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The Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Limited

Builders of a Complete Line of

SAW MILL MACHINERY

Saw mill men are fast finding out and appreciating the great saving effected by using Steam Setting Machines.

We have supplied these machines on trial on the understanding that they were to be returned to us if they did not give every result promised.

Not one of them has ever been returned.

Ask your setter if he could not do better work with one of these machines, then write us for prices and catalogues.

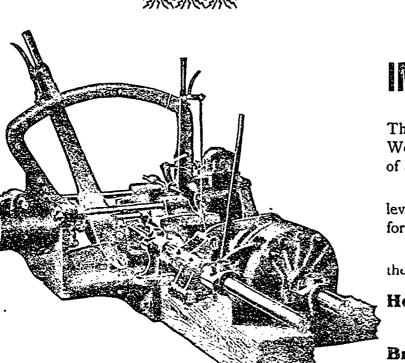
The standard size machine, as shown in cut, is well known to all mill men. Every one in operation is proving daily that you can cut more and better lumber with it.

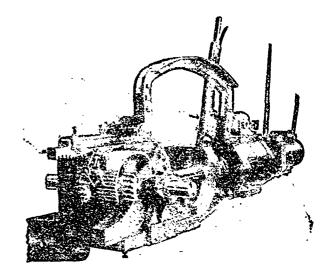
When deciding on your improvements for next season you must take this machine into consideration.



This cut shows our Steam Set Works for the large blocks in use on the Pacific Coast. It is a very powerful machine, and will set for two-inch lumber as quickly and more easily than the hand lever now sets for one.







Our last illustration shows our

IMPROVED STEAM SETTE

This is an improved form of the standard machine. We consider it is the most reliable and efficient form of Steam Set Works that exists at the present time.

It will set four inches with one throw of the lever, and is just the thing for mill men sawing timber for export.

We are anxious to tell you more about any of these machines. Why not send for our catalogue?

Head Office and Works: Peterborough, Ont. Branch Office: Vancouver, B. C.





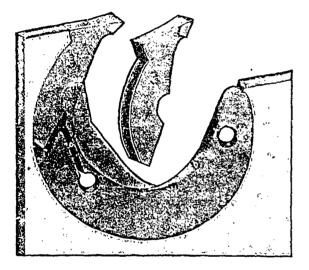
<u>St. Catharines, Ont.</u>

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the

Simond's Process

in the Dominion of Canada.

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. All such Claims are FALSE, as the patentee in the U.S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

Notice the improved shank. We call particular attention to the swell which strengthens it at the weakest part and which gives it more wear than the old style.

Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws perfectly.

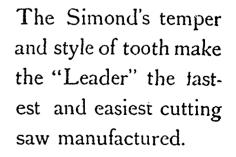
SHINGLE SAWS

The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.

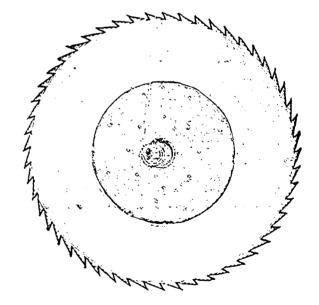
CROSS-CUT SAWS





Write for prices.

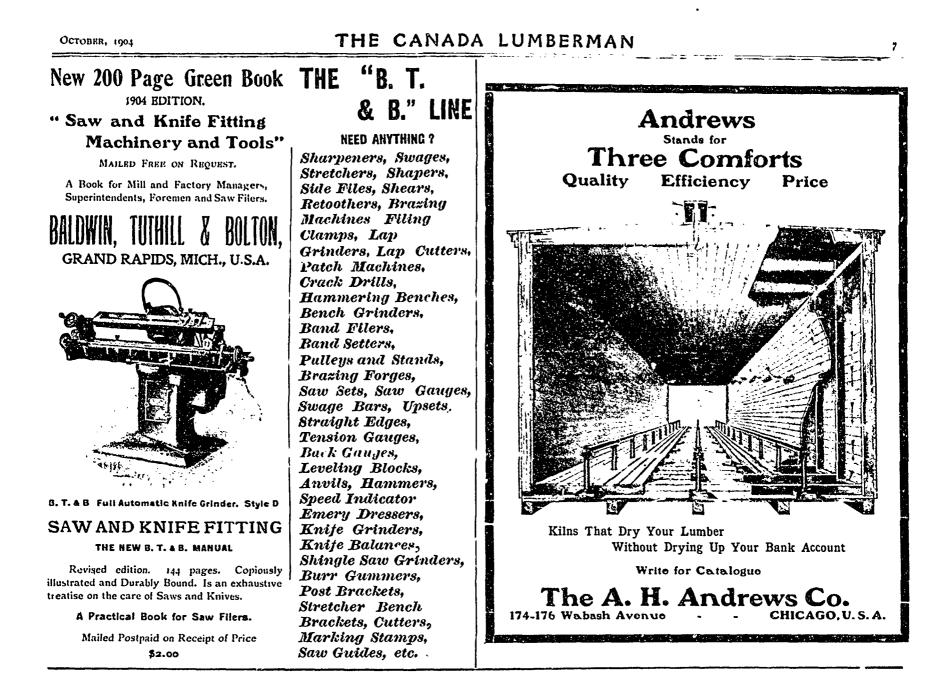
R. H. SMITH CO., Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.











THE SCHAAKE MACHINE WORKS

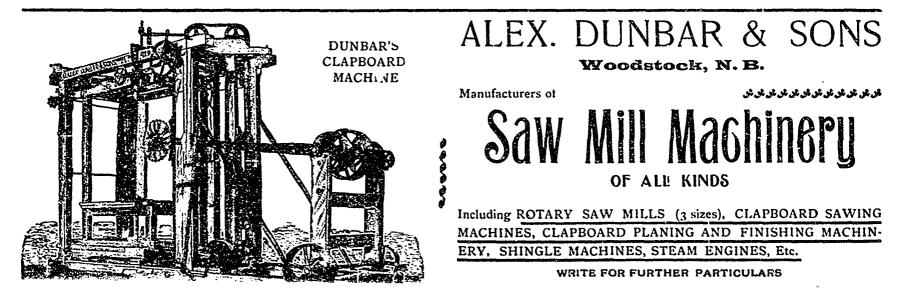
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

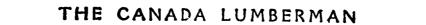
Builders of a Complete Equipment of

Saw ^{and} Shingle Mill Machinery

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Johnson's Improved Upright Shingle Machine





OCTOBER 1901

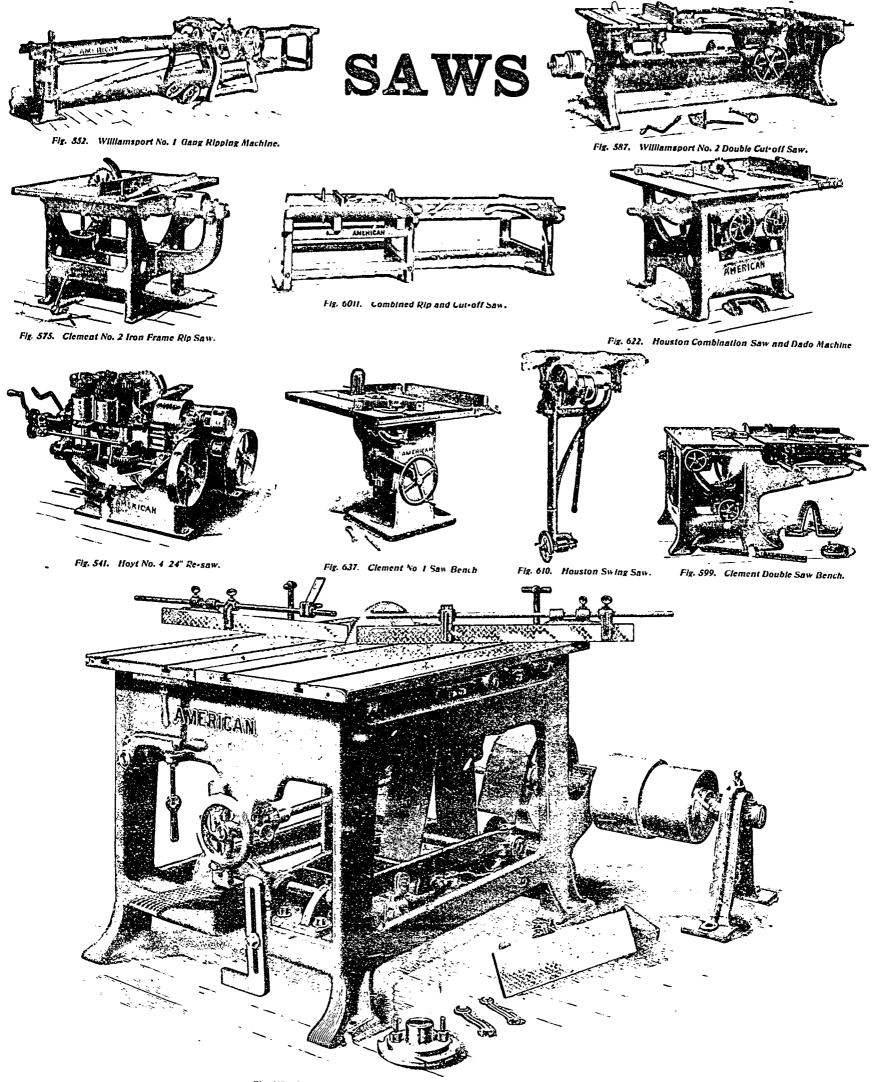


Fig. 617. Rowley & Hermance No. 7% Combination Saw and Dado Machine.

or descriptions Catalogue and prices address

AMERICAN WOOD WORKING MACHINERY CO.

ritish Columbia Agency: The Fairbanks Co., VANCOUVER, B. C.

136 Liberty Street, NEW YORK







VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 9.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1904

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

THE PIGEON RIVER LUMBER COMPANY.

The splendid illustrations shown herewith represent the properties of the Pigeon River Lumber Company, of Port Arthur, one of the most up-to-date saw mill establishments in the country. The company was organized in the year 1897 by a party of Wisconsin capitalists, Mr. D. J. Arpin being president, and Mr. William Scott secretary-treasurer. A splendid plant was erected as speedily as possible on a site of thirty acres right along the shores of Thunder Bay at the head of Lake Superior, and work was commenced in the early part of 1901, operations having been continued ever since with remarkable success. The site is all of the site near to King's grain elevator. It is a two-storey building 140 x 50 feet, equipped with two double c atting bands, resaw, heavy gang edger, slab slashers and trimmer. A lath mill and a shingle mill are attached, both being well equipped.

The boiler room is a large stone annex equipted with six boilers, four of them 16×72 ; two engines and an electric light plant. A machine shop and filing room are attached.

The planing mill is situated about two hundred yards further east. It is 300 x 75 feet in dimensions and is equipped with six planers, moulding machines and surfacer.

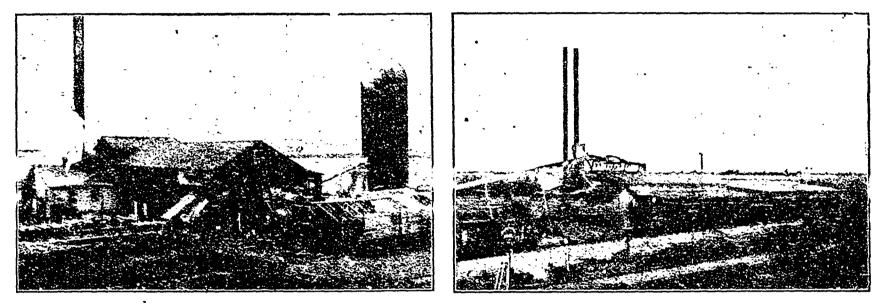
The capacity of the saw mill, lath and

him indispensable for their successful continuation of operations.

During the past spring Mr. Scott has had the power plant of the saw mill increased by the addition of two new boilers and one engine.

SPRUCE AND BALSAM LATH AND SHINGLES.

In answer to a subscriber who asks our opinion as to the value of spruce and balsam for lath and shingles, we would say that spruce makes fairly good lath, and when large blocks that are sound and clear of knots, shakes or heart, good common shingles. Balsam will not make shingles tor roofing, but shingles made from balsam might do very well for side



SAW AND PLANING MILLS OF THE PIGEON RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

that could be desired by the most exacting of mill owners, covering as it does the shore of the lake for a distance of several hundred yards, possessing a gradual slope towards the water and being tavored by the most perfect transportation facilities both by water and rail. The main lines of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. run right through the company's property and afford splendid connections with the prairie markets. A little to the east is presented the local markets of the growing towns of Port Arthur and Fort William.

The company deal extensively in white pine, their supply being drawn from 40,000 acres of heavily timbered land in and around the Rainy River sections of both Ontario and Minnesota, all the logs cut being towed across the lake to the bay in front of the mill. Some idea will be gathered by the reader of the extent of the cut when it is known that on the day of the writer's visit the company had a boom on hand which the manager, Mr. Scott, estimated at fully ten million feet.

The saw mill is situated on the extreme west

shingle mills are all given for a period of twenty hours, as they are run night and day, the figures being as follows: Saw mill, 250,000 feet; lath mill, 25,000; and shingle mill, 25,-000. This vast output is all marketed in Manitoba and the Territories as far west as Regina, although the company are beginning to turn their attention to the eastern markets. Their specialty is white pine, which constitutes 90 per cent. of the output, red pine representing the balance.

Mr. William Scott, the secretary-treasurer, hails from Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and has been directly connected with the lumber business since commencing work as a boy. He has entire charge of the mills, together with the selling and marketing of the stocks, and it is undoubtedly due to his ability and shrewdness of management that the company have been so successful in their operations. He is energetic, and possessing as he does the tact to obtain the best work from the company's employees, without losing their good will, it is not to be wondered at that the company find walls if well painted to protect them from the weather. Balsam is not considered altogether satisfactory for lath, as it is likely to be shaky and slivery when dry and be liable to split and twist when nailed on the wall. It is, nevertheless, manufactured in limited quantities. For durability under mortar balsam is all right. There is no difference in the price of spruce and balsam lath, current quotations being S_2 at the mill for $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch No. 1, four feet in length.

EXTENSION OF PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

The Governor-General has approved of an order in Council adding the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River, the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia to the list of British colonies entitled to the benefits of the British preferential tariff in Canada, dating from 1st of July, instant. This is in return for the preference extended by the South Atrican Customs Union Convention to Canada. Our exports to British Africa last year amounted to approximately St.000,000.

