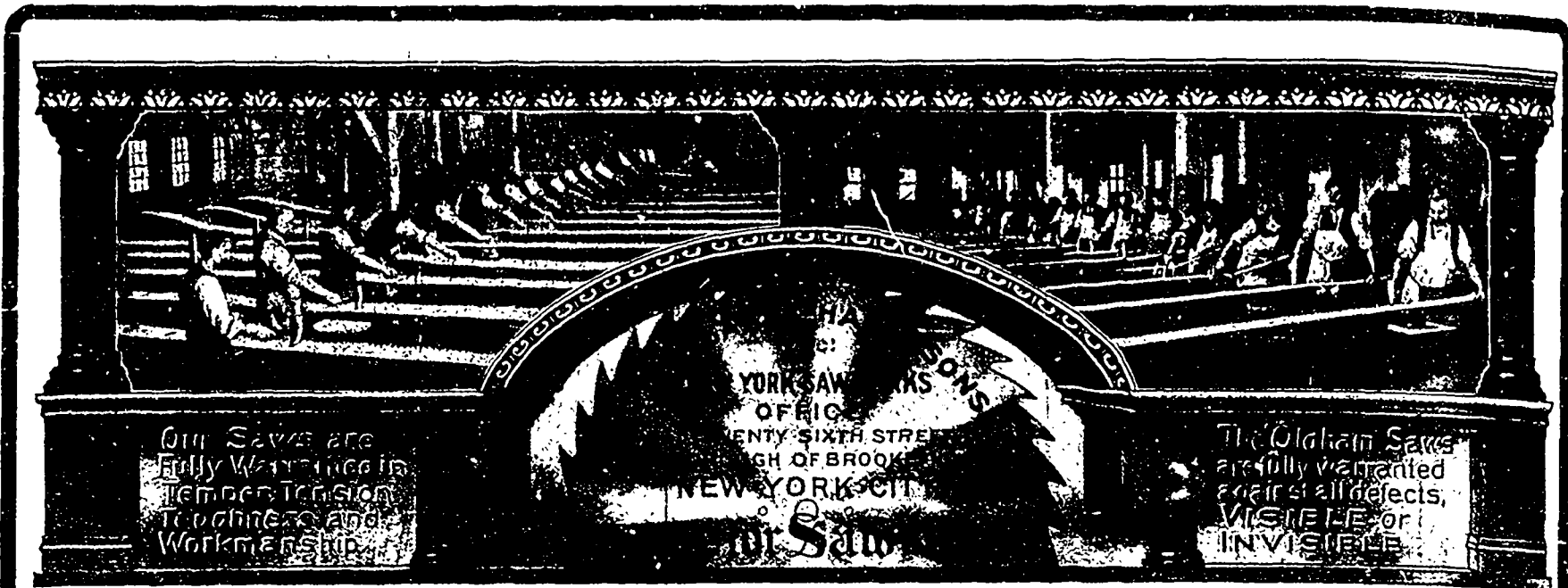
Tempered by our Secret Process. Made of Refined Razor Steel. We have the Sole Right for the Dominion of Canada.

We Manufacture

# HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Swedish Steel imported direct, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.



There are **SAWS**  
and **SAWS**

The saws we make are perfect in workmanship and superior in finish.

For Temper,  
Tension,  
Toughness  
They are the Best.

Every saw we make for you is a bid for your next order.

There are other saws besides ours for which you pay the same price, but you cannot find others that stand the wear and tear, or present such an unbroken front in all kinds of work

If low prices make a bargain high quality doubles it, that is why we are sure of our ground.

In the make up of our saws the trouble arising from others poorly made are foreseen and obviated.

If poor saws reach your filing room it not only costs money to make them ready for the mill; but they cause constant worry to the filer and sawyer; and to yourself—by turning out lumber not sawed to the desired standard—thus causing general

**Dissatisfaction**

We could make saws at much less than it now costs us and get as much for them; but we maintain our standard because we have found that it pays to make the best.

We honestly believe—or we would not make the statement—that we are making better saws than can be had anywhere else.

