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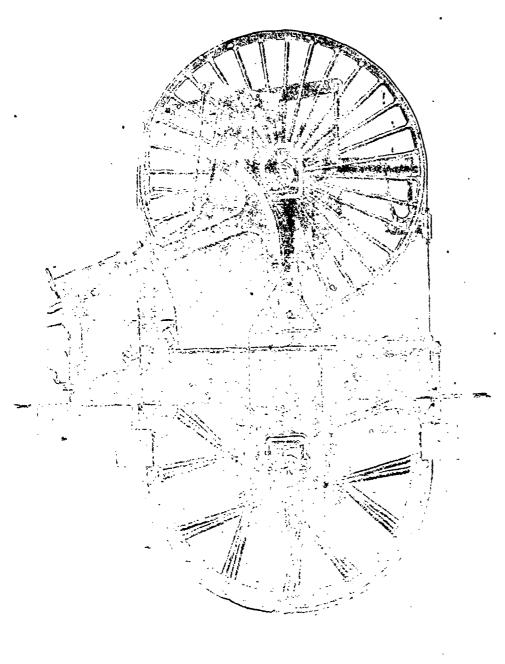
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The STEAM TENSION BAND MILL

For Single and Double Cutting



Has the simplest and most sensitive straining device, and because the tension of the saw is always just right, this mill cuts better lumber than any other.

MARCH, 1904

When changing saws no time is lost raising and lowering top wheel, and taking off and putting on strain on the saw, as in other mills.

All the adjusting mechanism is out of the way of lumber, and removed from sawdust and dirt.

It is being installed in all the largest and fastest cutting mills in the country.

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We have an interesting booklet telling all about it. Write for a copy.

The Wm. Hamilton Mfg. 60., Limited

Peterborough, Ont.

MARCH, 1904

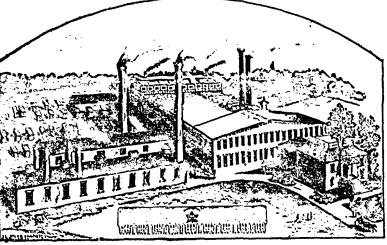




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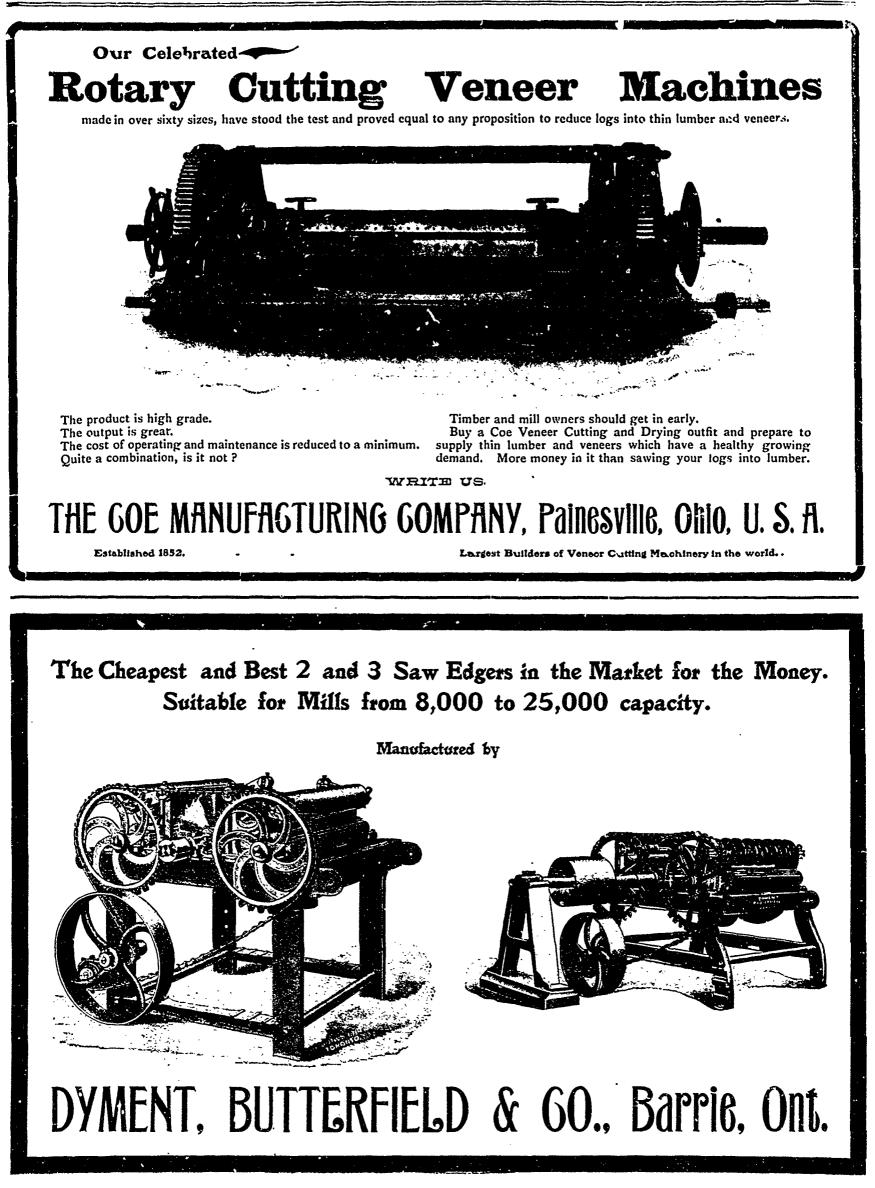
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These Saws are made of Kefined Swedish Steel imported direct, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.



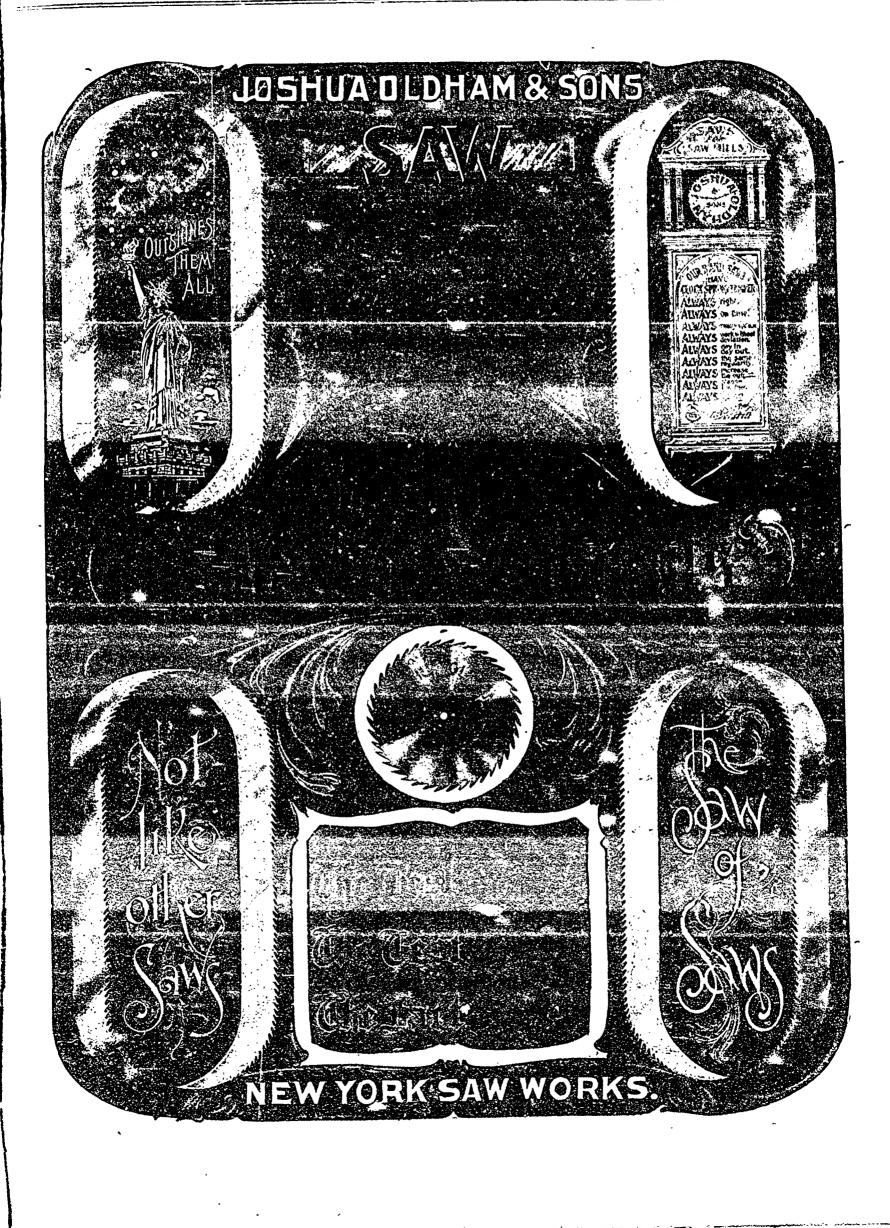






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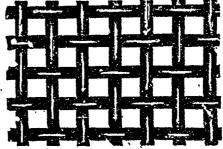




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Special Heavy Steel Cloth for Refuse Burners, Smoke Stack Webs and Wire Cloth of every description.

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PROMINENT BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBERMEN.

MR. J. G. SCOTT.

Among the lumbermen of British Columbia who have risen by patient industry and by the exercise of considerable ability is Mr. J. G. Scott, manager of the Pacific Const Lumber Company, of Vancouver, whose portrait accompanies this article. Mr. Scott has been twelve years in the province, and during that time has seen the trade with Eastern Canada

and the middle West grow from nothing into great proportions, while he himself is now manager of a mill which is acknowledged even by competitiors to have the most modern and complete plant of any in British Columbia, Washington or Oregon.

Mr. Scott is an Ontario boy, like many others in the west. He was born at Stratford, and was early connected with the lumber industry. He was first with the Medonte Lumber Company, which had large limits in Simcoe County, and with his brother, Mr. A. A. Scott, now of McGregor, Ontario, secured full interest in this concern, and operated it under the name of Scott, Scott & Company. When, in about eight years, the limits owned by this company were worked out, Mr. J. G. Scott came to the Pacific Coast. This was in 1891, and with Mr. George McCormick, M. P. for Muskoka and Parry Sound, and Mr. William Irwin, of Peterboro, he started the Pacific Coast Lumber Company in New Westminster, on the banks of the Fraser river. This was run in a quiet way, with the ultimate intention of building up an industry of large proportions, and in the present large mills this ambition has been realized.