FOREST FIRES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Although very considerable damage has been done by fire to timber throught the province of British Calumbia, it is very difficult to arrive at the approximate loss, or the amount destroyed. Some of the timber was on government land, while some had been taken up. In the Kootenay district the largest known loser is the Elk Lumber and Manufacturing Company. of Fernie, composed of Minnesota people. In the fire of July 24th and 25th, two million feet of cut logs were burned, and the loss will be al-



FEL ING TREES-PIGEON RIVER LUMBER COMPANY.

together \$200,000. The town of Fernie was also threatened. The East Kootenay Lumber Company lost 3,000 logs, and the C.P.R. 300 ties. The town of Creston had a narrow escape, and the flume at the Alice concetrator, in that vicinity, was destroyed. At Michel the fire was so close to the town that the people dug holes in their yards and buried their pos-

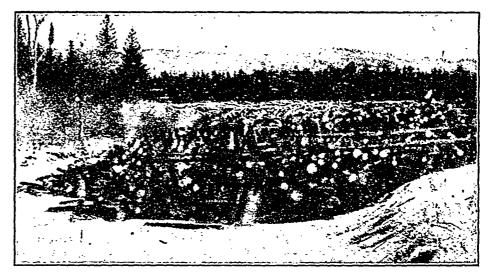


LOADING LOGS WITH STEAM LOADER-PIGEON RIVER LUMBER COMPANY.

sessions. The town of Morrissey also had a narrow escape. The Arrowhead Lumber Company's limits on Galena Bay were on fire, and T.J. Graham's camp had to move. Little damage was done, however, as a thunderstorm came along shortly afterward. The Big Eddy saw mills, near Revelstoke, had a scare, and a large number of citizens of the town turned out to assist in putting out a fire near by. The C. P. R. yard engine and a gang of men also were in the work. Mr. Gilpin's saw mill near Morrissey, purchased from the Cedar Valley Improvement Company, was destroyed, also a cottage containing the personal effects of Manager Grady, of the Morrissey Lumber Company.

The fires were bad in the vicinity of Fort Steele and Cranbrook, and raged on both sides of the railway track. Messrs. Blue & Deschamps and the China Creek Lumber Company at Rossland took the precaution of having rangers cruise the limits constantly, and three fires were caught in the initial stage and extinguished. In Cariboo, where railways absent, there were are few fires. On the coast, a very extensive fire raged near Sliamon for several weeks. Tht Hastings Mill has its camp F here, and the fire shut off from the shore the logging crew working in the bush. The engines were got on board the train, and a run made through the fire, which resulted in all the men losing hair, whiskers, and clothes. Bull's camp at Serge Narrows was burned out, with a loss of \$6,000, and little fellows on the other side of the line is that they go into the shingle business, many of them, with little other asset than a superabundance of egotism, and then when things do not "pan out" as well as they had expected, they have got to find some cause; and did you ever know of a case where one of these fellows ever traced the cause back to himself? I knew you didn't ! If you could cite such a case that man would not be in the same catagory as our egotistic brother, who is invariable at variance with his men.

When I came to British Columbia, a little less than three years ago, I was told by several of those colus fellows that it was an altogether different proposition to handle a crew of men here to what it was in the east, and that I was accepting a very unenviable posttion-the supervision of the largest shingle mill on the coast; that I would find gray hair coming in my head faster than it ever did before; men were a different class from the eastern men, and would not listen to any reason, but would do this and that and I don't know what they wouldn't do-anything but what was right. These little fellows with the inward pain would not accept my position under any consideration-money wouldn't hire them. Why, it would drive a man crazy ! It was really more than they could stand in their own little capacity. I, nevertheless, had the temerity to undertake the position, and have been able to hold it to the present time, and see no reason why I should not hold it for some time to come. The capacity of this mill is about a million shingles a day. I have



SCENE ON THE DUMP-PIGEON RIVER LUMBER COMPANY.

Mose Ireland's at Bull Point, with a loss of \$4,000. The log flume of the camp at Frederick Arm of Robertson & Hackett was destroyed, with a loss of \$5,000.

WHY B.C. SHINGLES ARE SUPERIOR.

VANCOUVER, B. C., September 13th, 1904. Editor Canada LUMBREMAN :

DEAR SIR,—We find in the September number of THE LUMBERMAN an article copied from the Pacific Coast Lumber Trade Journal which conveys the idea to the readers of THE LUMBERMAN that British Columbia shingles are strictly a Japanese product, for it says : "Without going into the merits of the controversy that has been raging at Olympia and other places in this state relative to the employment of Japanese shingle weavers, it can be truthfully stated that the Japanese crews employed in the British Columbia mills turn out a better grade of shingles than the white labor employed on this side of the lune," etc. This writer still further goes on to say that the trouble with white tabor is that they labor too much with their jaw, and not enough with their brow.

While we must admit that things do not run just as smoothly on the other side of the line as they do in British Columbia mills, yet we do not feel inclined to attribute this to the inequality of white labor on that side of the line, as compared with Japs. And certainly not to the merits of the alleged "Japanese shingle weavers" on this side. for a Japanese shingle weaver (sawyer) is a prodigy as yet undeveloped in the British Columbia mills. At any rate I have not yet seen one.

I think that a great deal of the trouble with those

all white sawyers and never had anything else, and must say that I have never had better satisfaction with men anywhere than I have had in British Columbia. I think we can, therefore, adduce frem this that there is some other cause for the continuous ructions in the shingle business on the other side of the line than the alleged incompetence of white labor.

The trouble with our friends across the line is, when they build a little mill they want to crowd it up to about double its capacity. It is quantity, not quality, with them. With us here in British Columbia it is just the reverse ; it is quality, quality, quality. These are our three essentials. Our Washington brethren have awakened to the realization of the fact that they are up against a hard proposition when they have to compete with the British Columbia shingle, and right here is where the shoe pinches them. It is not that the Washington mills, generally speaking, are animated with a desire to put a better shingle on the market a shingle that will be a just equivalent for an honest dollar; this is not what is giving them pain, it is the fact that such a shingle is being put on the market by the British Columbia u."s, or at least, some of them, and they (our Washington u. ethren) have got to compete or go out of business. It is rather amusing, too, to see them come over here and go through our mills, and look over our shingles. They are trying hard to catch on. I have known some of them to take home a half dozen shingles from this mill for samples. These are the fellows who blame white labor for their poor shingles, when the fact is they have to come over here themselves to find out what a good shingle is.

E. H. NEWTON, 1179 Keefer Street, Vancouver. OCTOBER, 1904

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

Trade 🛰 🛰 Opportunities

DOORS AND MOULDINGS.

Mr. J. B. Jackson, Commercial Agent for Leeds and Hull, England, in a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, gives the following particulars of the demand for doors, mouldings, and inside finish:

Building operations are very active here at present, and a very large number of new houses are being built in all the large centres in this district, and there is a brisk demand for ready-made doors, mouldings and lumber for inside finishing. The price for doors and mouldings (wholesale) is as follows :--

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DOORS.										
$14'' \times 6' n'' \times 2' o'' \$ 0 \$ 9 \$ 0 97 \$ 1 11$ $14'' \times 6' 4'' \times 2' 4'' 0 95 1 09 1 21$ $14'' \times 6' 6'' \times 2' 4'' 1 00 1 11 1 23$ $14'' \times 6' 8'' \times 2' 8'' 1 15 1 17 1 30$ $14'' \times 2' 4'' \times 6' 4'' 1 11 1 23 1 39 \$ 1 47 \$ 1 33 \$ 1 39$										
$1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6' 6" x 2' 4" 1 13 1 25 1 42 1 50 1 35 1 42 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6' 6" x 2' 6" 1 15 1 27 1 44 1 54 1 37 1 44 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6' 6" x 2' 6" 1 21 1 35 1 52 1 62 1 44 1 51 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6' 10" x 2' 10" 1 31 1 46 1 62 1 70 1 54 1 64 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6' 10" x 3' 0" 1 44 1 58 1 70 1 82 1 66 1 72 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2' 6" x 6' 6" 1 58 1 72 1 88 1 96 1 90 2 10 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6' 10" x 2' 10" 1 84 2 00 2 12 1 98 2 02 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6' 10" x 2' 10" 1 82 1 98 2 02										
14" x 7' o" x 3' o" 2 00 2 19 2 37 2 50 2 37 2 37 1st column. Solid moulded and square. 2nd column. Moulded one side. 3rd column. Moulded two sides. 4th column. Marginal lights, flush moulded two sides. 5th column. Bead butt and square. 6th column. Two lights, above, flush moulded two sides.										
MOULDINGS.										
Per 100 Feet. 3/3 in. x t in \$0 25 3/2 in. x 1 3/4 in 0 28										

35 in. x 1 in	\$0 25						
3/2 in. x 1 3/2 in	o 28						
<u>16 in. x 11/2 in</u>	0 32						
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3/s in. × 3 in	0 79						
$\frac{7}{8}$ in. x 4 in	1 10						
INTERIORS.							

The interior woodwork in even the better class of houses here is of very poor material, and unless it is in oak in the expensive houses is always painted and never left in the natural colour. There is an exceedingly good outlook for inside wood-work in such woods as Canadian black ash, rubbed smooth, filled and polished and left in the natural colour. There is an exceedingly good outlook for cherry or some wood of that colour.

. BOX SHOOKS AND WOOD FIBRE.

The Canadian High Commissioner, London, England, reports as follows :

Rox SHOOKS. - A very considerable business is to be done in box-shooks in a knock down condition when supplies are available for export. An important enquiry has also been received from South Wales for elm boxes suitable for packing tin plates and block plates What are required are elm boxes in the standard sizes, ready cut to be nailed together here. The total output of the Welsh tin-plate works is very considerable, and a fair proportion of the wood needed would be of the standard sizes. Advertising for these boards has only elicited one reply from Canada, and this was unacceptable, as a different wood was offered, whereas elm is the only variety suitable for the purpose.

WOOD FIBRE.—There has been some difficulty in procuring for correspondents on this side the names of Canadian houses actually in a position to export wood fibre, an article tor which there is a good demand if prices are favorable.

Mr. J. B. McNamara, Commercial Agent at Manchester, England, writes : Box BoARDS. – An ever-increasing demand exists in the Manchester district for box-boards, and preference in all cases for a Canadian supply is shown. Orders have been entrusted to Canadian mills and in some cores dissatisfaction has resulted, and I think I am justified in quoting from a letter of recent date received from large soap and chemical manufacturers who say.

"We have had several consignments from different Canadian mills ; the results as far as we personally are concerned have not been satisfactory, owing (1) to the want of uniformity in the cutting and the variation in the thicknesses. (2) The fact that deliveries have been most irregular, and consequently even if the quality was satisfactory, it would be impossible for us to depend on such sources of supply for any considerable proportion of our total consumption. We shall be glad to go into this matter with you at any time, if there is reasonable probability of these difficulties being overcome. It is hardly necessary for us to add that the consumption by the soap trade alone is sufficiently large in this country to make it worth while going into the matter, and that on level terms we should undoubtedly give the preference to a British source of supply.

INQUIRIES RECEIVED.

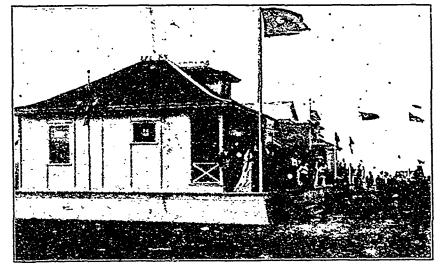
By the High Commissioner of Canada, London England: Inquiry has been made for supplies of red cedar from Canada.

By the Curator Canadian Section, Imperial Institute,

and served as a very forcible demonstration of the great utility of their "patented" method of sections. The idea is not that of merely a portable structure, but of a method of constructing a building in detail at the factory and transporting it in sections ready for building as a permanent erection. The object of the company is to meet the increasing difficulties which ariseconsequent upon the rapid setlement of the Dominion, and by this means to provide, permanently and quickly, a warm substantial dwelling for the family of average means.

These houses have been specially constructed to resist the severity of the Northwest climate; a double air space has been arranged to the walls, which are double boarded outside and inside, with an ample supply of weather paper. The joints are of a "patented" lock joint principle secured by bolts, which gives perfect rigidity to the building.

One of the houses shown was a very pretty one-story dwelling 24x28 feet having the wide projecting eaves and bell shaped roof. It is of $\frac{3}{4}$ boarding inside and outside, finished with



ONE OF THE B. C. MILLS, TIMBER AND TRADING COMPANY'S SEMI-READY HOUSES.

London, England: (1) A Liverpool timber company is prepared to receive quotations from Canadian manutacturers of barrel staves, hoops and headings, f.o.b., Montreal.

(2) A firm in Amsterdam, Holland, asks to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of office desks.

(3) A firm of furniture manufacturers asks to be placed in correspondence with Canadian shippers who can supply birch $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to $\frac{3}{2}$ -inch by to-inch to 20inch wide.

By J. B. McNamara, Commercial Agent, Manchester, England. A Manchester firm desires to correspond with Canadian makers of wood bungs and faucets and wooden tops for soda water bottles.

SEMI-READY HOUSES.

An exhibit which could not fail to attract the notice of all visitors to the Winnipeg Dominion Exhibition was that of the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company, Limited. Standing boldly out in line with the colonade facade of the Exhibition buildings, could be seen a fine row of cottages looking, with their perfectly finished exteriors, as though a village scene had been planted in the very midst of the Exhibition. This exhibit consisted of five houses erected on a long raised platform, so as to bring them into better prominence. They were brought from British Columbia by this company in sections ready for erection, shingles throughout, and presents an attractive and comfortable appearance. It is most substantially built, and calculated to withstand all the rigor of the cold climate. There were a series of cottages designed to meet the needs of the home-steader, miner, or rancher, and whilst being particularly easy of erection, they are at the same time warm in winter and cool in summer, the same details for protection being carried out as were explained for the more imposing buildings. Another was a very handsome house suitable for town use; it has a bay window front with porch and balcony, and a concave roof, with wide eaves, giving it a particularly pleasing appearance, and was greatly admired by those interested in building.

These houses are made in British Coumbia, all the many parts being carefully numbered so that the veriest novice should make no mistake in their erection. The inside finish was carried out in various styles, one was plastered and then decorated, another was lined with $\frac{34}{4}$ tongued and groved boards, canvased and papered, to show the result when plaster was not available. The enquires for these houses were very numerous and the company are making preparations for an extensive trade. The range of houses as they stood was sold several times over. The head office of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company is at Vancouver, B. C., their Winnipeg branch being located at 64 Merchants Bank Building.

THE Ganada Lumberman

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THE CANADA LUMBERSIAN IS Published in the interests of the lumber, wood-working and allied industries, being the only representative in Canada of these important interests. It alms at juving full and timely information on all subjects touching there interests, and invites free discussion by its readers. Hapecial pains are taken to secure for publication in the WHIKLY LUMHERMAN the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations. Subscribers will find the smalt 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 alding and encouraging us to render it even more complete. Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treat-ment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their gools to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, wood-working factories, pulp mills, etc., the CANADA LUMBERMAN is undoubtedly the cheapest and mont profinable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which are inserted in a conspicuous position on front page of the Werkly Edditon.