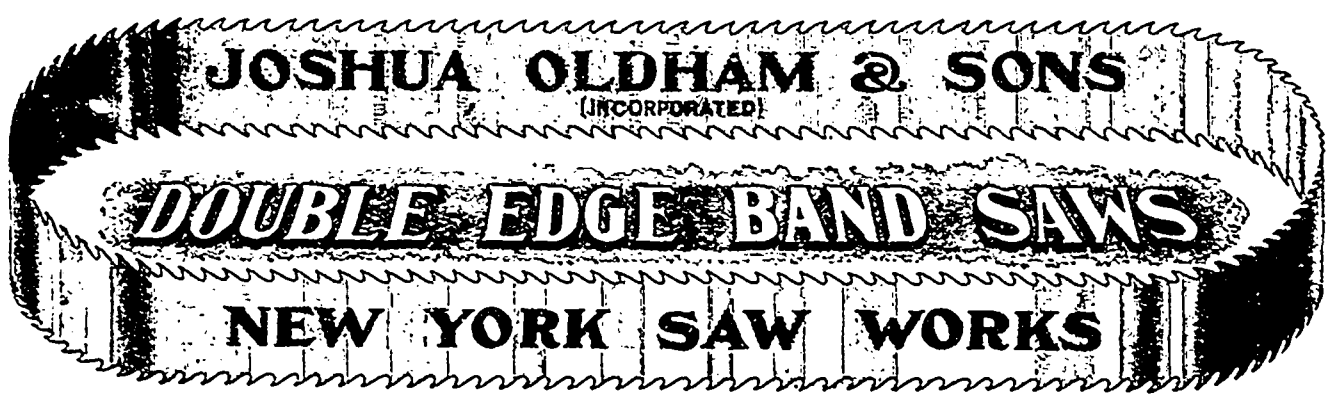
In every case we guarantee perfect

**Satisfaction**

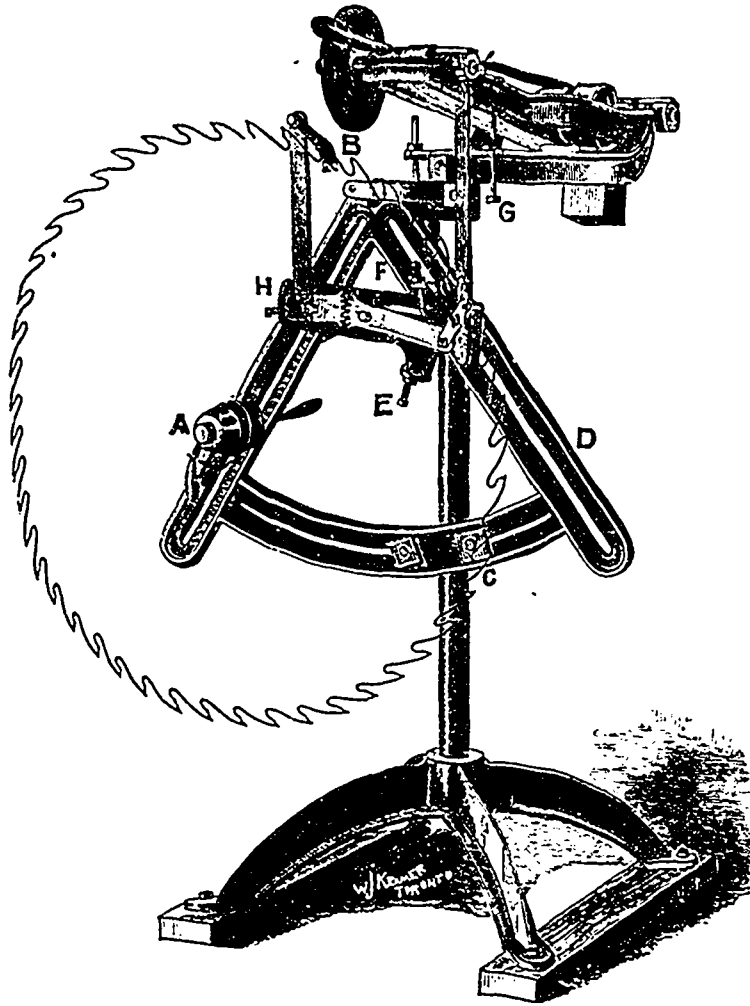
**Certainly**

The foregoing propositions speak for themselves.

When once you have tried an "Oldham" Saw you will be surprised to find how much you did not know about good saws, and you will never know what the best is until you do try them.



# The **XXX** Saw Gummer and Sharpener



*Has no Rival* —  
**FOR VARIETY, CAPACITY OR QUALITY OF WORK**

OR FOR  
**SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS**

Will take saws from 6 inches to 6 feet diameter; sets the saw forward one tooth at a time automatically; sharpens any saw perfectly, giving the teeth any desired pitch, and making all the teeth exactly alike. Will sharpen 20 teeth in an ordinary saw mill in one minute, or 100 teeth in a shingle saw in four or five minutes. The cut shows outline of mill saw 54-inch diameter.

PEMBROKE, ONT.

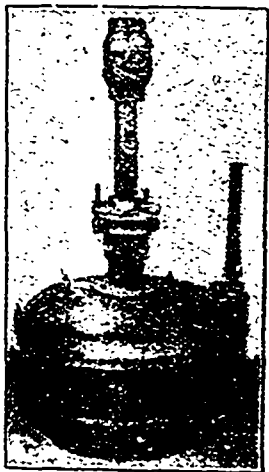
Mr. F. J. DRAKE, Belleville.

Dear Sir,—Re the conversation you had with our manager, I am instructed to inform you that the machine we purchased from you early last spring has proved to be a very useful piece of machinery. Our Mr. McCool, who uses it, is greatly pleased with it, and recommends it to any person who may require a Saw Filer. Wishing you every success with your Filer, we remain,  
 Yours truly,  
 (signed) THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.  
 Per W. H. Bromley.

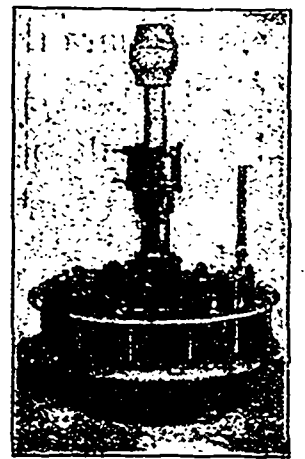
SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF SAW MILL MACHINERY.

Manufactured Only by . . .  
**. . . F. J. DRAKE,**  
**BELLEVILLE, ONT.**

## Do You Need a Turbine?



Now is the best possible time for replacing your old, worn-out wheel with a new Turbine that will save Worry, save Time, and make Money for you. If you want a well built wheel, a wheel that will give you steady reliable power every day, a wheel that will save water, a wheel that will last you a lifetime, and that is sold at a reasonable price, then write us for catalogue and prices on the



### Standard Leffel and Vulcan Turbines.

They are better developers to-day than ever before, and are growing in popularity, as our order books show.

We have now for distribution our new **SAW** and **SHINGLE MILL MACHINERY CATALOGUES**, with engravings and descriptions of our machines with their latest improvements. We will be glad to send you one on receipt of your address. You cannot buy a better Portable Mill than the "Lane Improved".

**MADISON WILLIAMS,** PORT PERRY, ONT.

H. E. PLANT, Agent,  
 Cor. Common & Nazareth Sts., MONTREAL.

SUCCESSOR TO  
 PAXTON, TATE & CO.

Winnipeg Machinery & Supply Co.  
 Western Selling Agents, Winnipeg.



# JAMES W. WOODS

Wholesale Manufacturer of 

## LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES

Sweaters  
Cardigans  
Duck Lined Coats  
Rubber Lined Coats  
Knickerbockers  
Hats  
Caps  
Toques  
Sashes  
Long Stockings  
Oil Clothing



Pipes  
Pocket Knives  
Table Cutlery  
Table Oil Cloth  
Pocket Combs  
Match Safes  
Buck Moccasins  
Choppers' Mitts  
Belts  
Braces  
Bags (Linen or Cotton)  
Towels (Roller or Hand)  
Toweling


Our **TENT AND TARPAULIN FACTORY** is now the most complete and largest in Canada, and we use only "Woods" special "Non-Absorbent" Duck. Our work is guaranteed. All we ask is an opportunity to compete for your business.

If you require anything from a Six-Men to a Stable Tent let us know and we will submit price by return, and guarantee prompt delivery of goods.

Over two hundred hands are employed in our clothing factory turning out the very best **OVERALLS, SMOCKS, PANTS, TOP SHIRTS, KERSEY AND MACKINAW GOODS.** As these are made for Lumbermen, the Quality, Workmanship and Fit are the Best. All Garments are roomy and material most durable. Hand-Knit Mitts, Socks and all kinds Underwear.

Our Agents will call on you with a full line of our goods, **Blankets, Moccasins, Axes, Snowshoes, Skowhegans** (Palmer's or Henderson's), **Etc.**

Save wholesaler's profit and buy direct from maker, and at same time get all goods in one shipment.