During his residence in New Westminster, known as the Royal City, Mr. Scott took an active interest in municipal affairs and for three years was a member of the city council, the first of which he served his fellow citizens as chairman of the Board of Finance. In 1900 and 1901 he was Mayor, and in the latter year took up his residence in Vancouver. Mr. Scott with other representative citizens of New Westminster were actively interested in the management of the great exhibition of the west, held yearly at New Westminster by the Royal City Agricultural and Industrial Association. He escaped the conflagration of 1898, which practically destroyed New Westminster, but in 1901 the mills were completely razed by fire. Then he removed to Vancouver.

The mills in Vancover are located on Coal Harbor, the western extremity of Burrard inlet, and within a stone's throw of Deadman's island, the place where in 1898 Theodore Ludgate made such a strong effort to establish a saw mill. There was opposition to the Pacific Coast Lumber Company securing a site on this part of the harbor foreshore, but with the usual discretion and management which has characterized his work, Mr. Scott had firmly entrenched himself by securing before-



MR. J. G. SCOTT, Manager of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, Vancouver. B. C.

hand a proper right and title from the government. Mr. W. J. Sheppard, of Waubaushene, Ontario, president of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, is president of the company, and there are a large number of other sharcholders resident in Ontario. Mr. McCormick and Mr. Irwin are still interested with him. There has been an expenditure of over half a million dollars on the establishment since its inauguration about three years ago, and to-day it is the best laid out, the neatest, and most adapted for economical manufacture of any mill on the coast. It has a capacity of 150,000 feet of lumber, 300,000 shingles, and a planing mill with a capacity of 75,000 feet per day of ten hours.

Mr. Scott had a difficult and long uphill fight in the early days of his connection with the

industry in this province in seeking to establish a market for the British Columbia product in the east. He shipped the first carload of red cedar shingles to Ontario in 1892, and there are still those in Toronto and other cities who will remember telling him that he was not exactly right in his head to think of such a preposterous thing as endeavoring to create a market at such a remote distance. Everything was an experiment then, but Mr. Scott, with the keen foresight of the successful business

> man, predicted that the time would come when British Columbia shingles would be in demand in Ontario, and in a decade he has seen this prophecy verified. To-day red cedar shingles are used in Ontario very largely. The development, however was slow, and the trade unremunerative. It was necessary to have the quality of the article tested in a practical way, and while this was expensive, the result has proven that in the long run it was a good business move. Mr. Scott has demonstrated that what was deemed an utter impossibility by Ontario dealers who could not view the future was overcomeable by persistency and the production of an article which is not surpassed in the world to-day. Possessed with executive ability of no mean calibre, Mr. Scott has made a success of the business from the start.

> Since Mr. Scott transferred his business interests to Vancouver, he has become one of the leading citizens of that city. He is not an active politician, is a strong Presbyterian and is Chairman of the Board of Managers of St. John's church, Vancouver, having been one of those connected with the establishment of this place of worship,

which has just closed a veey successful first year. He is one of the three trustees in whom is vested the ownership of the property. Mr. Scott married in 1887 Miss Eliza Stewart, of Guelph, Ontario. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and is past master of Union lodge No. 9, New Westminster, one ot the earliest established lodges in the province.

A GOOD PAPER.

Mr. R R. Sinclair, Sherbrooke, Que., write: "I bave been taking THE CANADA LUMBERMAN for two or three years and find it a very good paper. Please send it for another year.

E. A. Holsten, of ... firm of D. E. Holsten & Co., Duluth, Minn., is establishing a sash and door factory on Logan auenue, Winnipeg.

LOG PRODUCTION CURTAILED

Reduced Output in Ontario and Quebec Owing to Deep Snow and Generally Unfavorable Logging Conditions.—The Production in Other Provinces About Same as Last Winter.

In view of the widespread interest which is shown this spring concerning the quantity of logs which will be available for the season's sawing, the publishers of the CANADA LUMBER-MAM addressed a letter of inquiry to a number of operators asking whether their production of logs would be greater or less than last winter, and to what extent. The replies, which are printed below, show that on the whole the winter has been unfavorable for work in the woods, and that in Ontario, owing partly to the deep snow, the cut was exceptionaly light.

PLAYFAIR & WHITE, Midland, Ont. : Our cut of logs this winter will be from 10 to 15 per cent. less than a year ago. If the cost of production, caused by deep snow, cold weather and poor ice in the lakes, together with poorer class of men for our work, is any criterion, the price of lumber should surely advance the coming season. As far as we can learn the log production in the Georgian Bay district will be fully 20 per cent. less than a year ago.

G. H. PERLEY & Co., Oliawa, Ont : We expect to make between five and ten per cent. less logs than we did last season. We had a very fine tall for making logs, but all work during this winter has been expensive and slow. There is no frost in the swamps and in most places the ice on the lakes is bad. It is possible that we may have an old-fashioned March in this locality, and in that case the lumbermen would be able to go on making logs in some sections of the country. On the whole, there seems no deabl that the quantity of logs taken out this winter must be very much tess than it was last year.

SHEPARD & MORSE LONDE? CO., Ottawa, Ont. . We expect to make about 15 million of logs at our Kippewa shanties this year, as against about 11 million last year. We may say that this winter has been unusually satisfactory for logging in the Kippewa district, the snow not being over 2 or 2½ feet, with fine, steady weather. Usually this district is noted for its heavy snow falls, but it seems to have been favored this year with a light fall.

PENBROKE LUMBER Co., Pembroke, Ont.; Our bush operations are progressing very favorably and our hauling is about completed. We have experienced very deep snow, but otherwise a good winter. Our cut of logs this year will be about twice that of any former year. The advanced cost of taking out logs this year is owing to the tabor maket principally.

GUNOLR & HEGHSON, Hull, Que.: Last August, owing to threatened depression, the scarcity of and difficulty of obtaining good labor, we gave instructions to curtail our output by 20 per cent. At the present time the snow is so deep that we have found it advisable to step all log making, which will have a further tendency to reduce our cut for this winter.

THE KNIGHT BROTHERS COMPANY, Burks Falls, OnL: We submit the following information regarding our production:

Hemlock and other softwood logs, 1902-3 Birch and other hardwood logs	1,725,312 ft. 782,367 ft.
Hemlock and other softwood logs, 1903-4 Birch and other hardwood logs	2,507,679 ft. 1,742,582 ft. 600,301 ft.
	2.342.883 ft.

We find the cost of logging this season has been rather higher than last owing to the excessive snowfall; wages are very high and many workmen inefficient. Our stock is not all delivers d at the dumps, and there may be a small proportion left in the woods. THE CLEVELAND-SARNIA SAW MILLS CO., Sarnia, Ont.: Our cut of logs will be practically the same this year as it was last year. We expect, however, to get out about one and one-half to two million feet more than last year.

THE SNIDER LUMBER Co., Gravenhurst, Ont.: Our stock of logs for this season's cut is about seven million teet of hemlock, which is about one and onehalf million feet less than we expected to get out. Quite a quantity of logs are being left on skids, it being impossible to get roads to the skidways in order to haul them Logs that were got to water are costing at least \$1.50 per M. more than they would have cost had the winter been more favorable.

AN OTT. WA VALLEY MANUFACTURER: We think the log output will be smaller than usual, as owing to high wages last fall it was late before men were all at work, and in our case we did not put in as many, only figuring on keeping our own teams busy and not having any hired teams hauling. The snow has also been deep and hauling slow and expensive.

ONTARIO LUMBER COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.: Our output of logs this winter will be less than half of last year's output; we had seven large shantles in the woods last winter (a year ago), and this winter we have only three. The conditions which tended to shorten the output were, in the first place, scarcity of men, which continued until the arrival of the snow, at which time we had to quit cutting logs owing to its great depth. The scarcity of men and the snow proposition have increased the cost of our cut at least 30 per cent. When the snow came there was no frost in the ground, and the consequence will be that when we have a break-up it will be very sudden because of the heat in the ground, which will melt the snow from the bottom; and we fear, in consequence of this, that we will have low water in the spring for driving creeks, as you are aware that when there is a heavy frost in the ground before the snow comes it hold, the water and it runs off gradually. . This year we expect a tremendous rush all of a sudden and consequently a short time for driving creeks.

J. D. SHIER LUNBER CO., Bracebridge, Ont.: We will have about as much hemlock this coming year as we had in 1903, but we do not think that this is the case with most of the lumbermen. The only way that we got out our usual stock was by starting in very carly in the fall, and any of those lumbermen who left it until after the first snow came will not get out more than about 50 per cent. of their usual stock; we think that there will be quite a serious shortage in henlock this coming year. In reference to pine, we expect to have 2,000,000 feet more than we had last year. There is going to be a very short crop of hardwoods this year owing to the depth of snow, and what has been taken out has passed out of first hands in nearly every case. Our representative has been north from here sizing up the situation, and he found that these stocks are pretty well bought up and by parties who can afford to hold out for a fair price. It is our opinion that hardwoods will advance from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per M. over last year's prices. We do not anticipate any shrinkage in the price of pine either; in fact, from what we have learned we think there will be an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent. all round.

THE HUNTSVILLE S: "ICATE, Huntsville, Ont.: We have not had exact figures in yet, but all our camp managers report a shertage from last year's cut owing to the deep snow and severe weather. We estimate the season's cut of hardwood in this district and north as far as North Bay to be not more than two-thirds of the quantity taken out last year. This shortage, together with the extra cost of getting out logs (owing to unfavorable weather) will result in a considerable advance in the prices of lumber.

KEEWATIN LUMBERING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Keewatin, Ont.: As to the probable supply of logs for next season, our cut will be about the same as last season, and with what we have left over from last year we will have available for sawing abou 30,000,000 feet. In addition to pine logs we are also 5 dtling out tamarac and jack pine to make 300,000 ties and will erect a mill this spring to saw ties exclusively.

J. D. IRVING, Buctouche, N.B.: The cut of lumber for shipment from this port for ner .eason will be from one to one and one-half million reet less than last winter. The very severe weather all through the season has seriously interfered with all operations.