JUSTICE TO HOME INDUSTRIES.

The buyer and consumer of lumber should be sufficiently loyal to his country to purchase his requirements from the home manufacturer whenever he can do so with no disadvantage to himself. In these days of keen competition it is a rare exception to find a person who is loyal at the expense of his pocket, and who is willing to pay a higher price for a home manufactured article than for an imported article of equal quality. If, however, the home product can be obtained upon as favorable terms, there is absolutely no excuse for a merchant or consumer contributing to the prosperity of manufacturers in foreign countries.

It will be noticed that the lumber imports from the United States are steadily increasing. Why this should be the case is not clear. Is it not reasonable to expect that manufacturers who have invested large sums of money in logging equipment and saw mill plant, and are giving employment to Canadian workmen, should receive the patronage of Canadians? We do not think that this fact can be too strongly emphasized. The saw mill capacity of Western Canada is now sufficient to more than supply the lumber demand of that district, and there is absolutely no reason for the importation o nerican lumber. The British Columbia lumber and shingle manufacturers having acquired a reputation for the excellence of their product, there need be no fear on that ground. In the advertisement pages of this journal there are to be found the announcements of many of the largest and most progressive manufacturers of British Columbia and the Lake-of-the-Woods district, and we strongly advise all prospective buyers of lumber, shingles and other mill products, to give them the opportunity of figuring on their specifications before placing their orders for Ameri-

can lumber. It should not be forgotten that United States lumber is shipped into Canada free of duty, whereas Canadian lumber exported to our southern neighbors is taxed to the extent of \$2 per thousand feet. Is the Canadian manufacturer, therefore, not entitled to consideration at the hands of the Canadian dealer or consumer?

BOX SHOOKS IN DEMAND.

Does not the manufacture of box shooks offer a promising field for expansion? Considering the large number of white pine and spruce mills, there are very few shook plants. In addition to supplying the home demand, as is now done, we should do a large export trade, for there is a wide market for such goods, particularly in Great Britain. A communication which we recently received from a London importing firm shows, first, that there is a large demand for box shooks, and, secondly, that under equal conditions Canadian manufacturers will in some cases at least be given the preference. We quote from their letter : "We have been engaged in the box shook business for some time and have a very extensive connection with the large manufacturers of soap, candles, sugar, canned milk, biscuits, etc., using imported shooks in spruce and pine for packing purposes. Our great difficulty has been to find manufacturers on your side capable of supplying the wood, which has to be cut to specification and bundled in the usual way and then shipped to our large importing centres by regular liners. There is an enormous business to be done and we ourselves could place orders at current prices for many millions of teet. Our manufacturers generally are in favor of giving preference to colonial sources of supply, but owing to the difficulty in getting the business properly taken up in Canada by able and responsible parties, a large proportion of the orders are placed in Norway and Sweden." Any of our readers who may be interested will be given the name and address of the firm upon request.

WHITE PINE AS A MARKET FACTOR.

It must be evident to all who have kept in touch with the lumber production that white pine is no longer the important factor it once was in the North American lumber market. The maximum of production was reached some years ago, and it would appear that the period of decline which then commenced is likely to continue for some time yet. The States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota comprise the leading centre of the white pine industry, and it is in these States that the declining tendency has been most noticeable. Since 1872 there has been cut in these three States 90,000,000,000 feet of white and Norway pine, the summit of production for one year being reached in 1890. Since the same year the entire Northern pine production has been upwards of 190,000,000,000 feet. Even during the hard times from 1893 to 1897, the yearly output averaged nearly 7,000,000,000 feet, whereas last year with the added stimulus of prosperous times and an active demand for lumber, the production fell to below 5,000,-000,000 feet.

Mr. Rhodes, secretary of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association, in a recent report, draws attention to the heavy production of other woods last year in contrast to that of pine. The increase in the production of southern pine over the year before was more than 500,000,000 feet, and the increase in the hemlock output has been even more rapid. In 1897 there was produced in Wisconsin and Michigan 462,000,000 feet of hemlock ; in 1903 it was 1,500,000,000 feet. There is believed to have been produced in the Pacific Coast States last year 4,500,000,000 feet of lumber. Thus, while the production of white pine has declined as the result of the exhaustion of the forests, other kinds of lumber have been produced in larger quantities, and have been sold in channels and for purposes where a few years ago white pine alone was known.

While white pine has lost ground so far as the volume of output is concerned, it must be admitted that it still holds its advantage from the standpoint of popular favor. Perhaps never in the history of the white pine trade has competition from other lumber been so severe as during the past summer, yet prices declined very little. While yellow pine and Pacific Coast lumber were sold at a reduction of from \$4 to \$8 per thousand under their average, the decline in white pine did not average more than \$2. This circumstance demonstrates clearly that white pine still occupies an invulnerable position and that it can maintain its supremacy even under conditions of severe competition from the cheaper woods.

The decreased production of the past few years emphasizes the intrinsic value of standing white pine, and a conservative policy of operations should be followed by all owners of pine limits. Whether or not there exists necessity for curtailment, such a course is advisable, for the timber is certain to greatly appreciate in value if left in the tree, while if cut it may have to be sold in a sluggish market.

ADJUSTMENT OF FREIGHT RATES.

When the Dominion Transportation Commission was created it was generally known that there was a large field for its labors, for the transportatian problem had become one of great perplexity in Canada. The need of such a Commission has been demonstrated by the results which have already been accomplished. The lumber trade, in its broadest sense, is as much indebted to the Commission as perhaps any other branch of industry, and before the final summing up there promises to be still more reason for gratification. It has long been the claim of lumbermen that unfair freight discrimination existed, and the investigations of the Commission prove such to have been the case. Reference may be made to one or two of the most important matters which have been adjusted.

The custom of the railway companies has been to charge a higher freight rate on the transportation of cedar timber products, such as lumber, railway ties, poles, and fence posts, as compared with the rates on common lum-

ber. After taking evidence, the Railway Commission issued an order that the railway companies cease from levying tolls on cedar products, and that such products shall be added to the list of commodities which are included in the term " common lumber" and are classified tenth class in carloads. It is the general opinion of the lumber trade that the object of such discrimination against cedar products was to enable the railway companies to purchase cedar ties, posts, etc., for their own use upon more favorable terms than if they could be exported at a low rate of freight.

The rates charged for the transportation of cooperage stock formed another subject for in-Until recently the rate on vestigation. cooperage stock from the Western Ontario mills to Montreal was 161/2 cents per one hundred pounds to Montreal, both for local and export, including terminals and cartage. This rate, which was in effect for several years, was increased by the railroad companies to 18 cents for local consumption, not including cartage, and 191/2 cents for export, including terminals. The evidence submitted showed that the export business was falling off owing to the increase in rates, and that cooperage stock which was formerly shipped to England from points in Western Ontario is now being shipped from mills in Indiana and Louisiana through Baltimore, New York and New Orleans, owing to the more favorable freight rates given by the American roads; also that the result of the increase had been to displace cooperage stock in favor of cotton bags at the Montreal flour mills and refineries. The Commissioners decided against the railroads by reducing the rates to $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents for local consumption and 18 cents for export, including terminals. While the rates were not restored to the former basis, the cooperage stock manufacturers are satisfied with the decision reached by the Commission.

The case submitted to the Commission by the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association was one affecting diversified interests. The manufacturers of the Coast requested that the freight rate from coast points on clear cedar and fir be made identical and that the same rate be given on these commodities from coast points to Manitoba and the Territories as is given from the mountain mills of British Columbia. The mountain, or interior, mills are given a straight rate of 33 cents on all classes of lumber to Winnipeg, whereas the coast mills must pay 40 cents on fir and 50 cents on cedar. Arguments in favor of a readjustment of the rate were presented by the coast manufacturers, while the mountain manufacturers appeared before the Commission with evidence in justification of the discrimination. The mountain manufacturers claimed that they were entitled to a lower freight rate on account of the shorter haul, the inferior class of timber and the consequent lower prices to be obtained for their product. The decision of the Commissioners is anxiously awaited.

Mr. Cuddy, of the Harrison River Mills Company, is now on the road for the Arrowhead Lumber Company, of Arrowhead, B. C.

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THE HOO HOO ANNUAL.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Hoo-Hoo Order, which was neld at St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday and Friday, September 8 and 9, was one of the most important in the history of the organization. There were upwards of 500 Hoo-Hoo present. The limit of membership, 9,999, having about been reached, the important question of raising the limit was considered, with the result that a resolution was adopted extending the number to 99,999. Sentiment was overwhelming by in favor of this change. Another important conclusion reached was to introduce a system of insurance into the Order. It was resolved to adopt a proposition submitted by W. E. Nichols, of the New York Life Insurance Company. The proposition in brief is to insure the members of Hoo-Hoo for any amount not less than \$999.99 without the requirement of a physical examination, provided 70 per cent. of the membership is secured. In addition, the company agrees to give the Order to per cent, of the first year's premiums as a joint agent's commission, the fund to go into the general treasury of the Order. It is not compulsory on any member to take insurance, and if 70 per cent. of the members do not insure, the entire scheme fails.

The report of Supreme Scrivenoter J. H. Baird showed that the receipts for the year ending Septemher 9, 1904, had been \$28,248.36, and the disbursements \$22,101.48, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$6,146.88. There were held during the year 117 concatenations, concerning which the Scrivenoter says : "It will be seen that the American Flag will have to make a salute to the Cro v of St. George, since the largest number of initiate alls to the credit of Vicegerent W. C. Laidlaw, of the Eastern District of Canada, being six concatenations with 133 initiates.

The Scrivenoter read the following communication from Jamie "Hoot Mon" Lightbody, of Glasgow, Scotland, who was initiated in Toronto May 27th, 1904, and was the first member of the Order in Scotland.

Glasgow, August 26, 1904.

When glancing over my Hoo-Hoo book On page 13 I chanced to look There article 4 and section 3 Asks "on 9th September where will you be ?"

I'll be in Glasgow, my native toon, Amongst the heather I'll sit doon, And think of the time when once I sat On the dry kiln to be made a great black cat.

'Twas in the merry month o' May, I think it was the 27th day, That thro' the bed I tried to walk And to swallow the lather I was taught.

Walter C. Laidlaw was the Snark. And among others who did take part Were Clarence Ten Eyck and Jamie Cain-Oh, Lord, they nearly turned my brain.

At "Low Bridge" and "Step High' I did my best Not a second would they let me rest Till I had kissed the cat on the sacred spot And found my eyesight I had got.

Let this be known both far and near, Hoo-Hoo has given me a prosperous year. Luck attend the Annual on 9th September Is the wish to all from the only Scotch Member.

l enclose a weebit sprig o' heather, Let bonds of friendship never sever, Join Britain and America, president and king. "God bless them both," come let us sing. Not Robert Burns

The reading of the poem elicited much applause. There was no contest for the Supreme Nine except for the office of Snark of the Universe, for which Chas. D. Rourke, of Petersburg, Ill., and Frank N. Snell, of Milwaukee, were nominated. Mr. Rourke was successful by a vote of nearly two to one. The other officers elected were :

Senior Hoo-Hoo-John S. Bonner, Texas. Junior Hoo-Hoo-A. C. Ramsay, St. Louis, Mo.

Bojum-George V. Denny, Savannah Ga. Scrivenoter-J. H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn. Jabberwock-A. H. Potter, Portland, Orc. Custocatian-E. S. Boggess, Clarksburg, W. Va. Arcanoper- W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto, Canada. Gurdon-Gardiner I. Jones, Boston, Mass. It was decided to hold the next annual in Portland, Oregon. Perhaps Toronto in 1906.

HOO-HOO FUNCTION AT SARNIA.

There was a great gathering of Hoo-Hoo in Sainia on Friday, September and, and a number of kittens were added to the black cat family. Great Snark W, C. Laidlaw, of Toronto, was present to look after the kittens. Mr. Charles Hadley, of Chatham, was also in evidence. Mr. J. M. Diver, the oldest Hoo-Hoo in Canada, was in charge of the local arrangements, which was a guarantee that everything would be carried out in proper style. Mr. Geo. Belton, his first lieutenant, lent charm to the occasion and assisted in the proceedings, while Mr. Findley Mc-Gibbon was a whole host in himself. The afternoon was spent in looking round the town and in arranging for the evening's proceedings, the cats and kittens riding to the sawmills on a tour of inspection in the Hoo-Hoo cab, which consisted of a stick of timber from the Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company measuring 20 inches square and 41 feet, six inches long, with a foot rest along each side consisting of a 3 x 9 mch joist 41 feet in length.

Two teams of draft horses from the mills, decorated with flags, hauled the big stick, which contained 1,383 feet, and was mounted on four heavy wheels.

The proceedings took place in the C.O.F. hall. About sixty pur-blind kittens were introduced into the



mysteries of Hoo-Hoo, among them being Chas. Mackenzie, S. P. W. Cooke, A. D. Morrow, P. L. Patterson, A. S. Hill, Jas. Murdoch, W. F. Cameron, C. E. Stoody, F. J. Loughead, F. F. Pardee, J. J. Shortreed and W. M. Hood, of Sarnia ; and D. A. Leitch, of Ridgetown.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the party adjourned to the Vendome Hotel, where an elaborate banquet was held.

The following poems were contributed by a local composer :

9 LISTEN 9

Sarnia the town of Saw-mills and Lumber, Awaited with joy the Hoo-Hoos this year. Ra! Ra! for Sir Kittens, Huzzahs without number, Nothing must mar our good will or good cheer. In tales of adventure may the Kittens excel, And may tellowship reign till they bid as farewell.

99990

Who can be purrlike, also bold,

Who can a funny tail unfold, To make your blood run hot or cold,

THE KITTENS.

Who when he lies, lies very fair Of Rats and Mice and midnight scare Of hunting birds of species rare, THE KITTENS.

The Black Cat blandly watches all, Sir Kittens big and Kittens small,

And winks an eye at stories tall,

OF KITTENS.

The black cat supplied by Mr. Diver was, as may be inferred from the illustration, a creditable production of the Hoo-Hoo deity.

Our congratulations are extended to Mr. W. C. Laidlaw, of Toronto, who, at the recent annual meet-ing of the Cancatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo at St. Louis, Mo., was unanimously elected to the position of Arcanoper. Mr. Laidlaw is the first Canadian to be honored by election as one of the Supreme Nine.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SAW MILLS

Photographed and Described by Our Travelling Representative.

THE NORTH STAR LUMBER COMPANY.