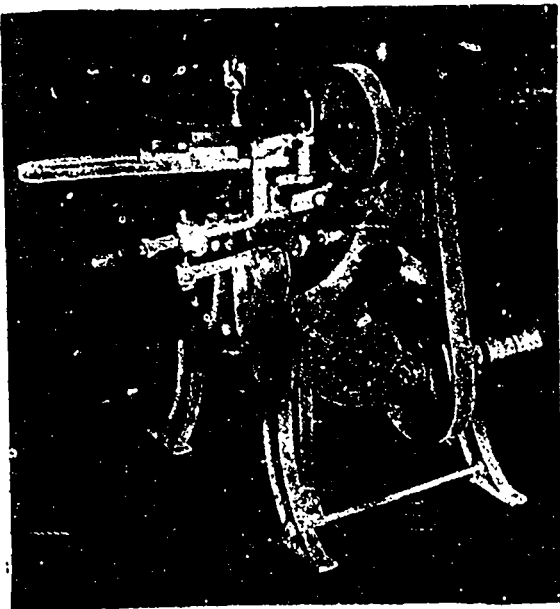
Send for Catalogue  Letter Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled

### TORONTO


90 York Street. P. J. Loughrin, Agent.


### OTTAWA

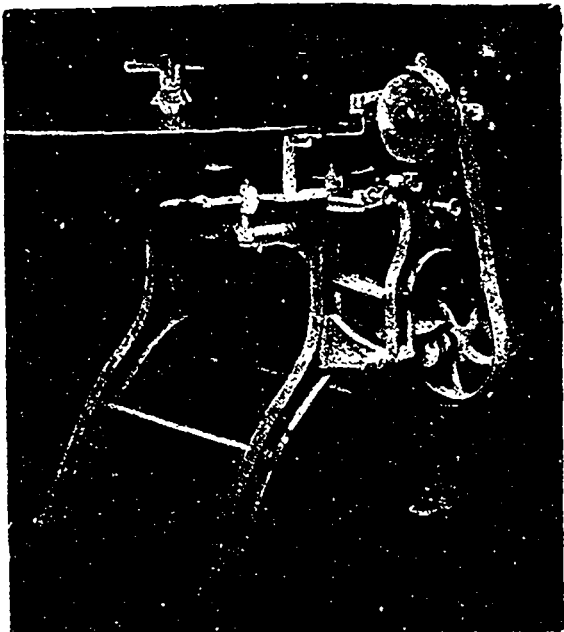
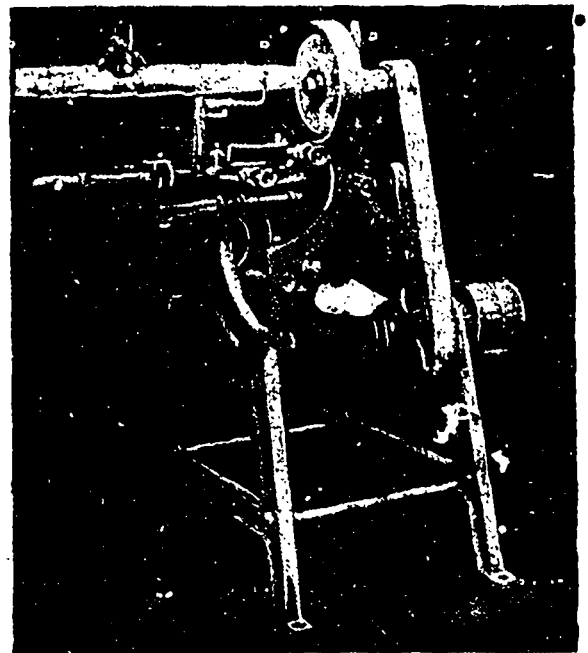
Warehouse and Factory: 64 and 66 Queen Street.




# ROGERS' SAW FILERS

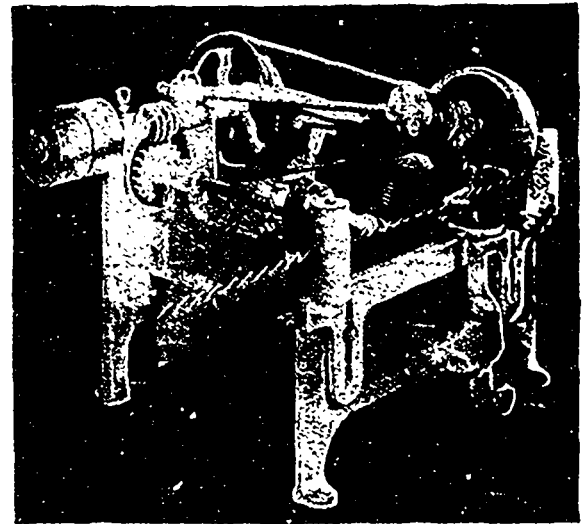
 No. 1  
For Circulars up to 40 inches

No. 2   
For Saws up to 48 inches diameter



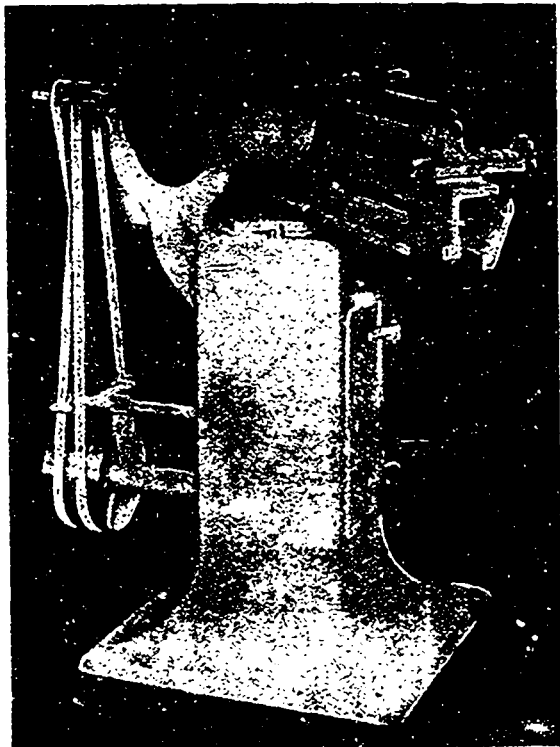
 No. 3  
For Saws up to 72 inches diameter