T. CROCKETT, Riviere-du-Loup Station, Que.: The production of logs from my own operations this winter will be in the vicinity of five million feet of spruce and cedar, compared with two million feet last year. The production in general, however, in this locality will be as near as I can ascertain about 25 per cent. in excess of last year. The conditions peculiar to this winter's operations have been most favorable as far as weather and snow are concerned. Wages and supplies have been about 20 per cent. higher in cost than last year, with very little change in the market. The large cut thus winter with the amount of logs held up in the streams last season, with favorable driving conditions this spring, will have a tendency to put a excessive quantity of logs on the market.

LOVELAND & STONE, Cutler, Ont.: As for ourselves, we are taking out about the same quantity of saw logs that we took out last year, and with what we carry over will have some thirty million of logs to saw at Cutler. From all we can see and learn the quantity of timber that will be brought through the Spanish boom will be about one hundred and sixty or seventy million feet, which is about the same as last year. The Spanish boom, as you know, takes in the Vermillion river with its tributaries, the Onaping river, etc., the main Spanish and its other tributaries. While here, like everywhere else, we have had a severe winter, still we do not see that it has affected the taking out of logs to any material extent.

FRASER & Co., Ottawa: The production of logs by our firm this season will somewhat exceed that of season of 1902/03 for the reason that our mill is now complete, and we want stock enough to run it through the coming summer. Deep snow, high wages, and supplies generally dearer than for some years past, will cause the output of logs in this section to cost more than usual.

JOHN MILLARD, Liverpool, N.S.: My cut this year will exceed three million feet, mostly pine and spruce. The cut on our river this year will be small compared with other years. We have had a very severe winter, snow now in the interior being about 4 feet deep on the level, which puts us back very much in getting our timber to the water. Our drive by water is about fifty miles.

KELLEY BROS., River Hebert, N.S.: Our cut of logs will be four million, which is greater than usual by say a million to a million and a half. This excess of cut 18 caused by forest fires, as to save the timber we are obliged to cut it as soon as possible. The cut will be two million scattling and boards, balance 78, 98 and 115. The deep snow will affect the cut somewhat, as teams have been coming out for the past week.

MICKLE, DYNENT & SON, Gravenhurst, Ont.: Our stock will be fully as large as last season, as our camps filled ealier. The skidding operations were favorable, but the haul has been expensive owing to the extra deep snow, involving a continual snow ploughing and shovelling. The production by camps in this district will probably fall short 20 per cent., the production of logs got oat for sale apparently a good 50 per cent. short.

J. O. Gilbert & Sons, of Bishop's Crossing, Que., have recently acquired the Gilbert's Mills property at Gilbert's Mills, Bury, Que., formerly owned by them. It is understood they intend to theroughly repair them and install a band saw equipment and shingle and planing machinery. The power will be water and steam connected to the same driving shaft.

12

MARCH, 1904



HOO-HOO NIGHT IN WINNIPEG.

A concatenation of the illustrious order of Hoo-Hoos was held in Winnipeg on Saturday evening, February 13th.

The gathering was a howling success, there being a large attendance and no less than twenty-two initiations. The Snark of the Universe, G.B.Housser, of Portage la Prairie, presided, and maintained proper feline decorum. He was ably assisted in his task by Messrs. D. B. Sprague and J. C. Graham, ex-vicegerent, both experienced hustlers. The notice summoning the roof-top conclave read as follows:

"Dear Brother Hoo-Hoo: The fifth annual meeting of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo will be held in Eureka hall, Main and When all the Tommies, and they were a gay lot, had foregathered in their accustomed corners and had purred themselves into a state of happy contentment, they proceeded to elect officers for the concatenation then being held, with the following result:

Snark of the Universe, G. B. Housser, Portage la Prairie.

Senior Hoo-Hoo, J. J. Foss, Winnipeg.

Junior Hoo-Hoo, Harry G. Wallace, Minneapolis.

Bojum, J. C. Graham, Winnipeg.

Scrivenoter, Jey Spencer, Crookston. Jabberwock, D. L. Lincoln, Winnipeg. Custocatian, D. B. Sprague, Winnipeg. Arcanoper, Jas. A. Ovas, Winnipeg. Gurdon, D. J. McDonald, Port Arthur.

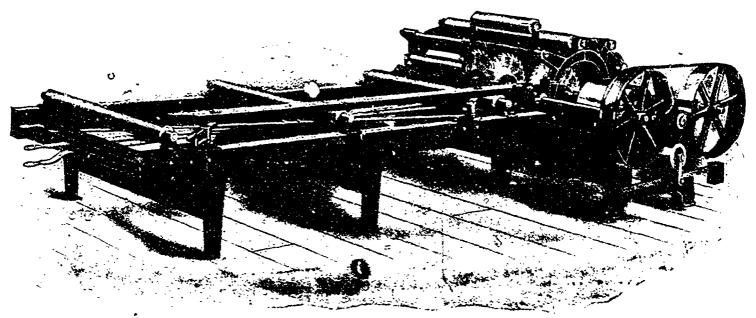
The Supreme Nine having been chosen, the

kittens, one of the best classes yet presented for initiation to the riotous mysteries of the roof-top and garden, were admitted one by one to the sacred garden where they took the was declared by all to have been both enjoyable and profitable, all the Hoo-Hoos, old and young, sat down to a delicate spread provided by Mrs. Hample.

A NEW EDGER.

In the general equipment of a saw mill, certain machines have become almost standard in their construction, and the manufacturers show little desire to depart from general lines. This is particularly true of edgers, trimmers and the like. Occasionally a manufacturer introduces some changes, but as a usual thing they are unimportant. This being the case, it is a hard proposition for a manufacturer to produce a new machine, say an edger, which shall have enough points of superiority to recommend it to the user and still compete with standard machines. William E. Hill & Company, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, believe that they have accomplished this, however, in the machine that illustrates this article, and claim that they have produced a first-class edger which they can sell at a moderate price and one which has many points of superiority over those of other manufacturers.

The machines are very heavy and are built in two widths, 45" and 48", with either three saws or four saws



A NEW EDGER MANUFACTURED BY WM. E. HILL & COMPANY.

Notre Dame streets east, Winnipeg, on Saturday, February 13, 1904, at 8 o'clock. Fail not to be present and assist in conferring higher degrees upon newly born kittens from the onion bed, and watch the singeing of the fur while the old cats purr; as the buffalo roams around, the shadows of night will be turned into day in old Winnipeg town, and things will be done up brown. Good Hoo-Hoos cannot afford to stay away.

"The Hoo-Hoo while in Winnipeg will show the town that they are not slow. The Black Cat will be in evidence, both on the roof and on the ground, wearing the symbol of the jumping Black Cat of the Egyptian heights in their button-holes. They'll give the good old Hoo-Hoo yell. They're sure to take in every sight, by day and by electric light: (There are numerous sights to see). This night Hoo-Hoo will own the town of Winnipeg of great renown.

"Here's hoping you'll have lots of fun.

"G.B. HOUSSER, B.F.F.O.F.G.S.B.C., Vicegerent.

Every preparation-had been made for the reception of the kittens, a fact which each of them fully realized before he got through.

obligation, tested the human flesh, pressed their lips to the seal of the Black Cat and had their eyes opened, and thus became privileged to enjoy all the fun and benefits of a Hoo-Hoo roof-top. The old Tommies were delighted to receive in their midst so many promising kittens, and were not backward in manifesting their pleasure.

The candidates were : R. J. Smith, G N Railway; C. J. Archibald, Nelson, B. C.; Chas. W. Owen, Imperial Elevator Company; Oliver K. Godfrey, Canadian Elevator Company; W. J. Hunter, G. T. Ry.; G. H. Wall, Winnipeg; Andrew McKinney, Canadian Elevator Company; P. H. McIntosh, Prairie Lumber Company; Thos. Dunn, Winnipeg; D. Robertson, Rat Portage Lumber Company; G. M.Fraser, Indian Head; R. G. Jones, A. H. Wood, Canadian Elevator Company; Geo McKinny, Sintaluta; A. Smith, C. P. R. ; Arthur Harry, Canadian Lumber Company; Harold T. Burntrager, Pacific Coast Lumber Company, Vancouver; James Conn, Indian Head; Hugh W. Kennedy, Rat Portage; John J. Shortwell, St. Paul; Walter Ross, Rat Portage.

At the conclusion of the concatenation, which

as desired. The main frames of the machine are so designed that the great weight is distributed so as to give the greatest strength. The cross girts and pressure roll frames are so strong that it is impossible to break them. The arbor is of heavy forged steel $3\frac{1}{3}$ diameter and has balanced driving pulley. The saws are shilted by hand levers of peculiar design, which move very easily and which can be set to cut any width. The board guide is positive in its action and can always be depended on. There is one 4" feed roller in front of saw and two behind. These are milled from solid bar, not cast.

This will give the reader an idea of the careful attention to detail which is so noticeable in studying the construction of this machine. The front pressure rollers are 4 in. in diameter; the rear pressure rollers are 8 in. The widest board that can be edged on a 45-in. 4-saw machine is 28 in.; on 48 in., 31 in.; 18 in. and 20 in. saws are used. Width over all, 45 in. machine, 7 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width over all, 48 in. machine, 7 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length with both tables, 24 ft.

If any of our readers are in the market for an edger, we would suggest that they write William E. Hill & Company, 415 North Rose street, Kalamazoo, Michigan, for blue prints and prices and a copy of their new Catalog B.

The Department of Indian Affairs recently granted to H. Williams a lease of a mill site on the Indian Reserve at Fort Frances, Ont. One-half of the property has been transferred to the Preston-Bell Company, who will build a saw mill and wood-working factory.

MONTHLY AND WEBKLY EDITIONS PUBLISHED BY

The C. H. Mortimer Publishing Company

of Toronto, Limited,

CONFERMATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO.

BRANCH OFFICES

IMPERIAL BUILDING, MONTREAL. 22 GREAT ST HELENS, LONDON, E. C.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION : One Copy, Weekly and Monthly, One Y-ar. in advance, \$1.00 One Copy, Weekly and Monthly, Sir Jonths. in advance, 50 Foreign Subscription, \$2.00 a Year.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber, wood-working and allied industrics, being the only representative in Cunada of these important interests. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these nerests, and invites free discussion by its readers. Especial pains are taken to secure for publication in the WERKLY LUMBERMAN the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations. Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

render it even more complete. Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treat-ment. For manufacturing and supply firms whising to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, wood-working factories, palp mills, etc., the CANADA LUMNREMAN is undoubtedly the cheapest and most profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which are inserted in a complexuous position on front page of the Weekly kullion.