Among the larger mills of the west the business carried on by the Hanbury Manufacturing Company, of Brandon, Manitoba, takes a very prominent position. During the past few years the increased immigration to Manitoba and the Territories created an increasing demand for their manufactured lumber, neces sitating the purchase of further limits and an increase in the mill capacity. With a view to enable them to be prepared for further demands upon their stocks, the company purmanagers in British Columbia. Mr. Agnew, taking the advice of Horace Greely, the great American citizen, set out from his home in Brantford, Ontario, for the land of promise, Manitoba, just nine years ago. With exceptional pluck and desire for employment irrespective of the class of work offered, he immediately went to work as yardman with his present employers. Step by step he gained recognition and promotion for the faithfulness and ability displayed in his work, the culminating step arriving on March 7th, 1904, when Mr. Han-



SAW MILL OF THE YALE COLUMBIA LUMBER COMPANY, NAKUSP, B. C.

chased in September, 1903, the new mill of the North Star Lumber Company situated four miles east of Cranbrook, B. C., on the North Star branch of the Crows Nest Pass Railroad.

The property was generally overhauled, new machinery, including a new carriage, steam nigger, boiler and conveyors, being added, the capacity also being increased from 28,000 feet to 50,000 per day of ten hours.

The plant stands on a site of twenty-five acres away from any body of water, the company's limits of 7,000 acres of pine, fir and tamarac surrounding it on all sides. At the time of writing a planing mill is being built to take care of the output and prepare it for the market. It is to be thirty-two feet long by forty feet broad and will be equipped with three Goldie & McCulloch planers.

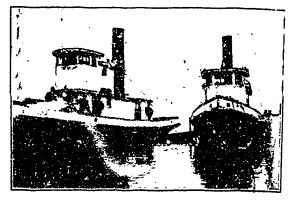
The principal timber cut by this firm is fir and pine, with a small proportion of tamarac. Most of the output is marketed in the Territories and Manitoba.

Mr. John Hanbury, the proprietor and general manager of the entire properties, is widely and favorably known to be a man possessed of great ability, his enterprise and shrewdness of management having proven great factors in the growth of the business during the past six years.

Mr. J.M. Agnew, the manager of the North Star mill just described, has had a remarkable career of success, and although as yet under thirty-two years of age, gives promise of developing into one of the brightest and ablest mill bury offered him the position of manager of the newly purchased property in British Columbia. Previous to his departure for that province a banquet was given in his honor at Brandon, the company presenting him with a handsome gold watch and a check for \$500.

THE YALE COLUMBIA LUMBER COMPANY. The Yale Columbia Lumber Company, Limited, are among the largest operators in lumber in the interior of British Columbia, owning nills at Nakusp, Robson and Cas cade. Apart from the above three mills, Mr. Jos. Genelle, the manager, and Mr. Billings, the secretary, have just lately purchased the Kootenay River Lumber Company's mill at Nelson, running it in partnership as a separate concern.

The company own their own limits, pussessing 65 square miles of fir, cedar, spruce,



TWO OF THE YALE COLUMBIA LUMBER CO. S TUGS.

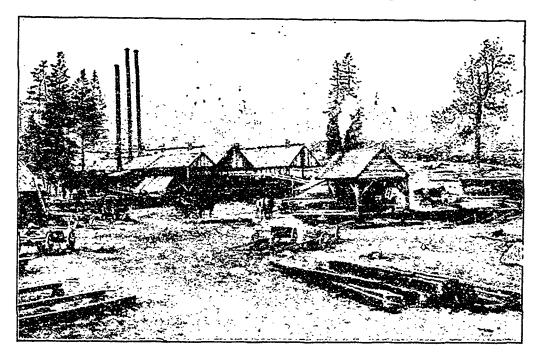
white pine and tamarac along the banks of the Columbia River and the upper and lower Arrow Lakes. The logs are towed to the mills by the company's tugs, these being three in number.

THE NAKUSP MILL.

At Nakusp the company established their headquarters as far back as 1897. The plant, consisting of a saw and planing mill, occupies a site of 10 acres along the shores of the Upper Arrow Lake. It is splendidly situated and possesses connection with the main line of the C. P. R. by boat to Arrowhead, and the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad by a line from Nakusp to Roseberry, boat from Roseberry to Slocan City and thence by railroad to Nelson.

The mill is 30x130 feet in dimensions and is equipped with circular saw, edger, trimmer and the various other requisites of a first-class plant. The planing mill attached is equipped with tour planers, surfacer, matchers, sticker, band resaw and rip saw. The log deck is equipped with steam kickers, loaders and niggers, the carriages being worked by a steam feed.

Power for driving the machinery is obtain-



SAW MILL OF THE NORTH STAR LUMBER COMPANY, CRANBROOK, B. C.

The object of seasoning timber is either to expel or evaporate the sap remaining in it, which otherwise putrifies and induces decay.

One of the effects of seasoning is to materially reduce the weight at the time, and this reduction of weight is, to some extent, an indication of the success of the process. Tredgold calls timber seasoned when it has lost onefifth of its weight, and says it is then fit for carpenters' work and general purposes. The same authority gives it as dry when it has lost one-third of its weight, when it is fit for joiners' work and framing. The exact loss of weight is dependent of course upon the nature of the timber and its state before seasoning. One method of facilitating seasoning and preventing checking of valuable timber in the log, is to have an auger hole through the centre of the log from end to end. Natural seasoning of the ordinary kinds of lumber is carried out by a system of stacking in such a way that the air can circulate freely around each piece, but it must be protected by some kind of roof from rain and sun. When logs are stacked for seasoning it is usual to keep the top ends slightly raised; this in reality is for convenience in taking out any particular piece required. Some authorities claim that timber will season much better and quicker by being stood up on end, but this is hardly practicable on account of the difficulty in raising and retaining such heavy masses of timber. According to some good authorities the time for seasoning thoroughly is about as follows, the material being protected from the weather by sheds:

			Months.		
			Oak.	Fir.	
Square	timber,	24 inch and up		13	
41	**	24 inch to 20	22	11	
44	44	20 inch to 16	18	9	
"	**	16 inch to 12		7	
44	**	12 inch to 8	10	5	
• 6	14	8 inch to 4	. 6	3	

It is found that if the material is kept longer than the periods named the fine shakes which show upon the surface in seasoning will open deeper and wider, until they render the stick unfit for any fine class of work.

Experience shows that when the seasoning process is carried on under suitable cover the time required is about five-sevenths that of seasoning in the open.

Water seasoning consists in totally submerging the timber as soon as cut, it being chained down for some two weeks, during which time the greater part of the sap is driven out by the action of the water. It is then removed and exposed to the air, being carefully turned each day, till thoroughly dry; when seasoned in this way the timber is not so liable to warp and check, but as the presence of the sap in the stick increases its strength and elasticity, this process must necessarily weaken it for some purposes. Care has to be taken to see that the log is kept fully submerged, as in the event of a portion being exposed to the air the timber suffers along the water line. Another precaution is necessary where water seasoning is employed-the saturated timber must be allowed ample time in which to dry before being put to use, because if taken from the water straight to the saw and used wet dry rot will quickly appear in it.

Saturation in salt water has the effect of hardening the timber, also making it heavier and more durable, but is undesirable for ordinary building purposes, as it causes a tendency to attract moisture.

Boiling water, according to Tredgold, quickens the operation of seasoning and causes the timber to shrink less, but is expensive to use and reduces its strength and elasticity. The time required varies with the size and density of the material, and according to circumstances, one rule being to allow one hour for every inch in thickaess.

Steaming has much the same effect upon timber as boiling, but is said to accelerate the drying process, and by some authorities is considered as a preventative to dry rot.

Hot air seasoning or dessication is effected by exposing the timber to a current of hot air in a kiln, by which means the sap is entirely dried up, this process taking only a comparatively short time, according to the sizes of the pieces; when the wood is very green the heat in the kiln must be turned in gradually, or the timber will be checked and injured. Britton gives the opinion that this form of seasoning is only useful for comparatively small sizes, as the expense of applying it to large timber is very great; moreover, as wood is one of the worst conductors of caloric, if this plan be applied to large logs the interior fibres still retain their original bulk, while those near the surface have a tendency to shrink, the consequence of which is to cause cracks and shakes to appear of more or less depth. Dessicated wood must not be exposed to any moisture before use. Laslett claims that during this process ordinary varieties of wood lose their strength and colored woods become pale and wanting in lustre.

McNeile's process, which consists of exposure to a moderate heat in a moist atmosphere charged with various gases, produced by the combustion of the fuel, has been in operation for some years; the material is placed in a brick chamber containing a large surface of water to produce evaporation, the timber is stacked in the usual way with free air space round each piece, calculating about one-third of the chamber space for air; under the chamber is the furnace, which circulates the products of the combustion (among which is carbonic acid gas) freely in a moist state around the contents. The time required varies with the nature of the wood. Oak, ash, mahogany and other hard wood planks, three inches thick, take about eight weeks; flooring boards and panelling about ten days or two weeks

The greener the timber when first put into the kiln the better, and as a rule, if too great heat be not applied, not a single piece of sound timber is even split or warped or checked in any way. The wood is rendered harder, denser and tougher, and dry rot is entirely prevented. The wood will not absorb by subsequent exposure to the atmosphere nearly so much moisture as if dried by exposure in the ordinary way. Hence it is better than air dried wood for all purposes, and the process seems to have no injurious effects upon the appearance or strength of the timber. Northwest Contractor.

ed from two 90 h. p. boilers and two 90 h. p. engines. Electric light is supplied by an engine and dynamo. Nearly all the machinery was supplied by the Wm. Hamilton Company, of Peterborough, Ont.

Situated twenty yards from the mill is a dry kiln 75x30 feet for drying the finer grades of lumber, all the rest of the output, which averages 50,000 feet per day, being piled in the yard and sheds.

Most of the output is marketed in the Slocan district, Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Ontario, the company's mouldings and rough and dressed lumber being in high favor in the districts enumerated. A very large trade is carried on with the C. P. R. and other companies in cedar and fir piles, telephone and telegraph poles, fence posts and ties for the railroad.

THE ROBSON MILL

Situated three miles above West Robson, on the Columbia, is almost an exact reproduction of the one already described, the capacity being 40,000 ft. per day.

THE CASCADE MILL

is situated one mile west of Cascade on the Kettle River. It possesses a capacity of 25,000 feet per day and does a large trade among the mines of the Boundary, besides shipping considerable stock to the Northwest.

THE NELSON MILL

was built last year, at a cost of \$30,000, right on the wharf where direct communication is obtained with the Crow's Nest Road. It is fitted up with all the requisites of a modern plant, the machinery being supplied by the Wm. Hamilton Company, Peterboro, and the Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford.

Mr. Jos. Genelle was raised in Ontario and has for 30 years been engaged in the trade. He came to British Columbia in 1886 shortly after the completion of the C. P. R., and built mills at Shuswap Lake and Sprout's Landing on Columbia River, just lately disposing of these properties to the Columbia River Lumber Company. Mr. Genelle is widely known in the Kootenays as a man of sterling qualities both in business and socially, and it is through his enterprise that the business has grown to its present enormous dimensions. He is ably assisted by Mr. Billings, a young Ontario gentleman possessed of all the snap and energy usually associated with the Ontario people. Coming to British Columbia a few years back he at once entered the employ of Mr. Genelle as secretary, displaying such ability as to be soon sought by the various lumber companies around, finally being persuaded to join hands with the Columbia River Lumber Company. He stayed with them for a year or more, leaving them in 1901 to enter into partnership with the present company.

Any person who is interested in the lumber business or in western Canada's thriving industries will be amply repaid by a visit to any of the company's up-to-date establishments.

Mr. John Birdsall, of Niagara Falls, traveller for the Bradley Lumber Company, of Hamilton, died in the city hospital, Hamilton, a fortnight ago from typhoid fever, after two weeks illness. He was 30 years of age.



FRANCE WANTS WET PULP IN ROLLS.

Mr. A. Poindron, Canadian Commercial Agent at Paris, France, writes to the Department of Trade and Commerce as follows:

18

"What the French paper manufacturer requires is a good fibrous pulp which will give him the least possible trouble to manufacture into paper and the least possible loss through breaches of the fibre, and in both senses they are inclined to give the preference to the wet pulp sheets over the dry sheets, and to the wet pulp sheets in rolls over the wet pulp in boards.

"The Canadian wet pulp manufacturers ship yearly largy quantities of their products to Great Britain, and the Canadian statistics show that during the fiscal year 1903 they have exported pulp to England to the value of \$1,129,173. In fact, the rates of freight from Canada to British ports are altogether higher than the rates from Sweden and Norway to the same ports, and if Canadian pulp manufacturers can afford to export to Great Britain in competition with Sweden and Norway, it is likely that, through cheaper cost of manufacturing the chemical pulp in Canada, they can counterbalance the extra cost of ocean transportation to Great Britain. This would also be possible so far as French ports are concerned.

"The Canadian pulp manufacturers, when asked from France for quotations c. i. f. a French port not in direct communication with Canda by a regular line of steamers, should always figure on large quantities and specify the same in quoting, as the cheap transportation required by wood pulp exports does not allow for transhipment. Quotations applying to deliveries in the ports of Dunkirk, Rouen, Nantes, Marseilles, which are not yet regularly connected direct with Canada, but which are the nearest ports for a number of the large importing manufacturers, are frequently wanted. For full cargo quantities, satisfactory quotations to the above ports, either by tramp or by sailors, would likely be obtainable from any of the Canadian ship-brokers. I beg to add that contracts for full cargo deliveries are currently obtainable in France. As concerns Le Havre and La Pallice deliveries, Canadian manufacturers, through the existing direct steamship connections, are now in a suitable situation to book smaller orders or periodical delivery contracts.

"In brief, if the export of wood pulp does not develop, it is not owing to want of attention on behalf of French importers, but owing only to want of offerings on behalf of Canadian exporters. When the prices offered in Great Britain are low, they undertake to give a little more attention to the French outlet, but, unfortunately, when such is the case, as Canadian exporters have no steady agents appointed in France nor connections previously worked, they try to rush by correspondence, dealing with people who don't know them, don't know their goods or what they are able to manufacture."

INCREASED COST OF PULP WOOD.