## Rogers' Band Saw Sharpener



# Hart Emery Wheel Company

Hamilton, Canada Limited

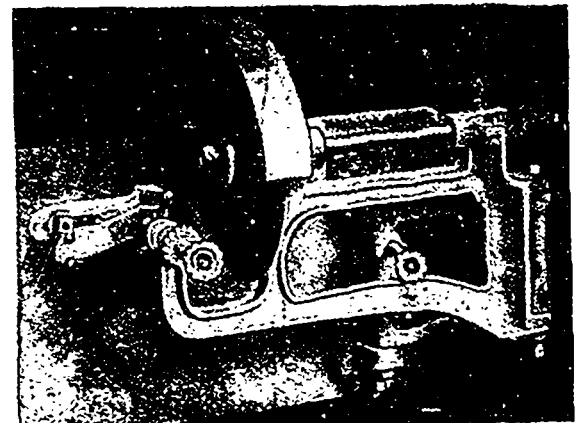


## Rogers' Planer Knife Grinder

For Knives 26 to 54 inches long

## Rogers' Saw Gummer

To Gum Circular Saws to 84 In. diameter

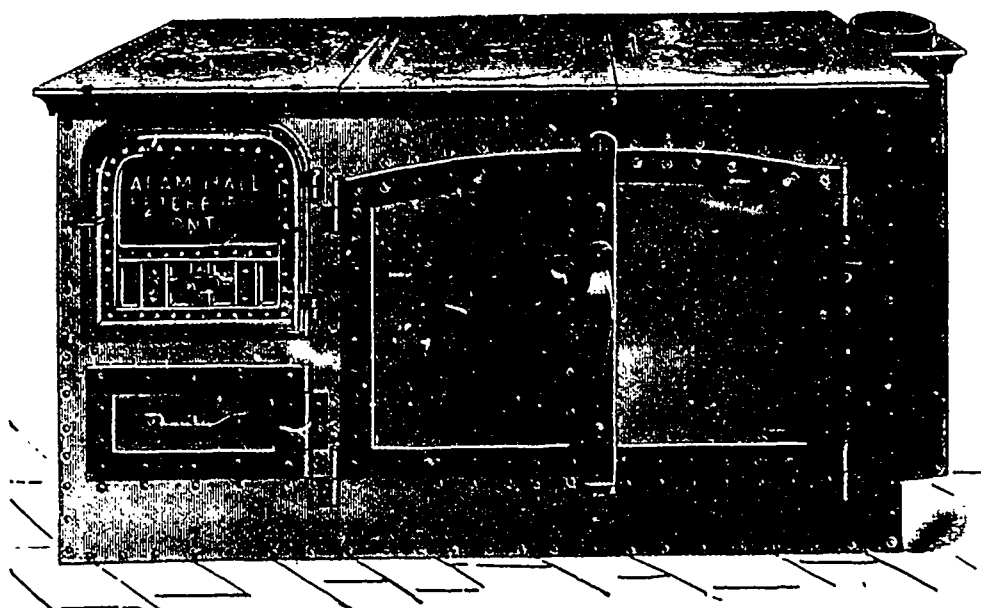


**ADAM HALL** PETERBORO, ONTARIO, CANADA

MANUFACTURER  
OF . . . . .

# STEEL RANGES

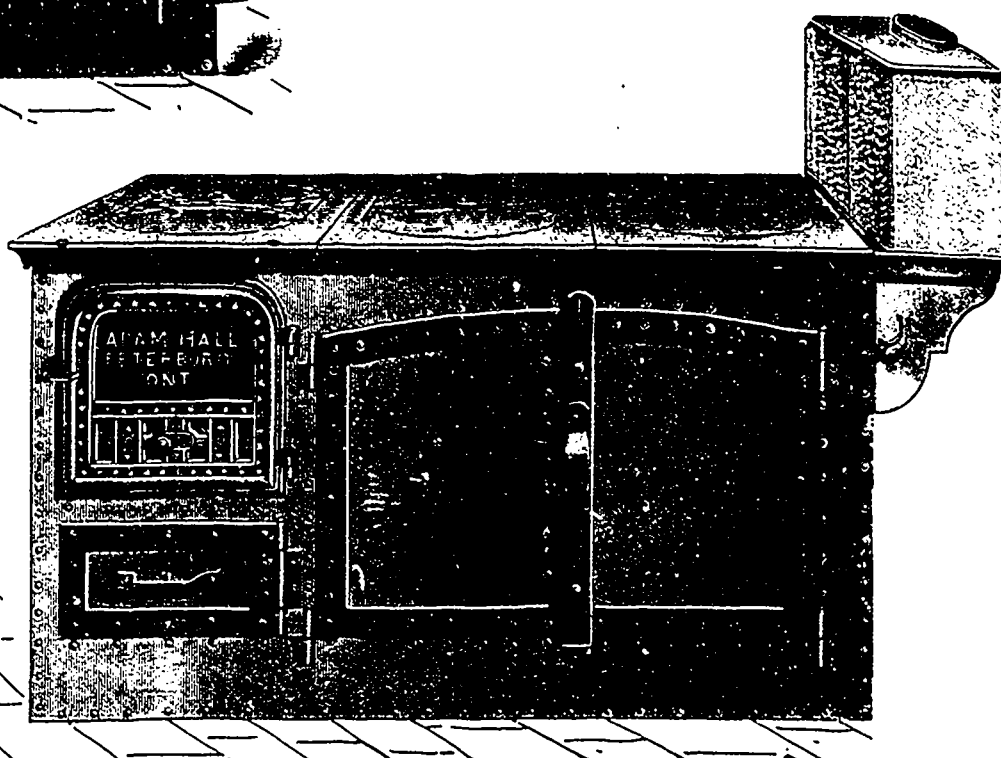
For Lumbermen's and Railway Camps, Boarding Houses and Hotels



*Lumbermen's Six Pot Hole Range.*

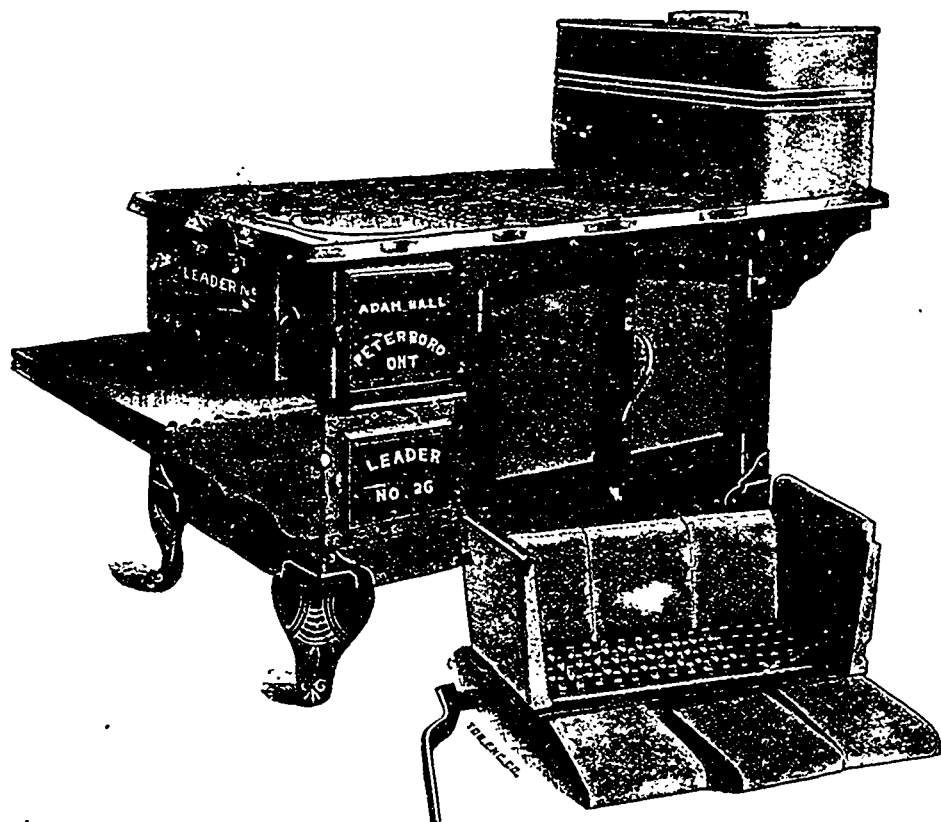
We have been manufacturing Steel Ranges and Heaters for Lumber Camps for the past Twenty-four Years, and have supplied the wants of nearly all the Lumbermen in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba—they are unexcelled for Baking and Cooking, and are strong and durable.