THE WESTERN LUMBER SITUATION.

A wise move has been taken by the various Canadian i_terests which combine to furnish the lumber supply of the West. One month ago there were threats of new competition, such threats being based, as later events show, on an erroneous conception of the profits to be derived from the manufacture of lumber. These interests have come together and discussed the situation in a friendly spirit, with the result, as usually happens, of arriving at a much better understanding of the real conditions.

A conference of the British Columbia lumber manufacturers and the retail dealers was held in Winnipeg early in February, at which a committee was appointed to interview Mr. Whyte, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the question of freight rates. The manufacturers agreed to make a reduction of SI per thousand feet in the price of lumber if the C.P.R. would give a reduction of two cents in the freight rate, making the rate from the Coast thirty-eight cents instead of forty cents per hundred-weight. Mr. Whyte expressed himself favorably on the matter, and will, it is thought, recommend to his company that the concession be granted. The manufacturers will thus receive for their lumber within 50 cents of what they have received in the past, the reduction in freight representing the other 50 cents which goes to make up the dollar reduction. Although no announcement is made, it may be presumed that the retailer's margin of profit will remain the same and that the consumer will be given the benefit of the reduced price.

The advantage of the above arrangement is that it will tend to lessen the quantity of lumber imported from the United States and give increased business to the Canadian mills and in turn to the C.P.R. This increased business is expected to offset the reductions made.

Any plan calculated to reserve the Canadian market for the Canadian manufacturer cannot be too strongly commended, particularly in view of the indifference of the Dominion Government towards affording a reasonable measure of protection for the lumber industry. The justice of the protection asked for is admitted even by the Mississipi Valley Lumberman, which in a recent issue remarks : "Considering the tariff on Canadian lumber that comes across the line into the States, the Canadian manufacturers are hardly to be blamed for taking steps to protect their home markets."

THE ONTARIO TIMBER SUPPLY.

A number of statements were made by Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, in his speech in the budget debate in the Ontario Legislature recently, which are important to lumbermen as well as to the people generally. Alow estimate, Mr. Davis said, showed that there were still ten billion feet of good white pine standing on the Crown lands of the province, sufficient to permit twenty such sales as were held on December 9th last. He placed the value of this timber at \$75,000,-000, and the dues at the rate of two dollars per thousand feet would amount to \$20,000,-000. Basing a calculation on Mr. Davis' figures, it would appear that there are 500,000,000 feet of pine timber on the area disposed of at the last sale, and as approximately \$3,687,000 was realized for these lands, the bonus price was an average of a little over \$7 per thousand feet for the timber on the stump. To this must be added \$2 per thousand stumpage dues, also ground rent, making the cost of the standing timber to the purchaser above \$9 per thousand feet. It has until recently been considered that \$6 per thousand feet was a fair price for timber on the stump, but apparently there is no limit to the value of white pine.

While, as Mr. Davis admits, the estimate of the white pine still in the hands of the Crown is somewhat approximate, it is contended to be sufficiently accurate to prove that there is still a very large quantity standing in the province. But as the demand upon the white pine supply is gradually increasing, it is pertinent to inquire how long at the present rate of consumption the supply will last. This question cannot be answered with any degree of certainty, but it may be interesting to make one or two deductions based on the figures of the past. The report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands shows that during the year 1902 the cut of pine timber on the Crown lands was about 700,000,000 feet. Taking this estimate as the average cut for future years, the timber on unlicensed lands would last for a period of nearly fifteen years. Assuming, for the purpose of calculation, that the timber on licensed lands would sup ply the requirements for fifteen years, we have a sufficient quantity of pine in sight to meet the demand for the next thirty years if no steps were taken towards reforestation and without considering reproduction. We must, however, in this thirty years take such steps

as will provide a supply of white pine for all time to come.

The announcement by the Commissioner of the establishment of another forest reserve, of no less than three thousand square miles, was naturally very favorably received. The total area of forest land set apart under the Forest Reserve Ac is now about 9,000 square miles, certainly a very substantial heginning. This territory is covered by virgin pine, and the Commissioner announced that it is proposed to adopt new regulations governing the disposal of the timber on these reserves. This is in line with the recommendation of the Forestry Commission, which advised that the various types of forest embraced in the Crown domain should be considered with the view of adopting such special treatment in each case as its peculiar features demand in order to realize the best results. Selective cutting is to be adopted, the general proposition being to have cut such timber as is designated by the Crown's timber experts, and also that this timber shall be cut and cared for in such a way as to reduce the risk of fire to a minimum and give the undeveloped timber an opportunity to develop. It is probable that after the trees are selected they will be offered by public auction as is now done with timber areas. The Commissioner points out that these regulations will apply only to forest reserves and that the regulations are entirely different from those under which licenses to cut timber have been sold by public auction in the past.

Another recommendation of the Forestry Commission is to be adopted, viz., the reforestation of areas which have been sold under license but have been abandoned by the licensees and are unsuitable for agricultural purposes. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the 826 square miles disposed of in December last will revert to the Crown after a period of fifteen years and will be availble for any system of reforestry which the government may choose to apply.

QUEBEC COLONIZATION COMMISSION.

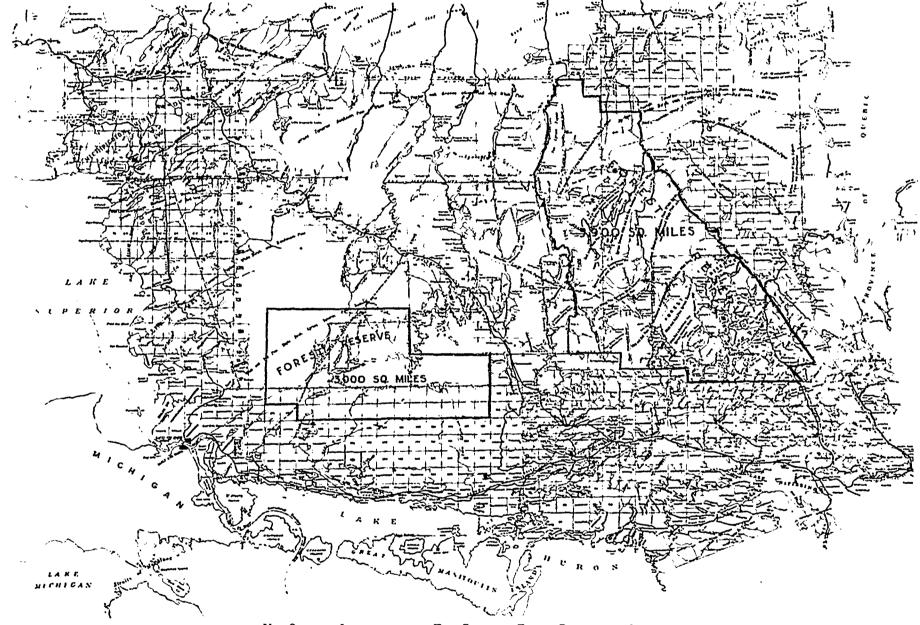
The Quebec Colonization Commission, appointed by Order-in-Council for the purpose of investigating the relations existing between the lumber companies and the settlers, have held several sessions recently. The Commission has for its object the settling of disputes and consideration of the best means of protecting the forests from the ravages of fire. The evidence submitted showed that there have been many bogus settlers and that it is with this class of settlers that the lumbermen have had disputes. Mr. Alex. Lumsden said he knew of only one case of dispute with a bona fide settler. The feeling of lumbermen is that squatting should be made prohibitive, and the government officials authorized to carry out the regulations. They think that there should be a more careful inspection of the areas open to colonization and a rigid adherence to the settlers' laws. The Commission have earnestly taken the matter in hand and it is expected that the recommendations which will be made to the government will be of considerable benefit to the lumber industry and result in more harmonious relations between lumbermen and settlers.

ONTARIO'S FOREST RESERVES.

In June, 1897, at the instance of Mr. Thomas Southworth, Director of Forestry for Ontario, a Royal Commission was appointed by the Legislature to investigate and report on the subject of restoring and preserving the growth of white pine and other trees upon lands in the province which are not adapted for agricultural purposes or for settlement. Upon the recommendation of this Commission the Legislature in the spring of 1898 adopted the Forest Reserves Act, empowering the Liutenant-Governor in Council to set apart from time to time such tracts of land as might be deemed a new crop of young timber of different varieties, including white pine.

The first important reserve created was the Temagimi reserve, comprising about 2,200 square miles of pine-bearing territory around Lake Temagimi. Unlike the previously constituted reserves, this area had never been under license. It contains an extensive tract of white pine, the quantity standing being estimated above 3,000,000 feet board measure. This reserve was set apart on January 11th, 1901, and a few months ago it was extended northward and westward until its total area is now 5,900 square milles. apart on which no licenses to cut timber have yet been granted comprise 8,900 square miles, and the careful husbanding of the immense quantity of timber on this vast territory will do much towards perpetuating the supply of white pine.

In referring to forest reserves mention should also he made of the Algonquin National Park, which includes upwards of 1700 square miles, the greater part of which was withdrawn from settlement and created a park or reserve by a special act of the Legislature in 1893 The territory has all been placed under license, and although the primary objects were the pres-



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF THE TWO PRINCIPAL FOREST RESERVES IN ONTARIO.

advisable for future timber supplies, such reserves to be under the control and management of the Department of Crown Lauds. The first reserve created under this Act was established by Order-in-Council in April, 1899, and comprises about 125 square miles in the Counties of Frontenac and Addington. This tract had been lumbered over and is now reproducing a vigorous growth of young pine.

On February 10th, 1900, by an Order-in-Council, an area of about 75 square miles in the Township of Sibley, on the north shore of Lake Superior, was withdrawn from settlement and constituted a forest reserve. This territory had also been largely cut over, but is now growing The announcement of the establishment of another large reserve has just been made. It is situated in the Algoma district and embraces 3,000 square miles. As in the case of the Temagimi reserve, none of the territory included in it has been placed under license.

In connection with the management of the two latter reserves, it is the intention of the government to adopt a new policy in respect to the cutting of timber. Instead of granting licenses for the privilege of cutting the timber on a given area, only the trees which are matured will be disposed of, and these will be marked by government experts.