Paper manufacturers are pointing to the gradual increase in the cost of pulp wood since 1898 as a justification of the higher prices for paper. By way of comparison it is cited by United States paper manufacturer's that, while previous to 1898 their supply of domestic pulp wood cost them, delivered at the mills, between \$5 and \$6 per cord, the present cost of wood is between \$7 and \$8 delivered. A corresponding advance has also taken place in the cost of Canadian pulp wood. Rough spruce logs that used to cost from \$3 to \$4 per cord f. o. b. cars, are now quoted at from \$4.50 to \$5. Peeled spruce wood, that sold for \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cord five years ago, is now selling at from \$5.50 to \$6 per cord f.o.b. cars. Poplar logs in the United States, that used to cost \$6 per cord and less delivered, now cost the paper manufacturers nearer \$9 per cord. Canadian poplar has advanced from \$3 to \$3.50 to \$5.50 and \$6 f.o.b. cars. Besides the increased cost of the wood freight rates have also advanced within the same time. But, notwithstanding the increased cost of their raw material, it is claimed that the selling price of paper has not advanced proportionately.

Speaking in regard to pulp wood and its increased cost, an authority on the subject explains the advance as follows :--- " Previous to 1898 the situation in the various lines of trade for a number of years had been unsatisfactory. As a result of the depression the lumber business was in a bad way. Because of the low prices many sellers of lumber had to discontinue business. Pulp wood was, therefore, cheap, as every timber land owner who happened to need some cash sold his wood. It was his best asset upon which to get a ready return in cash. Times were so hard that there was an over supply of wood for sale. Naturally the price of lumber and pulp wood declined. Beginning in 1898, however, the Spanish war gave an impetus to general business, and the price of lumber, in common with every other commodity, began to advance. Timber that had been costing \$12 to \$13 per thousand feet advanced to \$18 to \$20 per thousand feet. In this connection I want to state that the idea that pulp wood is not suitable for any other purpose than to be ground into pulp is erroneous. In the absence therefore of a splendid supply of cheap pulp wood the buyers had to bid on the better material, and of course had to pay correspondingly for ;t,"

THE PULP INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The pulp industry will soon be an important one in British Columbia. The Quatsino Power and Pulp Company, which has 125 square miles of the finest timber on the west shore cf Vancouver island, will commence the construction of a mill before January next, the papers, it is stated, being signed. Mr. J. A. Moore, of the Moore Investment Company. of Seattle, is largely interested in this company.

Other Seattle people compose the Bella Coola Power and Pulp Company, and Mr. A. E. Williams, manager, and Mr. R. M. Thompson, secretary, have just returned to Vancouver from a season's survey and cruising of the limits. Work will be resumed in the early spring, when a saw mill will be erected first.

The Pacific Coast Wood Pulp & Paper Company has large limits near Powell river, about 80 miles north of Vancouver on the mainland coast, and the company is now being floated in London.

The Oriental Power and Pulp Comany has already its buildings at Swanson Bay under way, and will be manufacturing inside of a year and a half. Its concession contains 83,ooo acres. This is a subsidiary company of the Caniadian Financial Syndicate.

SISSIBOO PULP PROPERTY SOLD.

The Sissiboo Pulp and Paper Company's properties, situated at Weymouth, Nova Scotia, were sold at foreclosure sale in Digby by Deputy Sheriff Burnham on September 13th, and were bought by Mr. A. G. Rots, of Montreal, manager of the National Trust Company, the plaintiffs in the suit , on behalf of the bond-holders. Among those present and bidding were Messrs. W. G. Clarke, of Clarke Bros., Bear River, and G. D. Campbell, of G. D. Campbell & Co., Weymouth. The properties comprise about 25 000 acres of good timber land covered with spruce, pine, hemlock and hardwood, two pulp mills equipped with eleven grinders, compressors, wet machines, and all the necessary appliances, a large dam constructed of solid masonry, one of the best in the province, a long wharf at Weymouth Bridge with a large warehouse shed 50 by 200 feet, offices, stores, smithy, dwelling house, village lots, etc. The Sissiboo Pulp and Paper Company was incorporated in .899 with \$250,000 bond issues. Upwards of \$300,000 was expended in acquiring the limits, the mill sites, the construction of dams and plant, and machinery equipment. Owing to the unfortunate flood of 1901 and the general depression in the pulp trade the concern was forced to suspend operations.

PULP NOTES.

Great Britain's imports of wood pulp are steadily increasing, as the following figures show : 1901, 448,455 tons; 1902, 525,799 tons; 1903, 576,003 tons.

The Laurentide Pulp Company, of Grand Mere, Que., recently reduced their dividend from 8 to 6 per cent. annually. The higher dividend was paid during the years 1901, 1902 and 1903.

The Pentecost Lumber Company have inaugurated extensive plans to supply the pulp and paper mills of Northern New York with pulp wood from their timber limits in Quebec. Cape Vincent, N.Y., has been made the receiving point, and storage ground for 10,000 cords of wood has been acquired. The wood will be taken from the ships by conveyors, operated by electricity.



THE FIRST SAW MILL IN NEW BRUNSWICK. W. O. Raymond, L. L. D., writing in the St. John Telegraph on "Early History of New Brunswick Families," says concerning the first saw mill in New Brunswick :

"The reference to a mill, built by the brothers Louis and Mathieu d'Amours in the neighborhood of Fort Nashwaak, may serve to explain the statement of Villebon in 1696, that he had caused planks for madriers, or gun platforms, to be made near the fort. This mill at any rate ante-dates by the best part of a century die mill built by Simonds & White at St. John in 1767 and that built by Colonel Beamsley Glasier's mill-wrights at the Nash-waak in 1768. Doubtless it was a very primitive affair, but it sawed lumber, and was in its modest way the pioneer of the greatest manu-

New Home After October: 4th Ave. and 13th St.

facturing industry of New Brunswick at the present day."

COLORING WOOD IN THE LOG.

A new Swedish method of coloring wood clear through, and while in the log, is thus described by the Timber Trades Journal of Lon-don: "All the sap is expelled and the log is then treated with chemicals, and the color or colors are pressed into the wood. Any shade desired can be obtained, and, in fact, several colors can be merged one into the other, producing a beautiful effect. On cutting up the samples we received, we found that the color was evenly distributed all through the fibers, the grain of the wood giving a very pleasing effect, especially when polished. The wood, it is claimed, dries sooner than by ordinary

seasoning, and it can also be rendered fireproof by adding special chemicals. Of course, painting is done away with, so that the natural structure of the wood is seen to better advantage than when painted in the ordinary way. The coloring is, we understand, free from arsenic and quite harmless. The colors do not fade, and cannot be worn off by rubbing, etc."

REMOVAL NOTICE.

HEMOVAL NOTICE. On the first of November, 1904, the Winnipeg office of this journal will be removed to the new Union Bank Building. This auilding, which is just nearing completion, is thoroughly fireproof and in construction and equipment is the equal of any on the continent.

and in construction and equipment is the equal of any on the continent. A standing invitation is given readers and friends of the Journal to call when in Winnipeg. Any possible informations or assistance will be gladly furnished them.



MACHINERY HALL AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

Upwards of fifty exhibitors were located in the Machinery Hall at the recent National Exposition in Toronto. Taken as a whole, the exhibit in this building was, without doubt, superior to that of any previous year both in point of general attractiveness and the variety of manufactures shown. The accompanying panoramic view will give the reader some idea of the character of the exhibits as well as of the general appearance of the building.

The most extensive exhibit was that of the Canadian General Electric Company and the Canada Foundry Company. The latter company exhibited a line of the well-known Northey inch belt made for the electric light plant at Mitchell, Ont., and a 48-inch belt for the Firstbrook Box Company, of Torouto. The latter belt is to operate on a Reeves pulley, which was shown in the Manufacturers' Annex.

In the exhibit of D. K. McLaren, of Montreal, were to be seen leather belts of various sizes, made from oak-tanned leather, also belts made of a mixture of Batavia and rubber, for use in exposed places. English card clothing, cotton mill supplies, belt hooks, etc., were also shown.

The Dominion Belting Company, of Hamilton, showed a stitched cotton duck belt five feet wide, of their well-known "Maple Leat" brand, also smaller belts down to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Canada), compressed steel pulleys, Fair brand leather belting, Geipel steam traps, Burt exhaust heads, Warden oil filters and several other steam specialties.

The power for the main drives in the Machinery Hall was supplied by two Goldie & McCulloch engines, one being of the wellknown Wheelock type, the other a high speed "Ideal" engine. The Goldie & McCulloch Company also showed a 12-inch 4-sided moulder, new style power feed cut-off saw, new 30-inch double surface planer, four-sided moulder and other machines.

The A. R. Williams Machinery Company, of Toronto, had a good display of iron and wood working machinery, including a special ma-



VIEW OF THE EXHIBITS IN THE MACHINERY HALL AT THE CANADA

pumps, cast iron pipe and special castings, waterworks supplies, set screws, and other foundry products.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, had a very interesting exhibit of power transmission appliances. The shafting shown. was fitted with the Dodge friction clutch and attracted much attention. Dodge wood split pulleys were shown in all sizes, besides a complete line of couplings, hangers, ring, chain, and capilliary selt-oiling bearings, machine moulded iron pulleys, etc.

Four belting firms were represented in the Machinery Hall. The J. C. McLaren Belting Company, of Montreal and Toronto, showed a 36-inch 2-ply leather belt made for the Ingersoll Electric Light & Power Company; a 24wide. The duck from which this class of belting is made is treated with a special preparation which gives splendid results.

The Rossendale Belting Company, of Manchester, Eng., whose Canadian office is at 59-63 Front street east, Toronto, had an exhibit of their M. A. Y. solid woven, anti-friction edged belting and the Jackson patent belt fasteners.

A varied line of goods was shown by the Fairban s Company, of Montreal. The list included their standard scales, asbestos disc valves, Thompson engine indicators, safety valves, Foster pressure regulating valves, steam gauges, gas and gasoline engines of horizontal and vertical types, Nicholson's patent compression couplings, ball and socket drop hammers, Fair wood split pulleys (made chine for the manufacture of veneer. A number of circular saws made by the well-known firm of the E. R. Burns Saw Company, Toronto, were also on exhibition.

Babbitt metal comprised the main feature of the exhibit of the Syracuse Smelting Works, of Montreal. Their Manganese anti-friction metal is claimed to have no superior. Specimens of copper ore and the refined product were shown by their associate company, the Montreal Copper Company, who were the first in Canada to produce refined ingot copper.

Kerr & Goodwin, of Brantford, Ont., had a very fine exhibit of the "Imperial" lathe chuck, and G. S. Sinclair & Sons, of Wiarton, Ont., exhibited Sinclair's patent shalt coupler for the A new exhibitor this year was the Georgian Bay Engineering Works, of Midland, Ont. Their display was confined to a 4 h. p. gasoline engine, ot simple construction but fully guaranteed. They manufacture stationary, portable and marine gasoline engines for all purposes, automatic towing machines, mine hoists and contractors' plant, and intend this winter to take up the manufacture of steel launches.

Another new exhibitor was the Smart-Turner Machine Company, of Hamilton, who showed steam pumps and gasoline engines from 1 1/2 ard asbestos pipe covering, Magnesia flexible cement roofing, asbestos sheeting, etc.

BUREAU OF FORESTRY CLASSIFICATION.

On July first the Bureau of Forestry put into effect a new classification or grading of government employees in the Department of Forestry, Washington. The following shows the grades and salaries:

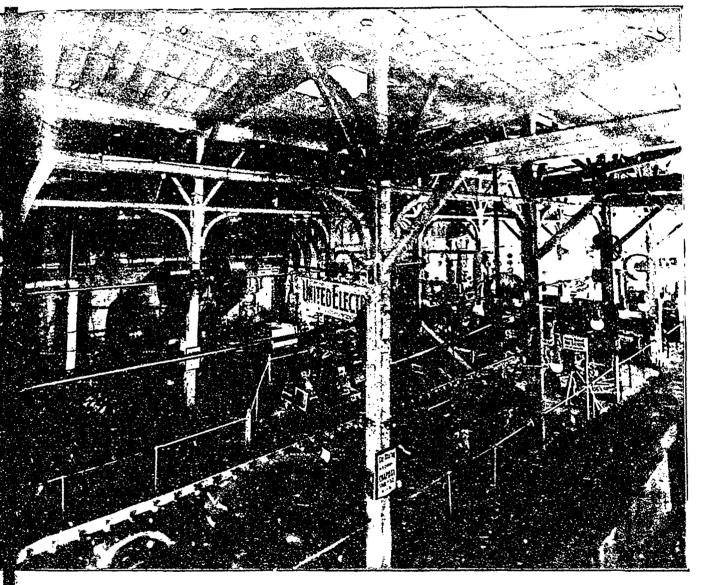
Forester, \$3,500.

Associate Forester, \$2,700-\$3,000.—Chief of the ranking division and assistant to the forester.

Assistant forester, \$2,100-\$2,600. -Chiefs of divisions and men occupying positions of similar responsibility. whose training in forestry is incomplete. It will be seen from above that this field is an attractive one for young men.

NEW SAW FACTORY.

The new saw factory of the A.J. Burton Saw Company at Vancouver, B. C., has been completed and was thrown open for inspection on Friday, September 16th. The factory is a large two-story frame building, situted at corner Powell street and McLean drive, and is fitted up with modern machinery. The company import the saw steel in circular plates, and which has previously been rolled in the mills to the desired gauge, from Sheffield, Eng. They claim that the eastern saws are too soft



NAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO, AUGUST 28 TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1904.

horse power upwards, also the Rodgers shaking grate, which is claimed to be a great fuel saver and to accomplish splendid results with slack coal.

The Eureka Mineral Wool Company, of Toronto, utilized a considerable portion of their space to demonstrate the advantages of "Cling Surface" belt dressing, of which they are making a specialty. When treated with this dressing the friction of a belt is greatly reduced and the incidental expenses decreased. Mineral wool pipe covering, Daniels' perfect pistol packing, Florian fireproof deadening felt and Paroid roofing were among the other articles exhibited by this company.

The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, 100 Front street east, Toronto, showed stand-

Forest Inspector, \$1,800-\$2,000. -- Chiefs of the ranking sections of divisions and mer. in charge of independent lines of work of similar importance.

Assistant Forest Inspector, \$1,500-\$1,700. --Chiefs of sections of divisions, except of the ranking section, and men occupying positions of similar responsibility.

Forest Assistant, \$900-\$1,400.—Men who enter the Bureau through the examination for forest assistant and have not yet been given charge of independent lines of work.

Forest Agent, \$700-\$900.—Men without civil service standing, in charge of subordinate lines of work.

Forest Student, \$300.—Men whose service is temporary and educational in character and for the British Columbia trade, and it is the intention to supply an article which will meet the local requirements in every respect. The officers of the company are: President, Mr. Robert Jardine; vice-president, Dr. E. Sawyer; manager, Mr. A.J. Burton, secretary-treasurer, Mr. H. Wilkinson.

IMPORTANT FORESTRY WORK.