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



*Lumbermen's Six Pot Hole Range with Reservoir.*

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.



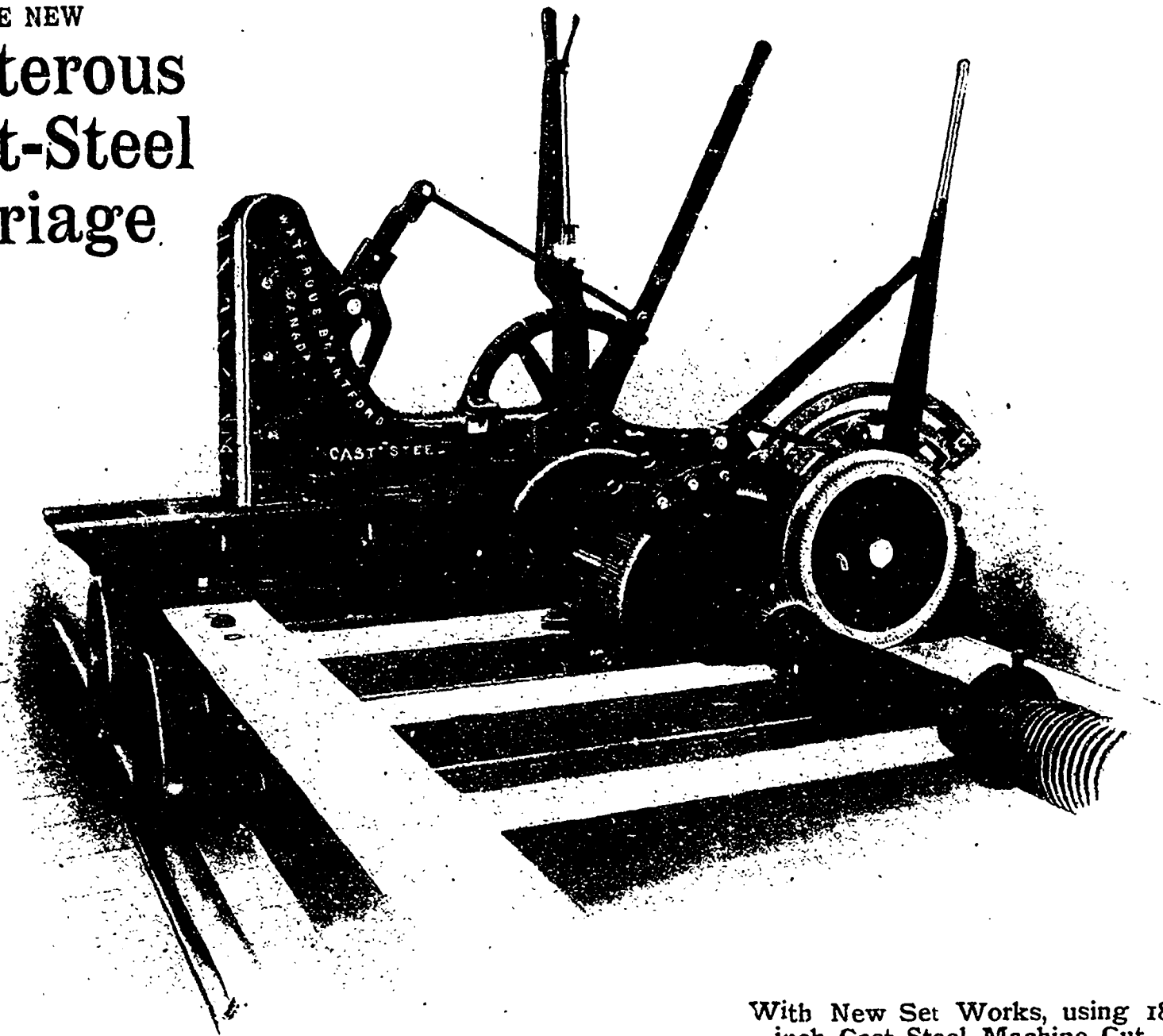
*Coal or Wood Range for Hotels and Boarding Houses.*

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.

We make a number of other sizes of Ranges, also a **Lumberman's 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.

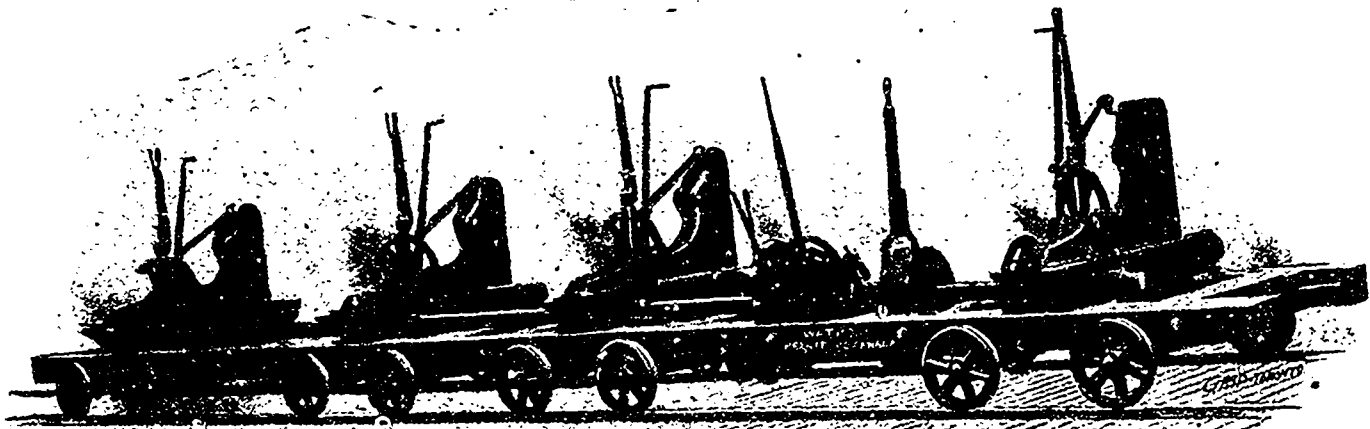
Write for Catalogue and Price List

THE NEW  
**Waterous  
Cast-Steel  
Carriage.**



With New Set Works, using 18  
inch Cast Steel Machine Cut  
Wheel, 4 inch face.

Dogs frequently connected and all operated  
by one lever.



Framed heavily with solid oak timber—Built to stand the heaviest work and the most severe action of Steam Nigger.  
When furnished with our . . . .