It will be seen that the reserves now set

ervation of fur bearing aminals and game, and the protection of the sources of important rivers, nevertheless it forms an extensive forest reserve. The setting apart of the above named reserves, it may he said, is largely the outcome of suggestions made by the present Director of Forestry.

The accompanying map shows the location of the two most important reserves, and gives also a general idea of the character of timber found throughout the greater portion of the province.

Messes Steele & Co., Smith's Falls, Ont., write a "Enclosed find postal note to renew our subscription for your journal and we are much pleased with same."

15

MUCH PLEASED WITH IT.

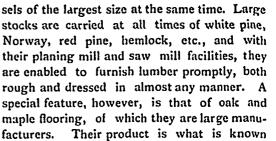
WHOLESALERS OF WHITE PINE.

The efficient conduct of a wholesale lumber yard calls for the exercise of extraordinary business ability as well as a knowledge of the many practicul details peculiar to the trade. In the yard of the Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company, Chicago, we have an example of an up-to-date plant under able management.

Before referring to the yard equipment,

which points they carry large stocks of lumber. While a portion of the lumber so manufactured in Canada is taken to their distributing yard in Chicago, particular attention is paid by the Midland office to making sales for the export trade as well as to the wholesale and retail yards in Canadn.

The design of the plant of the Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company at Chicago is shown



as the "Modern Brand," and is guaranteed to be equal if not superior to any other flooring manufactured. This stock is bored, butted and endmatched, kiln dried, polished, and as near perfection, we believe, as could be had in hardwood flooring The saw mill is equipped entirely with electrical motors.

The annual turn-over of the Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company amounts to from eighty to one hundred million feet. The quantity carried in stock varies from thirty-five to fifty million feet of white pine, in addition to a large

YARD AND PLANT OF THE HERMAN H. HETTLER LUMBER COMPANY, CHICAGO .- PARTIAL VIEW.

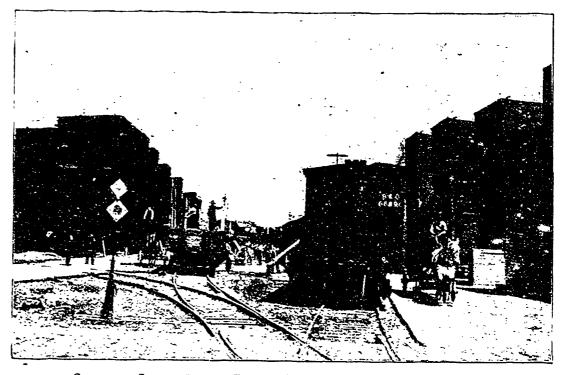
something regarding the personnel of the company is in order. The business was established in 1887, when Mr. Edwin S. Hartwell entered into partnership with Mr. Herman H. Hettler. The business was conducted under Mr. Hartwell's name until 1896, when the Edwin S. Hartwell Lumber Company was incorporated, Mr. Hartwell Lecoming president and Mr. Hettler vice-president and general manager.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Hartwell, about one year ago, the firm name was changed to the Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company, the officers of which are : President, Herman H. Hettler; vice-president, John Lewis Phillips; secretary, Edward L. Casey. The duties of Mr. Phillips, the vice-president, are particularly those of looking after their extensive yellow pine business in the South. Their Southern office is at Tifton, Georgia, in charge of Mr. J. S. Gordon. The company is in position to furnish promptly long or short leal yellow pine, and with an up-to-date system of tracing shipments are enabled to insure to their customers prompt deliveries. Particular attention is paid to raiload requirements, such as car silis, bridge stringers, etc., and also to large and heavy imbers required for buildings and all other purposes. They are in position also to quote on failshing lumber, flooring, etc. Mr. Edward L. Casey performs all duties pertaining to the position of secre

The company is each year giving greater attention to Canada as a source of lumber supply, their Canadian office being located at Midland, Ont. Mr. Joseph H. O'Neill, who formerly had charge of their purchases in Chicago, is manager of the Canadian Department, with Mr. Chas. R. Shaw as resident agent at Midland. They purchase entire mill cuts and also logs, which it is customary for them to have sawed at Midland and Parry Sound, at both of by the bird's eye view herewith. The yard fronts west on Elston avenue and reaches through to the river. This lumber yard plant is considered the most complete plant of its kind in the United States. The office, planing mill, saw mill and lumber sheds are all new and have been constructed upon the most supply of Norway bill stuff, hemlock, yellow pine, cypress and hardwoods.

AUSTRALIAN HARDWOODS.

The initial shipment of hardwoods imported trom Australia by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company arrived in Vancouver early in Feb-



SECTION OF CENTRAL LOADING TRACKS-HERMAN H. HETTLER LUMBER COMPANY.

modern lines. The same remarks apply particularly to the power plant and the machinery used in the various mills. The yard contains about twenty acres of ground, solid and level, except that there is a slope of about five feet from the street to the river. In addition to the dock front proper on the river, a slip has been cut into the center of the yard, thus there is room to accommodate a dozen or more vesruary. They are to be given a thorough test for the interior decoration of passenger coaches. It is said that they are capable of taking on a high polish and that they are unsurpassed in quality as finishing woods for decorative ourposes. The Australian red bean, for instance, compares favorably with mahogany in appearance but is much less expensive. A warehouse in which to store the hardwoods is now being erected on False Creek,

MARCH, 1904

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

PROPOSED REMEDY FOR CAR SHORTAGE.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the losses constantly sustained not only by the lumber trade but by commercial interests all over the country because of the inadequate supply of ing bills of lading for carrying, personal property and live stock, between points in different states or territories, or over such railroad and any connecting line or lines of railroad, to any point in another state or territory, to receive



EXTRA STORAGE TRACKS-HERMAN H. HETTLER LUMBER COMPANY

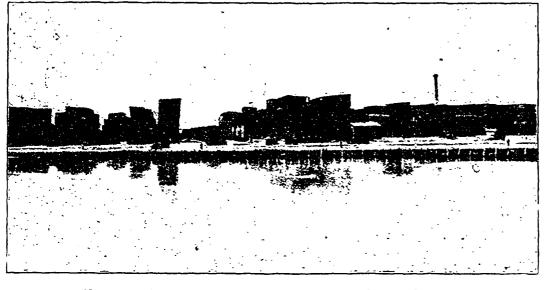
cars and by the insufficient service o the railroads in moving them to destination. In the United States it is proposed to call upon Congress to remedy this dificulty, the tollowing being the chief provisions of the billdesigned for that purpose?

- Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled :
 - Section 1. It shall be the duty of every rail-

road company engaged in carrying, or in giv-

and commence the carrying thereof within five days after the offer of delivery thereof for such carriage, and any failure to receive or commence the carriage of such property shall entitle the person making such application to recover from such company, for each car necessary for such carriage, for each day after said five days during which such failure shall continue, a penalty of ten dollars.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of every railroad company to transport and haul all cars



YARD FROM ACROSS THE BASIN-HERMAN H. HETTLER LUMBER COMPANY.

furnished to any shipper for such carriage over its line of railroad from the starting point to the point of destination thereon of such shipment, in such number of days of twenty-four hours each as will equal the number resulting from the division by the number fifty, of the total number of miles of carriage of said shipment, and for each additional day said company shall forfeit and pay to the consignee of



A SOLID ALLEY -HERMAN H. HETTLER LUMBER COMPANY.

such shipper fo. each car the sum and penalty of ten dollars to be recovered by him in the manner provided in the first section of this act.

Section 5. The penalties recoverable under this act may be sued for in one single count or statement in the petition or complaint, without having a separate count for the penalty for each car for each day for which such penalty is given by this act.

The Southwestern Lumbermen's Association is behind the movement.



17

RESAWING BASSWOOD.

18

In regard to resawing 11/2 inch basswood so as to produce three 38 boards dressed one side, a writer in The Wood-Worker says: That is a pretty fine job, and would require a hand saw of about 21-gage, with set to cut 1/32. If the 11/2 stock were dressed before resawing, the job would be easy enough, but if the stock be rough and only 114, then some fine work has to be done. Set the feed rolls enough to one side so the saw will cut off a board 3/8 and 1/64 full; then cut the next exactly in the center, and there will be three boards with 1/64 to dress off fairly well. I should say that about 25 feet per minute would be fast enough to feed 13inch stock, though a faster feed might do all right. I should try a piece of 11/4 stock, any width, so as to be sure the machine is properly adjusted, before beginning on the 13-inch stock. I should judge a 4 or 5 inch blade would stand up to such work, though, of course, the wider the better. Such a blade, with 19-gage, will stand 50 feet per minute in dry pine.

LUMBER UNDER WRITERS PAID FIRST.

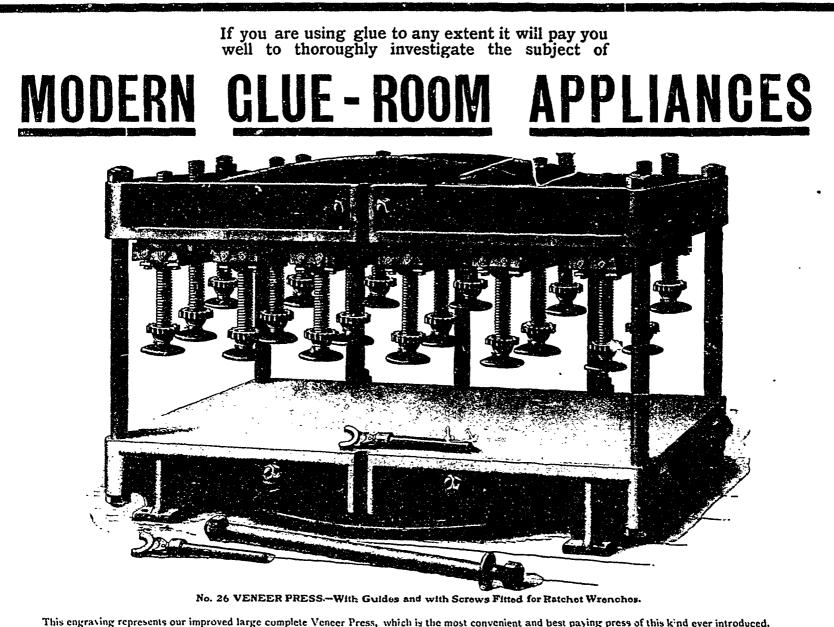
Much interest has been aroused among the policyholders of the various lumber insurance organizations as to the possible effect of the disastrous White, Rider & Frost fire at North Tonawanda, N. Y., which occurred on January 27th. Nearly \$400,000 worth of

white pine lumber was destroyed and nearly one hundred insurance companies were interested in the risk. The Lumber Underwriters, of 66 Broadway, New York, had the honor to be the first company to settle their portion of the loss, as is indicated in the following letter from White, Rider & Frost, addressed to that company .

NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y., Fcb. 6th, 1904. Lumber Underwriters at Mutual Lloyds, New York City.

GENTLEMEN, — We wish to advise you that we appreciate fully your prompt settlement on our recent fire loss and that your drafts in payment were the first received and we shall be glad to do further business with you as soon as we begin to receive stock on the opening of navigation for the season of 1004. season of 1904.

Yours very truly, WHITE, RIDER & FROST, By (Signed) H. L. White.



This engraving represents our improved large complete Veneer Press, which is the most convenient and best paying press of this kind ever introduced. In it are combined all the features of advantage, insuring perfect work and convenience in operation. The principal points of advantage are : A solid and perfectly true plate to clamp the stock against. Screws adjustable in both directions in the press. Ratchet Wrenches to apply the pressure at lower end of screws. Guides to keep the stock in line while being pressed. Open side, allowing stock to be placed in position from the front. Most of these points are only found in this style Press.

The top and **Base are extra heavy** and are strongly ribbed and braced, and are strengthened by large steel truss-rods drawn tightly over their arches. The **Cross-sections** are also strengthened by steel draw-rods. The **Screws** are made of 2-inch steel, 24 inches long, and have square threads. The **Nuts** in which the screws work are made of the **best and toughest malleable iron**, are tapped out, have a **long thread-bearing**, and are adjustable

in the cross-sections which slide in planed ways, lengthwise of the press. By this arrangement the screws can be placed closely together or in almost any position to suit the operator.

The Press is 8 leet 6 inches extreme length or 8 feet 1 inch long between end uprights, is 36 inches extreme width of base, and 30 inches wide between uprights; has six (6) Cross Sections with three Screws each (18 screws). The weight is about 6,000 pounds. The Press as shown is 37 inches between base and top, and will take in 251/2 inches between the bottom of flanges on screws and top of base. This distance can be increased or diminished to suit the purchaser.

The number of Cross-sections and also the number of Screws in each Section can be altered to suit the purchaser.

Our special Glue-Room Catalogue No. 1197 shows Veneer Presses of various sizes and styles, Hand and Power Glue Spreading Machines, Trestle Clamps, Double Clamps, etc., etc. We send this upon request to all interested parties. Be sure to mention the number, 1197.



FOR THE CAME

given.

illustration shows their swage for cylinder or stave saws. which has achieved remark

The Crowell swage is manu-

circular saws, also guage of saw.

factured in four stand-

able success.

guage.

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

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

CROWELL PATENT SAW SWAGE.

or band saws and do perfect work without front guard or back stop, although these are convenient and 's the woodworking business for fourteen years. always supplied. In their manufacture the finest matertal obtainable is used, efficiency, reliability and durability being features to

Chatham, Ont. Mr. Hallman has been connected with

TORONTO

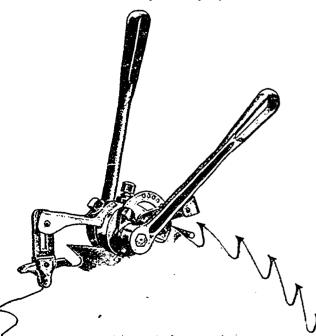
. 8 A pretty house wedding took place at Calumet, Que , on February 11th, when Miss Harriet Maude Kenny.

The Crowell patent saw swages for band, circular and cylinder saws are this month for the first time in-

BAND SAW SWAGE.

troduced to the readers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. The swages, however, are not new in Canada, as they are in use in many of the leading saw mills, where they are giving good satisfaction.

The Crowell swages are easily adjusted and simple to manage; the manufacturers claim that they spread and swage the teeth with the least waste of any swage on the market. They work equally well on circular



CIRCULAR SAW SWAGE.

which special attention is The first illustration shows the band saw swage, the second the circular saw swage, and the third the position of tooth in swage It is unnecessary to buy two swages unless some o the saws are very thick and some are very thin simply order one swage, with two front guards. The fourth

CVLINDER OR STAVE SAW SWAGE.

daughter of Mr. Thos. Kenny, lumberman, of Ottawa, was united in marriage to Mr. Jas. B. MacLaren, of Ottawa, son of the late Jas. MacLaren, of Buckingham. The young couple left for an extended trip to Europe.

Mr. N. A. Rhodes, president of the Rhodes, Curry Company, was on February 2nd elected Mayorof Amherst, N. S., by a large majority. His popularity was, evidenced not only by the vote, but by the enthusiasm with which the announcement of his election was received. This is the first time Mr. Rhodes has per-muted himself to be nominated for a public position.

PERSONAL.

ard sizes : No. 1 is suitable for all saws from 16 to 22

guage, and will fit teeth one inch or further apart ; No.

2 is suitable for all saws from 12 to 16 guage, and will

fit teeth one and a quarter inches or further apart ;

No. 3 is suitable for all saws from 9 to 12 guage, and

will fit teeth one and one quarter inches or further

apart; No. 4 is suitable for all saws from 6 to 12

The manufacturer of the Crowell swages is Mr. D.

J. Crowell, 200 The Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y., who will

be very glad to send further particulars and quote

prices to all persons interested. He requests that all

orders from parties not accustomed to the use of

swages should be accompanied by sketch of at least

four teeth for band or gang saws, and three teeth for

Mr. J. M. Green, senior memoer of the firm of J. M. Green & Sons, Limited. lumber dealers, St. Thomas, Ont., died last month.

Mr. George H. Perley, lumberman, of Oltawa, has been chosen as Conservative candidate to represent the County of Argenteuil, Que., in the Dominion election.

Mr. Morris Shaver, of South Indian, who had been engaged in the saw-milling business, is announced as



POSITION OF TOOTH IN SWAGE.

an Indepentent-Liberal candidate for Parliamentary honors in Russell County.

Mr. B. S. Hallman has been engaged as foreman of the planing mill department of John Piggott & Sons,



THE NEWS

20

-John Jeffrey has established a saw and shingle mill at Spence, Ont.

-W. H. Wooley has opened a wood-turning factory at Brookfield, N. S.

-Tuttle & Jackson, lumber dealers, Strathcona, N. W. T., have dissolved partnership.

-The D. Macoun Lumber & Hardware Company, Macoun, N. W. T., has been dissolved.

-The dissolution is annunced of Dumont, Fontaine & Company, sawmillers, Gentilly, Que.

-The Telford Lumber Company, Limited, of Prince Albert, N. W. T., has been incorporated.

-The will of the late E. W. Rathbun, of Descronto, his been probated. His estate is valued at \$216,825.

-Ansley & Stewart, lumber dealers, Rouleau, N.W. T., have sold out to the Imperial Elevator Company.

-W. A. Findlay, lumber and furniture, Shoal Lake, Man., has been succeeded by Findlay & Stonehouse.

-A new steam saw mill has been completed at Gordonsville, N.B., by Messrs. Stickney, Drake & Brooks.

-The capital stock of the Gilmour Door Company, Limited, Trenton, Ont., has been increased to \$250,-000.

--J. T. Marchand, president, has registered the business of J. T. Marchand & Company, Immber dealers, Montreal.

- Harry G. Miller has purchased the lumber business of the North-West Lumber Company at Magrath, N. W. T.

-J. H. Poirier and D. McGrath have organized the Roxton Mills & Chair Manufacturing Company, Roxton Falls, Que.

-The Keewatin Lumber Company, of Keewatin, Ont., are building a tie mill on the Burton property near that place.

-The Moose Mountain Lumber & Hardware Company, Limited, of Arcola, N. W. T., are opening a branch at New Hope.

-Mr. Henry Eidt, of Hanover, Ont., has recently sold his sash and door factory to Spiers Bros., who will continue the business.

-The Construction Company, Limited, recently formed with a capital of \$500,000, will build a planing mill at Toronto Junction, Ont.

--The planing mill and lumber business of George Steele, Smith's Falls, Ont., will hereafter be conducted in the name of Steele & Company.

-J. M. Logan, of Hampton, is establishing a factory at Coldbrook, N.B., for the manufacture of excelsior. He expects to use poplar very largely.

--Watson & Button, of Wingham, Ont., have made aproposition to the Town Council of Regina, N.W.T., to erect a sash and door factory there. -The Moose Mountain Lumber & Hardware Company have appointed R. F. Hay, of Winnipeg, as manager of their branch at Arcola, N.W.T.

-The name of the L. T. Dundas Company, Limited, a British Columbia corporation, has been changed to the International Logging Company, Limited.

-The John Campbell Company, Limited, has been incorporated at St. Thomas, Ont., with power to manufacture cereal products, staves, heading, hoops, etc.

-The Shevlin-Clarke Company, Rainy River, Ont., has been re-incorporated under the name of the Rainy River Lumber Company, Limited, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

-J. O. Gilbert & Sons, who operate steam saw and planing mills at Bishop's Crossing, Que., have secured a large stock of logs for their mill and will begin cutting immediately.

-J. S. Anslie & Bro., of Comber, Ont., recently hauled a remarkable load of logs. It consisted of two large sycamore logs and one elm log, measuring 5,507 feet. The load was drawn with one team of horses.

-The Macleod Advance states that the Lyndon Lumber Company, composed of Calgary men, have established a saw mill on Lyndon Creek, about six miles north of Lyndon, N.W.T.

-The British Columbia Government have granted a charter of incorporation to the Crothers Lumber Company to conduct a lumber business in that province. The capital stock is \$24,000.

-The Empire Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated by the British Columbia Government, with a capital of \$3,000,000, to carry on business as timber merchants and saw mill proprietors.

--incorporation has been granted to the Cascapedia Manufacturing & Trading Company, to manufacture lumber, doprs, sashes, blinds, pulp wood, etc. The head office will be at Cascapedia, Quc.

-The Fowlds Company, Limited, Hastings, Ont., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$40,000, to manufacture and deal in lumber. The directors are J. D. Berry, C. R. Fowlds and W. D. Berry.

-The Mains Planing & Manufacturing Company, of Hartney, Man., has been formed into a joint stock company, having a capital of \$50,000. It is proposed to enlarge the factory and install new reachinery and a dry kiln.