Prof. Zavitz, who is in charge of forestry work at the Guelph Agricultural College, intends to take energetic action in the direction of farm forestry. He has recently completed a tour of Ontario with the object of finding out what are the farm forestry conditions, the needs and capabilities of the different sections. He found the Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay districts well adapted for experiments in farm forestry. He proposes to set out at once on a seed collecting expedition, a heavy crop of white pine seed being promised this year.



AMERICAN NO. 2 SELF-FEED RIP SAW.

An examination of the accompanying cut will convince our readers without any extenuated remarks of ours that this late and improved machine recently brought out by the American Wood Working Machinery "ompany is a winner. It is designed for ripping all grades of stock up to 25 inches wide and 6 inches thick.

The table is 40 inches wide by 55 inches long, having two idler rolls in the bed and a throat plate. The arbor is extended so that two or more saws can be used at the same time, the extreme distance between

the saws being $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. If the operator so desires he can place a saw against the outside collar next to the nut, which will permit the ripping of stock 31 inches in width.

An improved seif-locking gauge is furnished with each machine. It is extremely simple in its construction, easy to operate and yet is held firmly in any position, allowing of accurate work to be accomplished.

The feed is strong and powerful. It is also adjustable so that when a ro-inch saw is used it can be moved close to it so as to hold the lumber firmly and can be expanded so as to take in a 20-inch saw.

The manufacturers have used special care in designing and constructing this machine, and believe that it is superior in every part to any similar machine now on the market.

To any one interested, we would advise their taking up the matter with the American Wood Working Machinery Com.

GEARED SIDE.

pany, 136 Liberty Street, New York City, or the Fairbanks Company, Vancouver, B.C.

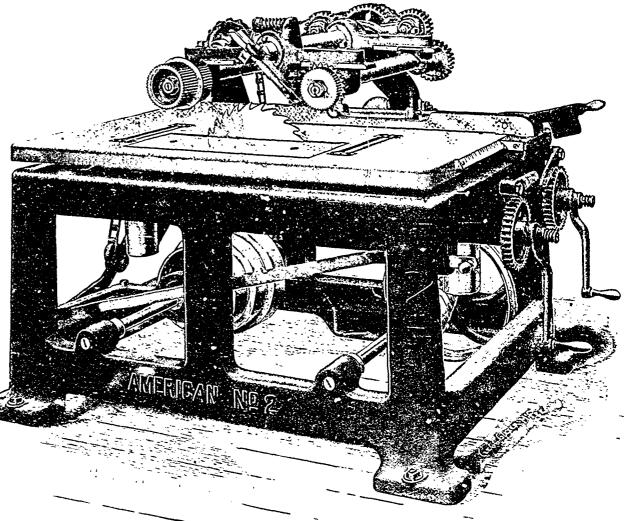
HEATING A PLANING MILL.

A correspondent asks the publishers of The Woodworker as to the best method of heating a planing mill 60x80 feet. He wishes to use the exhaust steam from a 38 horse power engine. The following general directions are given and should be carefully followed :

Place a good separator in the exhaust pipe of your engine, so that all cylinder oil will be taken out of the exhaust steam and discharged into the sewer. Carry the exhaust pipe to the middle of rear wall of your building, then extend it from cellar to roof, putting a back pressure valve near the ceiling of the second story. Weight this valve so that it will open a. 3 pounds, to prevent back pressure from rising above this point.

Run a live steam pipe from your boilers to your exhaust pipe. Put a reducing valve ir this pipe that will reduce the boiler pressure mill and each one must be fitted with a valve.

Construct radiators of 1¼-inch pipe and locate them alongside walls near the floor, under windows, etc., having enough of them to heat the rooms in cold weather. We can not tell how much radiating surface this will require, as we are not acquainted with location of rooms and other conditions which call for more or less pipe surface Probably one radiator consisting of four pipes, with another



NO 2 "AMERICAN" SELF-FEED RIP SAW.

down to 2 pounds where the live steam discharges into the exhaust pipe. If you do not have enough exhaust steam to fill the heating pipes, the reducing valve will admit steam from the boilers to make up the deficiency.

On each floor provide an outlet the full size of exhaust pipe, then provide a T that will let one-half of the steam go in each direction. For illustration, suppose the exhaust pipe is 4 inches diameter. Then provide a 4-inch T for each storey .Screw a piece of 4-inch pipe into the outlet, followed by a 4-inch reducing T, the outlets from which are not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ nches These will point toward the sides of containing three pipes just above it, will answer your purpose, as you can then use either three, four or seven pipes according to the outside temperature.

Drips from all radiators or banks of pipes must discharge into a pipe at the other end of mill, and this pipe must lead to a receiver and duplex pump in the basement, which will pump all hot water back into the boilers without releasing it from pressure.

This arrangement of piping will enable you to shut steam off from the warm side of mill in mild weather, and keep it on the cold side. By judicious location of radiators and valves

FOR THE CAMP-

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

H. P. ECKARDT & CO. Wholesale Grocers

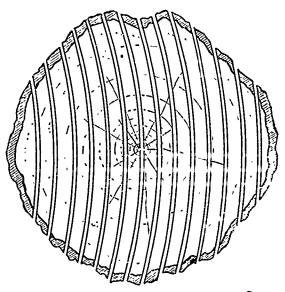
TORONTO

you can secure a comfortable temperature at all times, without overheating. Raise the temperature to 60 degrees before your men begin work in the morning, while the doors and windows are shut.

If your mill has been poorly heated during past winters, the cost of fuel will be increased by the above described arrangement of piping, but you will profit by the better condition of mill for doing good work. Employ a competent heating engineer to arrange the details of this plan.

SLACK STAVES FROM CORDWOOD.

When the statements made by the Peter Gerlach Company, Cleveland Ohio, relative to the making of slack-barrel staves by the aid of



SHOWING HOW SLACK STAVES ARE MADE BY GERLACH PROCESS.

a cylinder saw, as they are found below, are considered, it is almost startling and is bound to attract very wide attention, says the National Cooper's Journal. The illustration tells its own story, but the statements below will well repay careful reading.

From a 6½-inch bolt when cut upon a Gerlach 24 or 26-inch, we give you staves enough to make a barrel, as per diagram.

From a 5-foot cord of bolts, containing 160 C.F., we give you 2,000 slack-barrel staves, cut 36 inch thick.

One thousand feet of log will produce from 12,000 to 13,000 staves.

Our machinery will make good staves from small, round timber, running anywhere from 4 to 12 inches in diameter, at the same time large logs may be used, by simply cutting the logs into flitches about 4 inches in thickness, that is to say, a log about 3 feet in diameter would be cut into a flitch about 4 inches thick (other sizes of logs in like proportion) upon the bolting saw machine.

The small round bolts can be cut directly into staves without any previous bolting.

If large logs are used and cut into flitches as above mentioned, these flitches whether 6, 12, 18 or 24 inches wide may be cut directly into staves without any further preparation.

With our process of stave making any class or grade of timber may be used, thus if you were clearing up a patch of timber land, you would be able to utilize everything that grows, even to the limbs and tree tops.

This is very important, as saw mills use large timber only and usually leave from 20 to 50 per cent. of waste produce behind.

Saw mill slabs may likewise be worked into staves with our machinery.

With our machinery no steaming or cooking of machinery is `required, and the staves make a tighter and better barrel, as well as dry quicker than knife-cut staves.

A Michigan stave and barrel maker using a Gerlach stave saw says: "In a run of seventythree days with one new Gerlach stave machine, we cut 750,000 slack-barrel and 50,000 tightbarrel staves, and by using your eccentric lever swage we produced very smooth stock."

These staves were made from 14 different varieties of timber. In cutting the above quantity of staves, the saw was reduced $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

If all tight-barrel staves, if all nail-keg staves, if all pail, tub and churn staves are made with cylinder-stave saws, why not all slack-barrel staves?

MODEL SASH AND DOOR PLANT.

The Wheeler-Osgcode Company, Tacoma, Wash., have constructed a wood-working plant without the employment of a $\sin r'e$ brace or beam upon which dust can collec.. There are no bridge trees, platforms or braces of any sort on either floor of the building, thus doing away with a large element of fire risk as well as giving a maximum of light. The sides of the mill are almost entirely of glass.

Another peculiarity of this mill is the total absence of belt tighteners, while the belts themselves are all endless. The plant has a daily capacity of 1,000 doors and 400 windows, besides the usual proportion of mouldings, frames, and turned and cabinet work.

PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Sheldon & Sheldon, Galt, Ont., in a recen booklet, call attention to the apparatus used in the hot blast system of heating and point out some of the advantages which this system is claimed to possess over all others for a like class of work.

The Motton dry kiln is very fully described and illustrated in a booklet recently published by the A. H Andrews Company, Wabash ave., Chicago. This company have been drying lumber for their own use since 1865 and manufacturing dry kilns since 1882, and the Morton moist-air down draft kiln is the product of their own experience.

Messrs. Baldwin, Tuthill & Bolton, of Grand Rapids, Mich., announce the publication of their new catalogue for 1905, which is now ready for mailing. It contains 192 pages $6\frac{1}{2} \times .9$ inches, handsomely bound and printed on enamel stock, with over 200 illustrations of saw and knife fitting machinery or kindred appliances fully described. This is the most complete publication of the kind that this firm have yet issued, and it will be mailed free of charge to any person interested in saw or knife fitting equipment.

The Finnish pulp manufacturers have completed arrangements with those in Sweden and Norway whereby the production of pulp will be lessened in all three countries, if considered desirable in the interests of the trade. The production last year (33,144 tons) was 50 per cent. above that for 1902.

The Brunette Saw Mill Company, Limited, of New Westminster, B.C., recently completed a new box factory having a capacity of 6,000 boxes per day. The equipment includes two dove-tail machines, manufactured by the Dove-Tail Machine Company, of St. Paul, Minn., said to be the only machines of the kind in use in the Canadian North-West. A box printing machine of the latest design has also been installed.



THE NEWS

ONTARIO.

-John Parker has recently completed a new planing mill at Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

-The Rainy River Lumber Company intend installing a box factory at Rainy River, Ont.

-Isaac Hiltz, employed in Bowes & Johnson's saw mill at Ashley, Ont., recently had his left hand amputated by an edger.

-The Conger Lumber Company, of Parry Sound, Ont., have commenced the erection of a stave factory on Moon River Bay.

-It is stated that the Thomson Lumber Company, of Goderich, Ont., are considering the building of a large saw mill at Wiarton.

-The Canadian Cooperage Manufacturing Company have made a proposition to the town council of Carleton Place, Ont., to establish a cooperage stock mill in that town.

-D. Aitcheson & Company, of Hamilton, Ont., have purchased a water power at Magnetawan, where they will build a saw mill to manufacture principally birch and hemlock.

-It is stated that Maitland, Rixon & Company, of Owen Sound, Ont., contemplate the erection of a large saw mill on Lake Manitou, about four miles from Manitovaning.

-The Department of Railways and Canals are building a woodworking machine shop at Cornwall, Ont., for the manufacture of lock gates and furnishings for the canals on the Upper St. Lawrence.

-The men employed in the saw mill and new pulp mill of J. R. Booth at Ottawa number 1,700, and the fortnightly pay roll amounts to \$23,000. The Booth system of railways employs 3.500 men, who draw in wages \$90,000 per month.

- P. Shannon, lumberman, of Pembroke, is constructing a lift took to connect Lake Ramsay with Lake Biscotasing. The lift will be about fifteen feet and is being constructed to avoid the necessity of portaging lumber supplies from one lake to another.

- A. W. Davidson, formerly manager of the Windsor Turned Goods Company, Windsor, Ont., has formed a new company in Detroit for the manufacture of scoden turned goods. A McClure, of the McClure Lumber Company, Detroit, is also interested. The factory will be located somewhere in Michigan.

-An Ontario charter has been granted to the Norman Box Company, Lamited, of Rat Portage, Ont., the capital stock being \$23,000. The directors are : L. R. Mackey, William McKinnon, John Glenn, of Keewatin; Hugh Armstrong, of Portage La Prairie; and Arthur Johnson, of Rat Portage.

-- The Scott & Hudson Building Company have made considerable improvements to their plant at Fort William, Ont, having installed a 30 h.p. Westinghouse electric motor, a new moulding machine, sticker, and sander. They re now in a position to do a large trade in sash, doors, etc.

-Samuel Morrison, of Owen Sound, was drowned at that place on September 19th by slipping off a raft of logs. Deceased had for fifteen years been engaged in rafting, and was an expert raftsman. Until a year ago he was employed with Maitland, Rixon & Company and since then with the John Harrison & Sons Company.

-The W. J. Pulling Lumber Company, of Windsor, Ont., have issued a writ against the McAllister Bros. Lumber Company, of Cockburn Island, claiming \$10,000 for breach of contract. The Pulling Company claim that they contracted with E. Berge, agent for McAllister Bros., for 130,000 ties at twenty-nine cents each, but McAllister Bros. failed to carry out the contract on the ground that their agent was not authorized to make such a transaction.

-The lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley district are taking steps to increase the flow of the Ottawa river and provide a greater volume for periods of low water. It is proposed to dam the northern outlet of Long Lake, a body of water 200 miles long which empties into Hudson's Bay, and to divert the water in a southerly direction into the Ottawa river. It is further planned to build a series of retaining dams lower down the river to hold back the water in the seasons of plenty.

-The Turner Lumber Company, of Midland, Ont., with other lumbermen, have suffered considerably by "jumpers" and vigorous steps are being taken to put a stop to such practises. Recently the Turner Company hired some men near Tweed, Ont., and advanced them their railway fare to South River. Five of them "jumped" after working a day. The company solicited the aid of the district officials, with the result that one of the men was caught and taken to Burk's Falls, where he was sentenced to ninety days' hard labor by the police magistrate.

THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

Kaine & Reynolds have registered as lumber dealers at Quebec, Que.

- The firm of A. E. Clint & Co., Quebec, Que., is announced to have been dissolved.

---Rivard & Freerer have registered at Fortierville, Que., as manufactures of shingles, etc.

-- The Fox River Lumber Company, of Parrsboro, N.S., are building a schooner of 400 tons register for Captain W. F. Conlon.

-H McIsaacs, a young man employed in Murray & Gregory's saw mill at St. John, N.B., had his right arm so badly lacerated by a saw that amputation was necessary.

-The Eastern Townships Furniture Manufacturing Company has been incorporated by the Quebec Governnient, to manufacture furniture, lumber, etc., and deal in timber limits. The incorporators include Theodore Savoie, manufacturer, of Plessisville, and J. E. Perrault, advocate, of Arthabaska.

--Clarke Bros., lumber operators at Bear River, N.S., cut last year 10,000,000 feet of lumber, threequarters of which was spruce and the rest pine and hemlock. The entire cut was shipped to Cuban and South American ports.