**Steam Setter, Direct Steam Feed, Allis Double Cutting Band**  
you have the speediest combination procurable.

*WE BUILD EVERYTHING FOR THE SAW MILL*

**Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford, Canada**

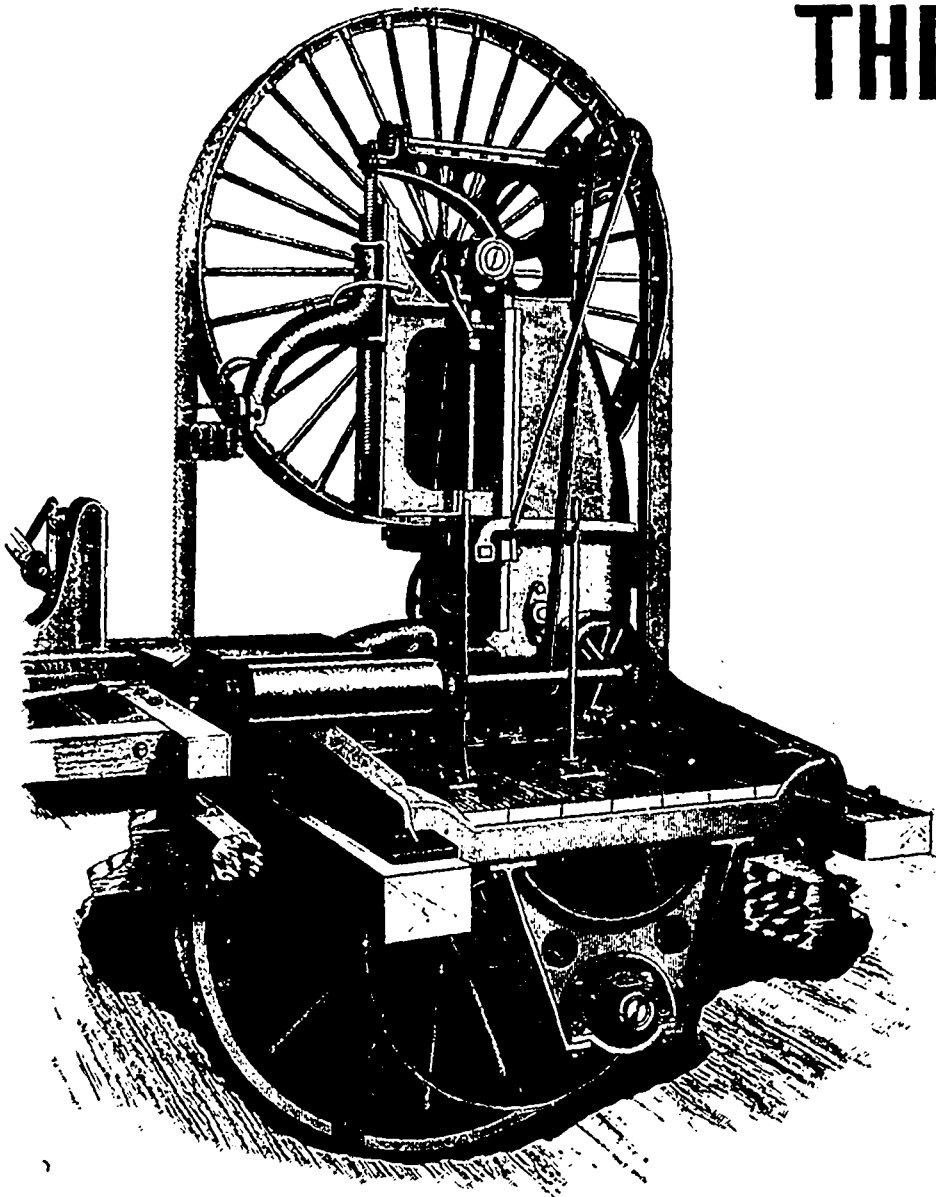
Branch Offices: WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER.

# THE IMPROVED ALLIS BAND MILL

SINGLE CUTTING.

The Most Popular Band Mill  
in America.

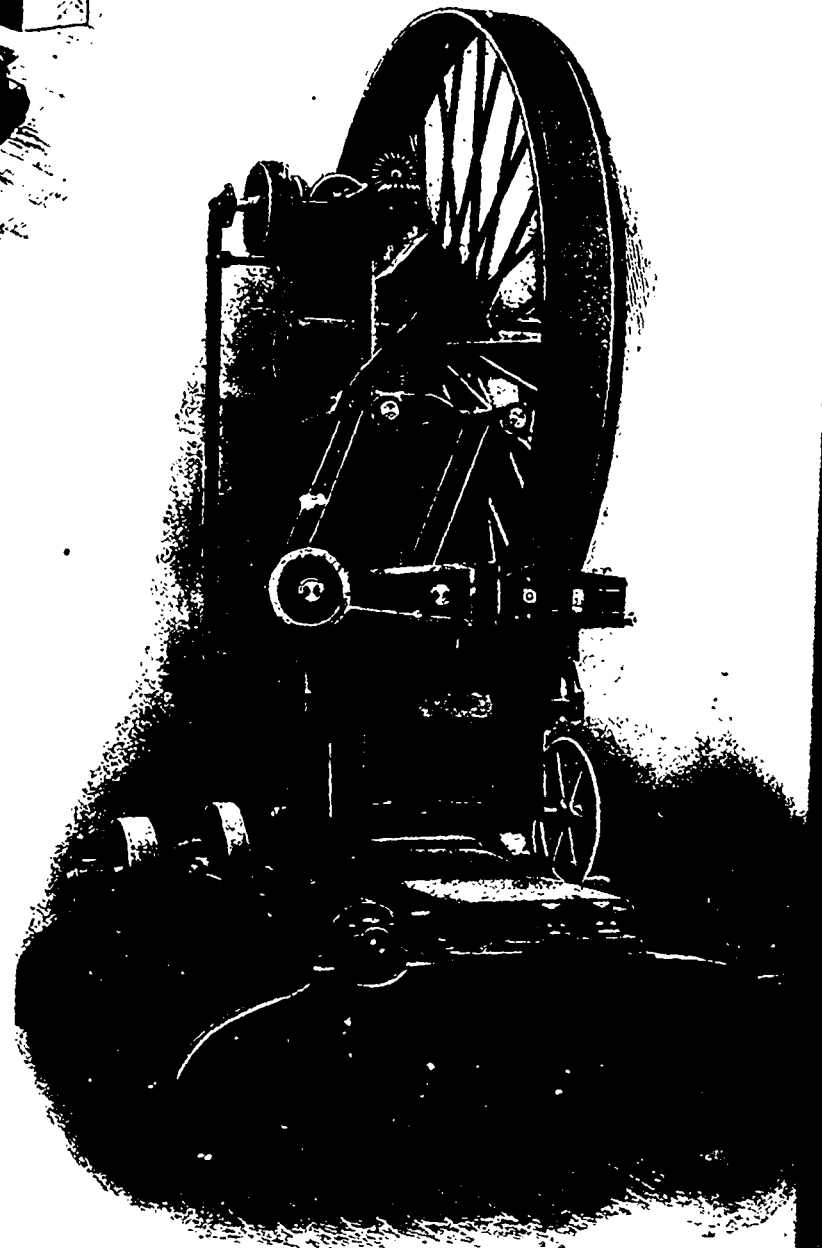
Over 100 in operation in Canada.  
You can rely on the Allis Band-  
mill giving the maximum cut with a  
minimum expense. Very easy on  
saws Tension most sensitive.