-The Dudswell Lumber Company, of Dudswell Junction, Que., have just built a new steam saw mill with a capacity of about forty thousand feet per day, and are now running tull time, with a large stock of logs in their yard.

-O. M. Bishop, operating a water power saw-mill at Bishop's Crossing, Que., has secured a large stock of lo_ks, but is handicapped on account of the extreme drought from which that section has suffered severely for the past eight months.

-The offices of the Arbuthnot Lumber Company, corner Logan and Princess streets, Winnipeg, were partially destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. Practically all the office fittings and furniture were destroyed, the loss being about \$5,000.

---The Dalhousie Lumber Company, at their annual meeting last month, elected James Manchester, George McKean, Joseph T. Knight, Henry Hilyard and A. H. Hilyard as directors. This company recently bought the Moffatt saw-mill at Dalhousie, N. B.

-A charter has been granted to Robert Stewart, Limited, to acquire the lumber business of Robert Stewart at Guelph, Ont. The capital stock of the new company is \$100,000, and the provisional directors are Robert Stewart, R. D. Stewart and E. S. Singer.

-W. G. Boggs has retired from the lumber firm of Martin & Boggs Company, Cheboygan, Mich., and the business will be continued by W.L. Martin & Company. Their Canadian headquarters will be at Parry Harbor, Ont., as heretofore.

-Wm. Power, M.P. for Quebec West, who has large lumber interests at St. Pacome, on the Riviere Ouelle, has commenced the erection of a double cutting band saw mill, the first of its kind in the province of Quebec. The new mill will likely be completed by May.

-Wm. Currie, of Campbellton, N. B., John McLean, of Sussex, and others, have been incorporated as Wm. Currie & Company, Limited, to carry on the lumbering, foundry and general mercantile business of Wm. Currie at Campbellton, N.B. The capital stock is \$70,000.

-The British Columbia Logging & Lumber Company, who were compelled to discontinue the exportation of logs on account of the new timber laws, have applied to the Board of Trade of Nanaimo for a free grant of a ten-acre site on which to erect a saw and shingle mill.

-The annual meeting of the Alexander Gibson Railway & Manufacturing Company was held at Marysville, N.B., recently. The directors elected subsequently chose the following officers: President, Alexander Gibson, sr.; vice-president, Alexander Gibson, jr.; secretary-treasurer, H. H. McLean.

-Kilgour Shives, of Campbellton, N.B., was the owner of a wharf at that place which was expropriated by the Dominion Government for railway purposes. Mr. Shives declined to accept \$5,000 and went to the Exchequer Court. Judge Burbridge referred the question of compensation to W. H. Thorne, George McKean and George McLeod, who have fixed upon \$35,000 as the amount to be paid Mr. Shives.

-Owing to be plat in Sinves. -Owing to the death of Henry P. Lawrence, the firm of Jacob Lawrence & Sons, carrying on a lumber and cooperage business at Watford and Sarnia, Ont., has been dissolved. The Sarnia bosiness will be carried on by W. F. Lawrence under his own name, and the Watford business by Mrs. Mary A. Lawrence, the widow of deceased, for two sons of the deceased, as provided by his will.

-The Ottawa Lumber Company, of Ottawa, have purchased the Malloch mill property in Arnprior, comprising 15 acres of piling ground, half mile of railway siding, saw mill, planing mill, dwelling houses, stables, black-nith's shop, wharves, booms, piers and one mile of frontage on Shaw Lake. This mill has been operated for the last several years by J.R. & J. Gillics, and has a sawing capacity of about 60,000 feet per day.

-J. O. Gilbert & Sons, of Bishop's Crossing, Que., have recently built a steam saw and shingle mill at East Dudswell, Que., where they own a large tract of timber. They now have a large crew of choppers making legs. They also buy large quantities from tarmers in the visinity. As it has been an exceptionally good season for logging, they will have their yards well filled.

-We wish to contradict the statement made in the February number that the saw mill of the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company, at Sandwich,Ont., is sinking into the marshy ground and that it is likely to be rebuilt on another site. The company advise us that the report is not true, as their mill is not located on soft ground at all; on the contrary, it is built on hard-pan with the very best of foundations, and consequently has not settled in the least.

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

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

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

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

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

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

-S. P. Musson, Son & Company, timber importers, arbadoes, have admitted Mr. F. A. C. Collymore as a partner, the firm name remaining unchanged.

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THE WOOD PULP MARKET.

The wood pulp situation is decidedly strong. There is very little pulp on the market and mills in both Canada and the United States are closed down on account of low water and frozen streams. The continued low temperature increases the seriousness of the situation, while the delay in receiving shipments has affected the mills that had contracted for their supply of pulp wood. In the State of Maine there is very little pulp being ground. Importations of pulp from abroad are being made by paper manufacturers in the United States in order to relieve the situation. It is stated that about 10,000 tons have been contracted for, three of the cargoes, or approximately 7,000 tons, having been ordered by the International Paper Co. Two or three of the smaller news manufacturing companies are reported to have cabled for Norwegian pulp and the receipts from that quarter will afford a temporary relief. It is not expected that there will be any surplus pulp for sale before May at the carliest.

Scandanavian pulp prices are also advancing. The Fermand in a recent issue 53ys : "The value of most mechanical pulp, good ordinary brands, may to-day be quoted Kr. 30 to 31 per ton f.o.b., which means a hardening of from 1 to 5 Kr. since the turn of the year. Cellulose continues hardening; the value may now be quoted Kr. 126 for strong and Kr. 137 for easy bleaching f.o.b., or fully Kr. 10 more than a year ago."

PULP MILLS ON THE LAKE ST. JOHN.

The following is a list with capacity per annum of the mills on the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway:

Metabetchouan Pulp Company, Metabetchouan; capacity, 15,000 tons pulp (under construction.) Arch. Racine, president, Quebec; Jos. Ed. Caron, secretarytreasurer, Quebec.

Ouiatchouan Pulp Company, Ouiatchouan Falls; capacity 15,000 tons pulp. Et. Paradis, president, Quebec; J. I. Luvery, secretary-treasurer, Quebec.

Jonquiere Pulp Company, Jonquiere; capacity 3,000 tons pulp, 4,500 tons of cardboard. Wm. Price, piesident, Quebec; F. W. Dension, superintendent, Jonquiere.

Peribonca Pulp Company, Peribonca; capacity, 9,-000 tons pulp. Hon. A. Robitaille, president, Quebec; P. A. Potvin, secretary-treasurer, Quebec.

Chicoutimi Pulp Company, Chiccutimi; capacity, 40,ooo tons pulp. Hon. N. Garneau, president, Quebec; J. E. A. Dubuc, managing director, Chicoutimi.

Sissons Pulp Mill, Bourg Louis; capacity, 1,500 tons pulp. Geo. Sissons, proprietor, Bourg Louis.

St. Raymond Company, Limited, St. Raymond, capacity, 6,000 tons pulp. Jno. Maclarlane, president, Montreal; F. W. Evans, vice-president and secretarytreasurer, Montreal .- Pulp and Paper.

THE CHATHAM PULP MILL.

Cruisers who have been sent over the Chatham, N.B., pulp mill lands by the Bank of Montreal report that they are much more valuable than was supposed and have been damaged by trespassers less than was thought. It is calculated, from the estimates of practical woodsmen, that sufficient pulp wood can be cut on these lands to supply a mill making 70 tons of pulp a day for all time. The 262 square miles of timber land belonging to the mill is a very valuable asset and is growing more valuable every year.

Now that the legal complications that tied the hands of the new owners of the property so long are ended, and the Bank of Montreal is offering the mill for sale, everybody should render it all the help in their power. With a smaller capital on which to pay interest, and more economical and intelligent management, there is no reason why the mill may not be operated profitably to the owners as well as to the public.

CANADIAN WOOD PULP EXPORTS.

A notable increase is shown in exports of Canadian wood pulp. In the fiscal year 1902 the export amounted to \$2,046,398, and in 1903 to \$3,150,943. In the two years the distribution was :-

	1907.	1903.
Great Britain	\$818,500	\$1,129,173
Australia	2,094	719
Belgium	9,199	217,470
China	856	
France	40,965	200
Germany		25
Holland	993	
Italy	1,496	
Spain	. 1,815	
Japan	<u> </u>	7,588
United States	1.170.400	1.795.768

The above figures show that Great Britain increased

its purchases by \$300,000, the United States by upwards of \$600,000 and Belgium by more than \$200,000.

PULP NOTES.

The output of the pulp mill at St. George, N.B., has been increased to forty tons per day.

The Belgo Pulp & Paper Company, of Shawinigan Falls, Que., expect to commence the manufacture of paper this month.

The St. John Lumber Company, in which considerable New Brunswick capital is interested, have decided to build large pulp and paper mills near their saw-mill three miles above Van Buren, on the St. John river in Maine.

The water power on the St. Francis river at Trenholmville, about six miles from Richmond, Que., has been purchased by E. W. Tobin, M. P., and F. N. McRae, of Sherbrooke. They propose to build a dam and pulp mill during the coming summer.

A committee appointed to inquire into the position and prospects of the St. John Sulphite Co., Limited, of Mispec., N.B., has, according to a report from London, recommended that the company work up the existing stocks of raw material and thereafter close the mills until the prices of pulp shall advance.

Matters are assuming definite shape with regard to the new pulp mill to be crected at North Bay, Ont., by J. J. Warren, of Toronto, and his associates. It will likely be commenced this spring and will cost about \$200,000. The town has voted a bonus of \$15,000 towards the enterprise, which is to be paid when the mill is completed.

The Petewawa Lumber, Pulp & Paper Company has sold out to the Petewawa Power Company, Limited, which has recently been incorporated by the Ontario Government. The capital of the latter company is \$250,000, and the promoters include Duncan Donald and M. P. Vander Voort, barristers, and C. H. Mc-Arthur, broker, all of Toronto.

C.B. Bride, mill architect and engineer, of Appleton, Wis., recently sent W. R. Smith to British Columbia to confer with representatives of the Western Pulp & Lumber Company regarding plans for proposed mills. Mr-Smith will examine and report upon the available water. powers in the vicinity of Kamloops, which place, it is thought, offers the best facilities for the establishment of the proposed enterprise.