-Nathaniel Curry, N. A. Rhodes and Charles T. Hillson, lumbermen, of Amherst, N.S., and others, have been incorporated as the Canada Rolling Stock Company, Limited, with a capital of \$250,000 and head office at Amherst. It is proposed to manufacture locomotives, rolling stock, etc.

-The Moncton Wood-Working Company, Limited, of Moncton, N.B., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$8,000. It is proposed to acquire the woodworking business carried on at that place by Bishop, Leger & Company, while the charter gives the company the privilege of conducting a general lumber business and acquiring and developing water powers. The incorporators include C. W. Dobson, lumberman, of Weldon, N.B.

-The capacity of Clarke Brothers' mill at Lake Jolie, near Bear River, N.S., has been almost doubled since 1900. It now stands at 65,000 feet in deals or 45,000 feet in boards per day of ten hours. Additions and improvements to the plant and equipment have been installed in the form of two new planers, a ripsaw, trimmer, stock gang and a dry kiln. The firm have lately purchased a new property at Kennet Cook, Hants County, N.S.

-The Moreau's Barking Machine Company has been incorporated by the Quebec Government, with a capital of \$40,000 and head office in Montreal. It is proposed to acquire the patents of invention granted to Joseph Moreau, of St. Germain of Grantham, Que., for improvements in bark removing machines, and to manufacture such machines. The promoters include O. W. Nordin. lumber merchant, and A. Nordin. lumber superintendent, of Rosebank, N.B., and Ovide Brouillard, lumber merchant, of Carmel, Que.

-About two years ago Easton Bros., of Albany, N.Y., purchased a tract of timber land in Saguenay county, Quebec Province, running four miles on each side of the Portneuf river for about fifty miles north, the whole comprising four hundred square miles. They have since built a saw mill having a capacity of about $S_1000,000$ feet of lumber a year. Last month the business was incorporated under the name of C. P. Easton & Company, with a capital stock of S300,000, the directors being William Easton, Frederick Easton, Irving B. Easton, Alice E. Pray (nee Easton), and Ledyard Cogswell, the latter being president of the New York State National Plank, Albany. The head office of the company is in Quebec city.

-The Gaspercaux Lumber Company, of Halifax, N.S., which was organized about a year ago, are conducting lumbering operations near Kentville, N.S., where they possess 4,500 acres of first-class timber land, consisting largely of spruce inter-persed with

CRAIG MINE CRYSTAL CORUNDUM WHEELS Our Pure Crystal Corundum Saw Gummers have no equal for their rapid, cool, cutting properties.

CH YOUNDUN W

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

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

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

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

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

birch. The company possess a very valuable water power, at which a head of over 600 feet above the sea level may be obtained, while in addition to this they have purchased valuable tranchises for supplying power and lighting to several nearby towns. The possibilities of the property can easily be understood by the reader when it is known that the water power is only 71 miles from Halifax, making it possible for the company to supply Halifax with its electric power, providing such can be accomplished at a sufficiently low figure, and also hastening the development of the valuable pulp areas the company possess. Mr. Patton, the well-known lumberman of Albany, New York, is president of the company, and while the company are not conducting very extensive lumbering operations at present, the lumbering public can rest assured that under the able leadership of Mr. Patton, who is also developing properties in the interior of Newfoundland, the company's operations will very soon represent a large figure in the lumber industry of Nova Scotia. Mr. Henderson, of Halifax, is the local manager of the company.

MANITOBA AND THE TERRITORIES.

-W. H. Clark & Company have built a new sash and door factory at Edmonton, N.W.T.

-Ross Bros., lumber manufacturers, Whitemouth, Man., are making improvements to their saw and planing mills.

-Capt. William Robertson has made improvements to his saw mill at Selkirk, Man., which will increase the output considerably.

-The Canadian Lumber Company have decided to establish a lumber yard at Winkler, N.W.T., with]. R. Dyck as local manager.

-The John Arbuthnot Lumber Company have sold their lumber yard at Minto, Man., to the Canadian Elevator Company, Limited.

-Zink & Sutherland, of Brandon, Man., have been inspecting timber limits in the vicinity of Shuswap, B.C., with a view to investment.

-W. H. Armstrong, of Meltort, N.W.T., has sold his mill and timber limits at Crooked River to the Saskatchewan Valley Lumber Company.

-The longest piece of timber which has ever reached Winnipeg was brought in from BritishColumbia recently by the Sprague Lumber Company. It was British Columbia fir and measured 87 feet in length, 12 inches square at the base and 7 inches at the top, and has been crected as a flag pole on top of the new Union Bank building. The top of the pole is 226 feet from the ground, the building being eleven stories high.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

-Clarke & Lee, of Alberta, B.C., are making large shipments of lumber to Manitoba and the Territories.

- The British Columbia Box Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., was incorporated last month, with a capital of \$25,000.

- The Hazelmere shingle mill at Hall's Prairie, B.C., has been purchased by Wright & Son, of Everett,

Citcular Saw Sy age with Ben chAttachment and Jointer.

Wash., who are making extensive inprovements to the plant.

--F. J. Wood, of the E. K. Wood Company, Bellingham Bay, Wash., is said to be considering the erection of a large saw mill at Nanaimo, B.C.

The saw mill business of J. D. Sinclair, Vancouver, B.C., is announced to have been acquired by the British Columbia Box & Lumber Company, Limited.

-Incorporation has been granted to the Royal Lumber Company, Limited, of Victoria, B.C., with a capital of \$500,000. Authority is given to conduct a general lumber business.

-Lester David, one of the purchasers of the Ross-McLaren saw mills at Millside, near New Westminster, B.C., is now making improvements preparatory to operating the mills.

- The new saw mill crected at Victoria, B.C., by Lemon & Gonnason was started on August 22nd and worked satisfactorily. The mill has a capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber per day.

-The Porto Rico Lumber Company, of Ymir, B.C., have opened up a new camp at Porto Rico siding and are also building another dam on the river to be used in flooding and bringing the logs to the mill at Ymir.

-The Klondike saw mills at Dawson, Yukon Territory, owned by the North American Trading & Transportation Company, were completely destroyed by fire on September 6th, the loss being \$75,000, with no insurance.

- The North Pacific Lumber Company, Port Moody, B.C., expect to have their new mill completed at an early date. The main building is to . 130 feet and two stories high. It is built parallel with the shore and set out in the bay 100 feet further than the old mill.

-The firm of Wardrope Bros. & Nelson, whose mill at Sparwood, B.C., was destroyed by fire a while ago, has secured an adjustment of the loss from the C.P.R. The origin of the fire was said to have been due to a spark from the engine, and the blaze was traced from the side of the track. The loss was \$13,600.

-Magistrate Pittendrigh, of Vancouver, B.C., recently imposed a sentence that should act as a deterrent against the pursuit of the bush fire habit. A fine of \$200 or six months' imprisonment with hard labor was imposed upon a Chinaman named Sam who was convicted of having set a bush fire in Hastings.

-The Orillia Packet says that at a recent meeting of the Ontario-Slocan Lumber Company held in that town, it was decided that Messrs. J. B. Tudhope, M.P.P., J. H. Lavallee and Thomas Chew should visit British Columbia shortly for the purpose of making arrangements for the crection of a large saw mill at Slocan.

-The saw mill of the King Lumber Company, of Cranbrook, B.C., which was destroyed by fire about the middle of September, was owned by Senator King, of Chipman, N.B., and his sons, Dr. King, M.P.P. for Cranbrook, and M. B. King, the latter being the manager. A few years ago they acquired timber limits and built two mills, one of which is still in operation.

A wide charter has been granted to the Export Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited, recently incorporated at Victoria, B.C., with a capital of \$50,000. The company is authorized to acquire timber limits, build ships, saw mills, shingle mills, etc., and manufacture and deal in lumber, shingles and other timber products.

The loggers on the British Columbia coast have been hampered this year by a lack of water supply for their donkey engines. The summer has been very dry, the pools of water in the woods have dried up, and as a consequence several logging camps have had to close down. Forest fires have also been a great handicap to operations in the woods.

It is reported that Senator McLaren has entered surt against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for \$125,000 damages as a result of the forest fires of the past few months in British Columbia. His extensive timber limits in the Crows Nest district were almost totally destroyed, and it is alleged that the fires were started by sparks from the C.P.R. locomotives.

--P. I. Cahill is reported to have made money out of timber limits in the East Kootenay district of British Columbia. The Moyie Leader says that Mr. Cabill has been one of the most successful timber speculators in the Kootenay. He went to Moyie six years ago and lost no time in controlling miles of the choicest timber in the district, with the result that he is now wealthy.

-The saw mill at Vancouver, B.C., formerly known as the Leamy & Kyle property, but recently operated by the Vancouver Lumber Company, has been purchased by Texas capitalists, including A. L. Clarke, of Tyler, Texas. It is believed that nearly \$100,000 was paid for the property. The business will continue to be operated under the name of the Vancouver Lumber Company, and it is said that the purchasers intend acquiring additional timber limits.

The act regulating the measurement of timber in British Columbia now applies to the territory east of the Cascades. When it was passed in 1902 it was intended only for the territory west. The timber sold to a company is to be measured by an employee of the company, and the amendment is sought that if an appeal is made the supervisor's fees are to be made by the loser. Scalers are now required to pay a fee of \$25, which is considered unnecessary and unjust. The extension of territory will be welcomed.

- The Kamloops Saw Mills, Limited, were particularly unfortunate in having their saw mill at Kamloops, B.C., destroyed by fire on September 9th. The mill was built three years ago by Peter Kyan and John Shields and was bought by the Kamloops Saw Mills about a year ago. It contained modern equipment, all the machinery being supplied by the Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, Ont. A planing mill was attached, fitted up with four planers made by McGregor, Gourlay & Company, of Galt, Ont. The loss by the fire is estimated at \$50,000, partially covered by insurance. The company have still two mills, one a saw mill at Enderby, in the Okanagan dis-trict, and the other a shingle mill at Annes, on the main line of the C.P.R.

HANCHETT SAW SWAGE & SWAGE SHAPERS For all sizes and kinds of Saws, Circulars, Bands, Band Re-

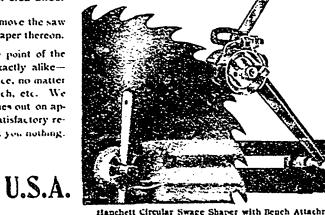
saw, and Gang Saw.

They work together. They give the saw teeth proper clearance.

After the saw has been swaged remove the saw swage from the pin and place the Shaper thereon.

The adjustment is made from the point of the tooth, hence every tooth is made exactly alikewidest at extreme points, widest on face, no matter what the irregularity of spacing, pitch, etc. We are always glad to send our machines out on approval guaranteed to please, if not satisfactory return at our expense. A trial will cost you nothing.

Write for circular "F' to



Hanchett Swage Works, Big Rapids, Mich., U.S.A. Hanchett Swages do Good Work.

TRADE NOTES.

The Syracuse Smelling Works of Montreal advise us that they are always open to purchase lead or copper concentrates.

Alfred Rubbra, of the Machinery Exchange, Montreal, has secured the agency for Clark & Demill, manufacturers of wood-working machinery, Galt, Ont.

The Huntsville Foundry & Implement Company are building a foundry at Huntsville, Ont., and will make a specialty of the manufacture and repair of saw mill machinery.

The Western Cordage Company, Limited, has been incorporated at London, Ont., with a capital stock of \$300,000, to manufacture binder twine, rope, and all kinds of cordage. The president is Thomas II. Purdom, K.C., and the secretary E. B. Stone.

John McLean, an employee of the Canada Shingle Company, Vancouver, B. C., has received a Canadian patent on an improved tooth for a cut-off saw. The tooth is said to be more easily manufactured than any other on the market and to maintain its cutting edge for a longer time, with a minimum of side friction. L. G. McKam, of New Westminster, has acquired an interest in the patent

The Oxford Foundry and Machine Company, of Oxford, N.S., have supplied the Grand River Lumber and Pulp Company, at Gillisport, Labrador, with one of Killam's double patent saw-beds, together with one of their carriages built with setter and dogger to ride on the carriage, for which Mr. Killam guarantees a record cut of 500 feet a minute or an average of 25,000 feet per hour. The mill has already been set up and is now at work.

The New Century Refrigerator & Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Dundas, Ont., have their large new factory completed and in full operation. It is splendidly equipped with the best and most modern machinery and systematized so as to reduce the amount of labor to the minimum, and is one of the most complete wood-working factories in Canada. There are large and extensive dry kilns by means of which all lumber will be thoroughly seasoned before being manufactured. The company will make a specialty of hardwood vencer doors with built-up bodies, which they claim are unshrinkable and are guaranteed not to warp or twist. They are made in modern designs, artistic in appearance and equal in construction and finish to any door on the market. They will also give close attention to architects special designs of doors and

trims. Agents will immediately be appointed in the different districts, and they will doubtless find their products a profitable line of goods to handle.

Some time ago we mentioned that experiments were being made regarding the production of ingot copper and bronze by the Syracuse Smelting Works, of Montreal. Since that time we understand the work has steadily proceeded and that recently a company has been incorporated to prosecute this industry entirely. It is to be called the Montreal Copper Company, Limited, and will be devoted to the production of ingot copper, phosphor copper, and phosphor bronze ingots. It is interesting to note that this is the first company of its kind in Canada, all copper mined in Canada and smelted into "Math" being usually sent to the United States to be refined. The company at the present time have a capacity of eight tons per day, which has proved quite inadequate for the demand. The object of the recent corporation is to provide the necessary capital for materially increasing the capacity. The officers are Mr. II. Sapery, president; Mr. L. Sapery, manager; Mr. Fritz Bornholdz, secretary-treasurer. The company was incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, but it is intended to increase it to \$250,000.



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

OCTOBER, 1904

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

PERSONAL.

Mr. S. K. Grantham, who has operated a saw mill at Guysborough, Ont., for a number of years, died last month.

Mr. F. A. Sine has succeeded Mr. C. McCleary as secretary-treasurer of the Empire Lumber Company, Revelstoke, B.C.

Mr. George McCormick, M. P., Kamloops, B. C., fractured some ribs as a result of stepping on a loose plank on the loading platform of the company 5 mill.

Mr. E. G. Blackwell, formerly with Messrs. J. R. Booth & Co., of Ottawa, has been appointed manager of the Maniconagan and English Bay Export Co., Quebec.

Mr. Fred W. H. Jacomb, M. A., city editor of The Mercury, Guelph, Ont., has resigned his position to take a course in forestry at Yale Forest School, New Haven, Conn. It is his intention to follow forestry as a business.

Mr. C. McRae, managing director of the Alberta Lumber Company, Vancouver, B. C., was in the east recently for several days on a business trip, and was a welcome caller at the CANADA LUMBERMAN office.

received from Norway and Sweden via the Manchester Ship Canal, for local consumption and distribution to inland towns. In the matter of freight, Canadian shippers are at a disadvantage as to rates ; but cannot this to some extent be overcome in the cost of production?