## THE DOUBLE CUTTING ALLIS BAND MILL

This new improvement we have made this season is a great success. It is simple, easily handled—with the appliances we furnish—increases output 30 to 40 per cent. at no increased cost of labor.

Better let us change your single cutter to a double cutter for next season. Saws and mill as easily cared for as a single cutter



**THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.,** BRANTFORD, CANADA

LIMITED

Branch Offices: WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER.



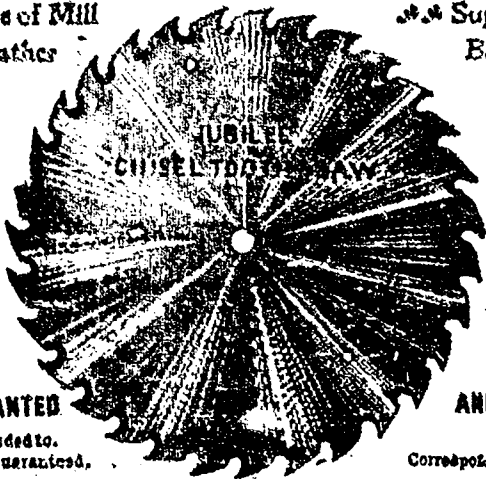
**THE JAMES ROBERTSON CO., Limited.**

Manufacturers of... Saws of All Description

A Full line of Mill  
Rubber and Leathers  
Metal, &c., always

Supplies, including  
Belting, Rabbit  
carried in stock

Head Office:  
144 William St.  
MONTREAL



Factories at  
MONTREAL,  
TORONTO,  
and  
ST. JOHN, N.B.

ALL OUR SAWS  
FULLY WARRANTED

Orders promptly attended to.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CIRCULAR, GANG  
AND MILL SAWS  
A SPECIALTY

Correspondence Solicited.

**RIGE, LEWIS & SON**

Limited

**Lumbermen's Supplies**

S  
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Chain  
Bolts  
Files

Steel  
Iron  
Horse Shoes

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X  
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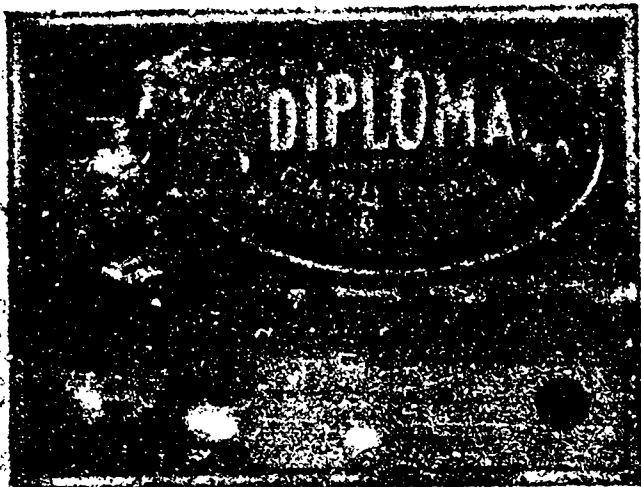
Peavys  
Pike Poles  
Cant Hooks

Booms  
Lumber Leads  
Tongues  
Grips

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**TORONTO.**

Write for Prices



**THOMAS PINK**  
Pembroke, Ont.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

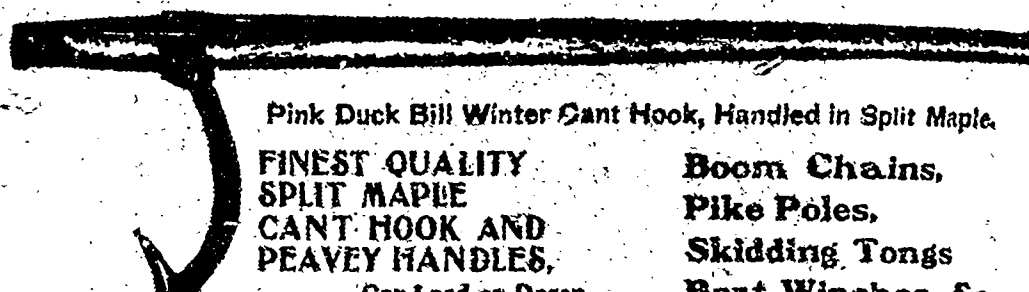
**PINK LUMBERING TOOLS**

The Standard Tools

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



Pink Round Bill Peavey, Handled in Split Maple



Pink Duck Bill Winter Cant Hook, Handled in Split Maple.

**FINEST QUALITY  
SPLIT MAPLE  
CANT HOOK AND  
PEAVEY HANDLES,  
Gar Load or Dozen.**

**Boom Chains,  
Pike Poles,  
Skidding Tongs  
Boat Winches, &c.**

Sold Throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

**LUMBER  
AND  
PULP**

**SAW MILLS.**—Complete equipments, on either the Circular, Band or Gang systems, manufactured, erected and handed over under guarantee to produce a specified output. We have been doing this sort of thing for years.

**PULP MILLS.**—The most advanced type of Pulp Mill Machinery and Supplies.

**MILL SUPPLIES.**—Absolutely everything required in manufactories, engine rooms or workshops. We carry extensive lines and can fill orders promptly.

**SPECIAL MACHINERY.**—No other establishment has the facilities we enjoy for constructing machinery required for special purposes.

Your inquiries are requested.

Estimates prepared on application.

We make liberal allowances for old machinery replaced by our modern plants

**CARRIER, LAINE & CO.**

Levis, Que.

# The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Limited

TORONTO, CANADA

**Stock on Hand**  
**Engines**

1250 Heavy for saw mill.  
1250 Heavy for saw mill.  
1256 Brown automatic.  
1259 Corlies automatic.  
1216 Heavy pattern.  
1217 Heavy Slide Valve.  
1211 New Bell automatic.  
1212 Slide Valve.  
1213 Slide Valve.  
Also a large number of smaller Engines thoroughly refitted for immediate shipment.

**Marine Engines**

1217 thoroughly refitted.  
1212 " "  
1213 " "  
1219 " "  
1216 " "  
1214 " "

**Gasoline Engines**

14 H.P. new.  
12 H.P. "  
6 H.P. "  
4 H.P. "  
1 1/2 H.P. "  
Also several good 2nd-hand Gas Engines.



**Horizontal Boilers**

86 Dia. x 18 ft. in first class order.  
70 " x 13 ft. 8 in. first class order.  
60 " x 15 ft. " " "  
60 " x 14 ft. " " "  
56 " x 10 ft. 10 in. " " "  
48 " x 12 " " "  
36 " x 11 ft. " " "  
Also a large number of smaller boilers for quick shipment.

All sizes Vertical, Marine and Firebox Boilers on Hand for quick shipment.