His company make a specialty of rough and dressed cedar lumber.

Mr. P. M. Thompson, who has been in the employ of the W. W. Johnson Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, for the last seven years as travelling salesman, has accepted a similar position with the Empire Lumber Company, of Revelstoke, B.C.

Mr. E. G. McCormick, jr., has been appointed man_ ager of the shingle mill of the Kamloops Lumber Company at Annis B.C., and Mr. John Shields, formerly manager of that mill, has been appointed to take charge of the company's offices at Enderby.

Mr. Finger has resigned the management of the Pigeon River Lumber Company, Port Arthur, Ont., although still retaining an interest in the company. Having superintended the building of the mill, which is now in successful operation, he desires to devote more time to his personal affairs.

A dispatch from Regina, N. W. T., dated Septem-circumstances, of Mr. J. S. Kerr, representative in the Territories for the North Pacific Lumber Company, of Barnet, B. C. Mr. Kerr was ill at the Windsor Hotel with typhoid fever and while debrious made his way to the reservoir, about one mile from the hotel, and drowned himself.

Mr. J. M. Ferguson, of Framantle, Australia, is at present in British Columbia for the purpose of investigating lumbering methods is that province. Mr. Fer guson, who is the head of a large lumber firm, states that he is greatly impressed with the modern methods prevailing in the lumber industry in Canada. In West Australia they still use horses and bullocks to draw timber out of the woods, but Mr. Ferguson believes that donkey engines, as in British Columbia, could be introduced with advantage.

In All Saints church, Ottawa, on Thursday, September 15th, a very fashionable wedding took place, the contracting parties being Mr. D. Boyce Sprague, buyer for the D. E. Sprague Lumber Company, of Winnipeg, and Miss Bonnie Simpson, of Ottawa, nicce of Senator Sunpson, of Bowmanville. The ceremony was per-formed by Rev. A. W. Mackay. The bride's cousin, Miss Muriel Jordan, of Buffalo, was maid of honor, and Miss Dorothy Simpson, another cousin, flower girl. The groom was supported by his cousin, hower girl. The groom was supported by his cousin, Mr. Harold C. Sprague, of Winnipeg. A reception was afterwards held at the residence of Mr. Alex. Simpson, uncle of the bride, and Mr. and Mrs. Sprague left on the 4 o clock train for Montreal, New York, and other contempolitics eastern cities.



The Brazel Show Plow is the only Snow Plow in the United States and Canada. The only Plow which will make a Perfect Road. Always state width of sleighs. We are always in the market for Rock Elm, Soft Elm, Maple, Oak, and Pine.

THE WILKINSON PLOUGH COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER ROYALTIES. It is learned that the revenue accruing to the British Columbia Government from timber royalties, irrespective of that from timber licenses, during the months of July and August of the present year exceeds the revenue from royalties alone derived during any four months in the history of the province.

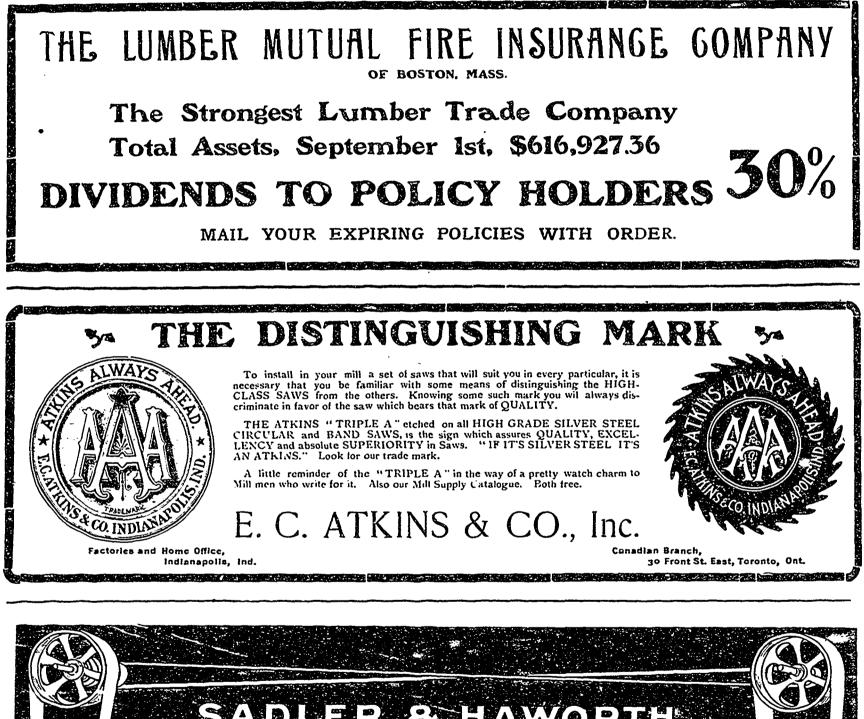
The revenue from royalties during the month of July, the first month of the present fiscal year, was in the neighborhood of \$50,000, while that from the same source during the month of August is said to have been about \$15,000, making a total of \$65,000 in revenue for the two months.

INDESTRUCTIBILITY OF CEDAR.

The resistance of cedar wood to decay has long been famous, and cedar fence-posts often last for generations. A remarkable instance of the indestructibility of cedar has been noted in the State of Washington, where a forest

of hemlocks, near Acme, has grown up over an ancient, buried forest of cedars. The trunks of cedar, although lying in a moist soil, have been almost perfectly preserved for at least one hundred and fifty years, the length of time that the rings of growth show the hemlocks to have been growing above their fallen predecessors.

P. PAYETTE & CO. Manufacturers of Saw Mill and Engine Machinery and all kinds of Marine Machinery. PENETANGU ISHENE, ONT



TANNERS & MA ACTURERSOI ND HYDRAULIC & MECHANICAL LEATHERS DEALERS IN GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES MONTREAL IORONTO. Corner William & Seigneurs Sts 9 Jordan St

A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC

OCTOBER, 1904

CANADAIN TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

As the result of an arrangement entered into between the Canadian Government and the Elder, Dempster Steamship Company with regard to the new steamship service between Canada and South Africa, the company, with a view to developing the trade between the two colonies, have decided to make a new departure by placing at the di pasal of Canadian merchants and manufacturers free of charge a number of passages as well as certain cargo accommodation for samples of Canadian goods and materials on their liners trading between Montreal and South African ports, and these goods and materials will be placed on exhibition at the Cape ports at which the steamers call. Each passenger representing a particular branch of Canadian trade will be al'owed a section of from 10 to 20 tons

capacity. The selection of exhibitors will be made by the President of the Board of Trade at Montreal and the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers Association of Toronto.

No Stopping Between Trips. There's no stopping between trips if the men get Clark's Corned Beef. Clark's retainsall the qualities of well-cooked prime Canadian beef. Nothing but the best enters the establishment of William Clark, Montroal.







~

Lumbermen's Six Pot Hole fange with Reservoir.

Write for Catalogue and Price List.

OCTOBER, 1904



We Have Filled Orders from the Pacific Coast of B. C. to Labrador.

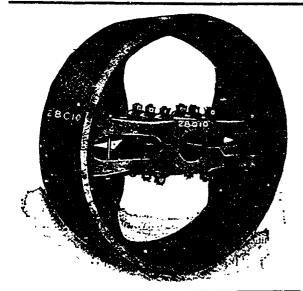


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Montreal

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate GO., Greenville, Mich.

The largest manufacturer of Blast Grates, Edgers and Trimmers in the world. SEND FOR CATALOGUE D.



MADE IN CANADA FAIRBANKS WOOD-SPLIT PULLEY The Best for Saw and Planing Mills

TEMPORARY OFFICES: 15 EAST WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO, CAN Branches : Montreal, Winnipog.

This pulley is not an experiment but has been sold for several years past all over the United States, and the universal satisfaction it gave and the success it met with prompted us to manufacture in Canada.

It has a reputation superior to that of any other Pulley for merit of design, work manship and finish.

The web construction (see cut), built in the rim, not only strengthens the entire Pulley but makes impossible for the rim to work loose at the arm. Each segment is not only glued but nailed with three nails to the next one. Four point bushings are used, giving twice as much grip on the shaft as in the usual two plece bushing. The merits of any article are best proved by a trial. Send us a trial order the next time you want any pulleys. We carry a large stock and with our factory in Montreal can supply any special pulley in 24 hours if not in stock.

Torento.

Fairbanks



OCTOBER, 1904

Established 1852.



Largest Builders of Veneer Cutting Malohinery in the world.





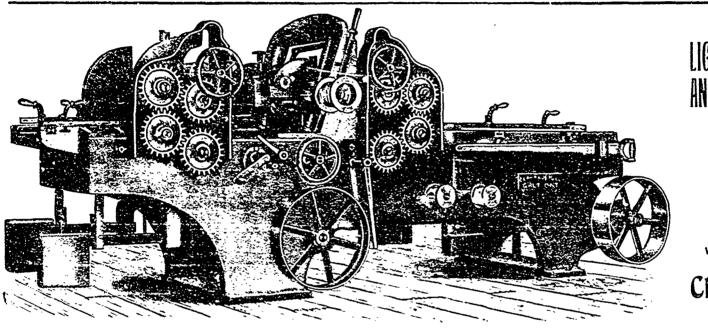


Special to Lumbermen, Miners and Railway Gontractors

Mince Meat put up in 75 pound Tubs, 1-2 Barrel about 300 pounds, Barrels about 600 pounds. Sauerkraut and Pickles in barrels. Sausage Meat in 50 pound Tins.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

The Capstan Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ont., Can.



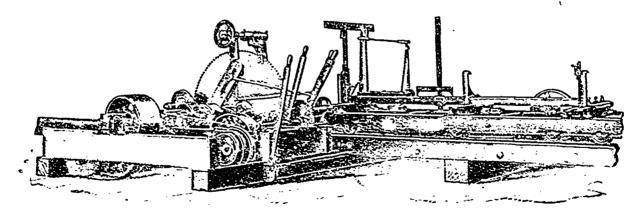


Kind note that we make this machine in different single or double ler, as desired. sizes. cylinder, as d Parties desiring ther oughly up-to-date ma chinery, will find it to their advantage to write us before placing their order.

Write for new Catalogue.

Clark & Demill Galt, Ont.

Stationary and Portable Saw Mills



I make these mills with any number of Head-blocks spaced any distance apart. Equipped with Frost-dog, Knight dog, or Boss dog, Rope feed, or Rack and Pinion feed. With or without Over Log Saw Guide.

Having extra wide face friction pulleys, they are more durable and quicker acting than any others and make a first class tie mill. One of my customers reports 1,000 R.R. ties per day with our saw.

I furnish them with or without Track. Sill frames or in any desired way.

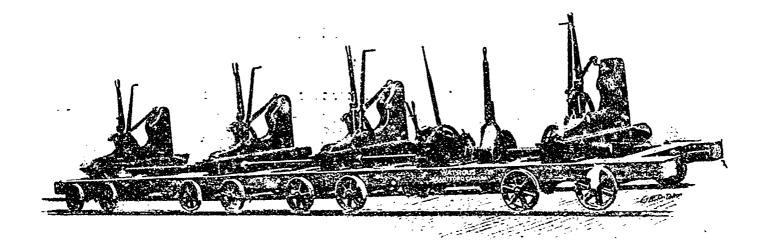
Write for further particulars and catalogues.

F. J. DRAKE. Belleville. Ont.

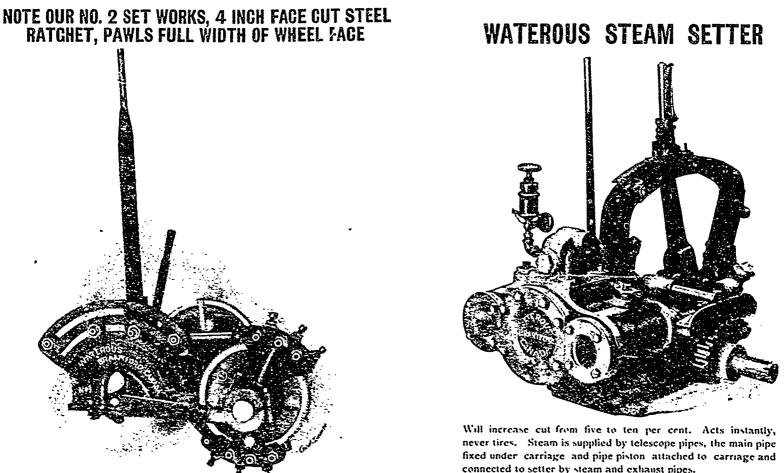
OCTOBER, 1901

The Waterous Cast Steel Carriage

Practically unbreakable. Will stand the hardest Nigger Pounding. Frames of Oak. Upper sides faced with steel. Ends of side timbers fitted with steel plates and strongly supported to cross girts by corner brackets.



FOUR BLOCK CAST STEEL CARRIAGE WITHOUT AUTOMATIC COUPLER.



connected to setter by steam and exhaust pipes. Very Simple Easily Attached Very Reliable

HAVE JUST ISSUED A NEW BAND MILL CIRCULAR-SEND FOR ONE

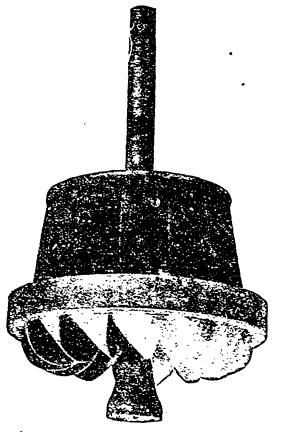
It you require anything in the line of ELEVATORS, CONVEYORS AND CHAIN BELTING send for our new Cham Catalogue 15C which deals with Modern Methods of Handling Raw and Finished Products.

We manufacture a great variety of machinery and can fit up Saw Mills complete from the smallest to the largest

WATEROUS, Brantford, Canada



THE TRIUMPH TURBINE



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

> "The Wheel is strictly first-class in every particular, and after a careful and thorough test I am prepared to say 'hat I believe it is the best wheel in the market for Electrical purposes. It has high speed, large power, high efficiency at part gate, and has practically no leakage. I am more than pleased with the thorough and workmanlike setting you gave me throughout."

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

We are always glad to submit estimates and prices on Improved Vulcan and Leffel Turbines, Improved Lane Circular Saw Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Slashers, Shingle Machines, Lath Machines and all machinery of this kind.

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H. E. PLANT, Agent Cor. Common and Mazarth Streets Montreal, Que.

Successor to Paxton, Tate & Company PORT PERRY, ONT.

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