**Hoisting Engines and Boilers**

6 1/2 x 8 Double Cyl. Single Drum.  
6 1/2 x 8 " " Double "  
7 x 10 " " " "  
8 x 12 " " " "

**Steam Pumps—Duplex**

8 x 5 x 12 new.  
6 x 4 x 7 "  
5 1/4 x 3 1/2 x 5 new.  
4 1/2 x 2 1/4 x 4 "  
3 x 2 x 3 new.

**Any Size Rock Drills**

All kinds of Iron Working Machine Tools, viz., Drills, Lathes, Shapers, Planers, Milling Machines, Grinders, also supplies for same,

**Stock on Hand**

**Saw Mills**  
**Shingle Mills**  
**Lath Mills**  
**Stave Mills**

**Some Planers, Moulders, &c., in Stock**

24' new Ballantyne planer.  
24' " Eclipse "  
26' heavy Wood's planer.  
24' " Revolving bed Planer.  
12' 4 Side Moulders.  
10' 4 " "  
9' 4 " "  
8' 3 " "  
Sash Sticker.  
Sash and Door Clamps.  
Band Saws, 18 in. stock  
Tenon Machines.  
Mortise Machines.  
Boring Machines.  
Sanding Machines, &c.  
Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys.

P. D. ROE, President.

R. ABERNETHY, Vice-President.

T. F. PATERSON, Sec.-Treas.

## THE CANADIAN PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY

LIMITED.

PORT MOODY, B. C.

### FIR, CEDAR AND SPRUCE

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS  
IN ALL CLASSES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA . . .

## Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.

**CAPACITY : Lumber, 60,000 feet per day ; Lath, 20,000 ; Shingles, 120,000.**

We have the largest dry kiln capacity of any mill in B. C.; also the largest amount of sheds, and these are well stocked with first-class lumber. We have seven planers and are prepared to ship promptly. Send to us for your next car.



# RUBBER BELTING

Our "PARA" is the Best Rubber Belt Made

**ITS HISTORY:**

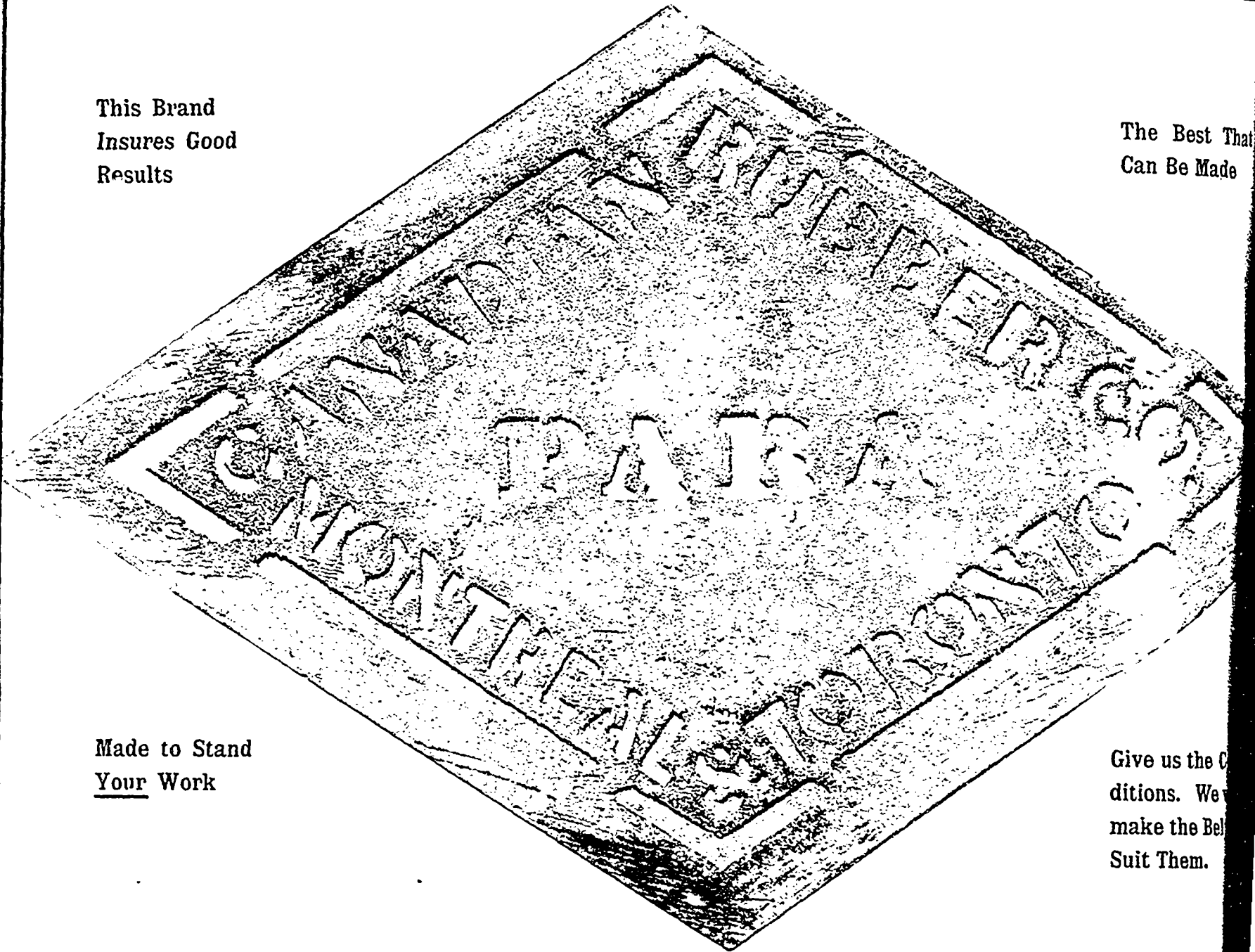
*It is the Development of Years of Experience.  
In its Development Saw Mill Men Helped Us.  
They put their Requirements before Us and Tested the Goods  
till Found Perfect.  
It is a Perfect Rubber Belt To-Day.*

**FACTS:**

*The Price is High? Yes, Good Things Come High. The  
Value is There. The Best of Value for Money. We Hold  
Numerous Testimonials as to its Superiority.*

This Brand  
Insures Good  
Results

The Best That  
Can Be Made



Made to Stand  
Your Work

Give us the C  
ditions. We  
make the Bel  
Suit Them.

**PROMPT DELIVERIES:**

*We know that when you want a Belt you generally want it AT  
ONCE.  
Any size ready to Ship within 24 hours of receipt of order at  
our Mill. Ordinary sizes ready at once or within 12 hours.*

**WARRANTY:**

*If any Goods bearing our name go wrong on account of  
is, in your opinion, a Defect in Material or Constr  
return the Goods for Inspection, when, if found def  
we will endeavor to adjust to your Satisfaction.*

**OTHER BRANDS OF RUBBER BELTING:**

- "Forsyth Seamless" for the more crowning pulleys.
- "Extra Star" for ordinary work. The best for the price.
- "Extra Heavy Star" and "Stitched" for heavier work.

*The* **CANADIAN RUBBER CO.**

Capital \$1,500,000.00

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

VANCOU