Last year the settlers in the Bella Coola district of British Columbia made a bargain with Robert M. Thompson, a company promoter of Tacoma, Washington, to the effect that if he would build a pulp mill in the settlement they would allow him to cut the pulp wood from their farms free of charge, the mills to be of a capacity of 125 tons of pulp per day. The settlers signing the agreement hold an aggregate of 6,700 acres of land, a greater portion of which is covered with spruce, cottonwood, fir and cedar. The agreement is to last for forty-two years, the settlers retaining a portion of the timber for their own use. Accordingly, Mr. Thompson formed the Bella Coola Pulp and Paper Co., the charter of incorporation giving the company the right to establish both pulp and paper mills. Timber cruisers have been at work on the property and they are said to have selected no land running below from one million to two million feet to the forty acres, and the timber is all within two miles of the very best of driving waters.

There were imported into the United Kingdom during 1903 232,892 tons of chemical pulp and 343,111 tons of mechanical pulp, as compared with 198,604 tons and 327, 195 tons respectively in 1902. Of the total in 1903 83.711 tons, or less than 16 per cent., were received from Canada. Norway's percentage was over 53 and Sweden's over 27. The official returns show the following classification :

	1902 Tons.	1903 Tons.	Increase or Decrease.
Chemical-dry	185,443	3 211,613	+ 26,170
" —wet	13,16	21,279	+ 8,118
Mechanical—dry	11,103	3 6,323	- 4,780
" —wet	316,092	2 335,788	+ 20,696
The comparative value	es stand	as under :	
	1902	1903	Increase or Decrease.
Chemical-dry £1,5	07,555	£1,640,644	+ 133,089
" —wet	65,204	82,012	+ 16.808

66.280

759,176

30,707 -

35:573

Mechanical-dry..

Please mention the CANADA LUMBERMAN when corresponding with advertisers.	TEON BELTING					
GHAS. H. VOGEL A. M. Can. Soc. C. E. MILL AND HYDRAULIC ENCINEER MILL AND HYDRAULIC ENCINEER PULP MILLS AND WATER POWER ESTIMATES, PLANS, SUPERVISION AND CONTRACTS SPECIALTIES.—Paper, Palp and Sulphite Fibre Mills, Electric Plants, Surveys and Improvements of Water Power.	CAPATA BELIING (BATAPA) LAGE LEATHER, ETC.					

Wood-Worker and Retailer

LUMBER CONVENTION POSTPONED.

22

Owing to the fact that Mr. J. L. Campbell, the president of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, who is recovering from a severe illness, will not be sufficiently restored to health to attend the annual meeting of that association on March 2nd, it has been decided to extend the date of the meeting to Wednesday, March 23rd. The convention will be held in the Eureka Hall, Winnipeg, commencing at 3 o'clock p.m. and continuing on the following day.

Delegates and their wives will be granted transportation upon the following conditions: If an attendance of one hundred or more delegates, at the rate of one fare goining and returning; if an attendance of twenty-five or over, at the rate of one fare and a third. Delegates are requested to obtain standared certificates from the agent when purchasing tickets.

MAYOR WILSON OF COLLING WOOD.

In introducing to readers of this Department Mayor Daniel Wilson, of Collingwood, the statement need scarcely be made that he is at the head of one of the most complete and up-to-date planing mill and wood-working plants in Canada. From a modest beginning he gathered together a great fund of information regarding the utilization and manipulation of lumber and has employed his knowledge to good account in the management of the business with which he is associated. His firm, Wilson Bros., are manufacturers of doors, sash, blinds. mouldings, hardwood fleoring and all kinds of dressed lumber.

Mayor Wilson was born in Collingwood in 1861. He received a common school education and started at the age of fourteen to work in the shingle, heading and stave factory of George Buck & Company. At seventeen he went to learn to grade lumber at Christie, Kerr & Company's mill, remaining there three years, working at the mill in the summer and in the woods in the winter. The following two years were spent with Peck & Son, of Duluth, sorting and piling lumber, working in the woods, river driving and rafting. He then returned to Collingwood and for three years was employed by George Buck & Company in grading lumber in the summer and scaling logs in the winter. For a little over a year he was employed by George Gall, of Toronto, as lumber inspector.

In the latter part of 1887, in company with his brother, Mr. Wilson leased a small planing mill in Collingwood and started manufacturing builders' supplies and contracting under the name of Wilson Bros. Their trade was local at first but steadily grew in volume and area. Two years ago his brother withdrew to devote his time to architecture, and Mr. Wilson took in as a partner Mr. A. Matts, who had been their outside foreman, continuing the business under the same name.

The business of Wilson Bros. was very successful from the start; new customers have been constantly added and rarely has an old one been lost, nor has it been necessary to



MAYOR WILSON, OF WILSON BROS., COLLINGWOOD

shut down the factory for one day for want of work. They employ constantly from fifty to one hundred hands, shipping their product from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts. The subject of our sketch has had charge of the machinery and shop management, and he takes a pardonable pride in pointing to their plant as one of the most modern planing mills in Canada. He is a constant reader of trade journals, concerning which he says: "We have taken a number of these because we thought we could not do without them, one article often paying us directly more than the cost for several years."

Mr. Wilson was first elected to the Council in 1896, serving for seven consecutive years. He has always retained the confidence of the electors, being successful each time he has sought public honors. He was elected Mayor for the current year by a good majority. Mr. Wilson also takes an interest in society work, being a P. M. of the Masonic Lodge and P.G. of the Oddfellows' Society.

DRESSING LUMBER.

The plan in some of the most modern machines of dressing lumber with the bottom cylinder before it is finished with the top cylinder, and then matched, has advantages that cannot be overstimated, more particularly in a mill that works hardwoods, some of which is oak that may have been on sticks a long time and be as hard as a bone on the surface. From my experience with this kind of lumber, says H.C. Miner, in The Wood-Worker, I always prefer to run the rough stock through the surfacer on the worst looking side, and it intended for flooring, as in the case of the last lot, rip it to the required width, then run it in the matcher for the finish, in this way getting a first-class job without wearing out half the knives in the mill and doing so much changing of knives on the matcher.

But the trouble with this method is, it does not work out on paper, in the office. It is such an easy thing to figure on how fast a big matcher can make this sort of flooring, finished at one run, by figuring the product on the lineal feet of feed per minute, but it does not come out with the figures all the time, for reasons beyond the control of any operator. In dressing the bottom first, in running the stock to a finish at one run, the cut by the bottom knives has to be a light one to avoid making stock too scant for the top knives to finish, and this light cut in the hard surface soon wears the bottom knives off to a point where they will no longer cut, and, when taken off, they look as if they had been on an emery wheel too long in one spot.

As they wear down this way, the front platen has to be changed often to keep them cutting. Then they wear too far down to allow the back platen to carry them properly, and there are soon rough spots in the work, then rough ends, and, finally, a new pair of knives and a new setting of the machine. What this hard surface would do to a pair of cutters on a Shimer head would be a plenty. But all this trouble could be avoided and the time of changing saved by sizing the lumber first. But you cannot always make some people see things as they are. A pencil, a tablet of paper, and the man who does not know, but has the right to say, make a combination that has been the undoing of more than one man whose knowledge and experience are being paid for at a big price, and then set aside by a man who is only on speaking terms with mechanical knowledge and planing mill facts.

Woodworkers are requested to submit contributions for publication in this department.

OPERATION OF PLANER KNIVES.

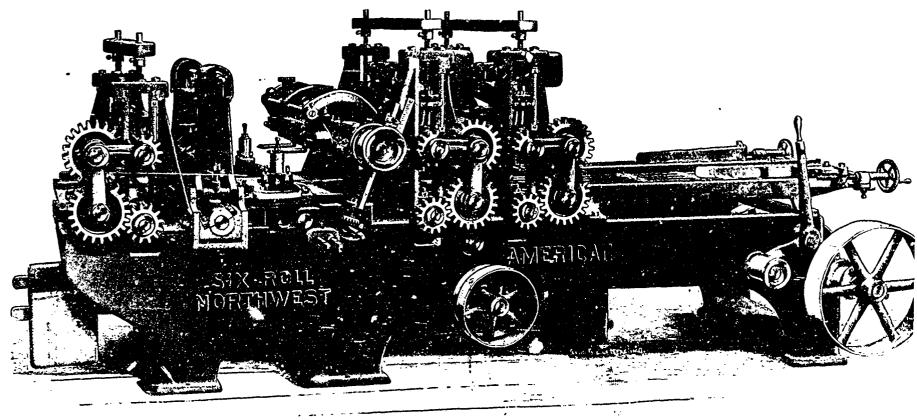
Some people have an idea that if a planer knife is set out too far it will cause wavy work by the cylinder, and this setting out from the lip of the cylinder, says a writer in an exchange, need not be more than 3%-inch, or about that. With a planer knife 3%-inch thick, well bolted to the cylinder, it seems to me to be a far-fetched claim to suggest that it might be the projection of knife that would cause wavy work. As to the projection of a knife causing "chipping" or tearing of the grain, that is another question. How far we can go in assuming that this would be the correct

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

are set 1/16-inch from the lip of the cyl²..aer, while a projection of 3/16-inch, with a double bevel to the knives, gives the best results, with smooth dressing on the solid knots. A loose knot will come out, no matter how the knives are set. Planing machines usually have the top cylinder to raise and lower, and some types of the travelling-bed machines are made this way. In that type of machine with a yielding pressure roll there is no adjustment to make for a slight variation in the knife projection, and as there is little or no difference in the work on the common run of machines, I cannot see where the pay for all same power to feed as a solid roll, whether used separately or together. Each section of the rolls will yield independently of each other; consequently will feed two pieces of material of an unequal thickness at the same time, having a perfect bearing full width of each piece of material that is being worked.

The divided hood or chip breaker works in connection with the divided roll. Machines with divided rolls are supplied with centre guide. It will surface 26 inches wide on two sides up to 8 inches thick, without removing the side spindles; will joint or match four sides from 2½ inches up to 20 inches wide, and ¼ inch to 6 inches thick.

Cylinders are steel forgings, four sided and four slotted. The top and lower cylinder journals are 2 inches in diameter, with extra long bearings. Knives are interchangeable and can be used on either top or



theory, may be judged by the knives on a moulder, where the work done by the knives with the longest projection is equally as good as that made by the knives with a projection of no more than $\frac{1}{5}$ -inch. Personally, I do not think I would lose any sleep over the projection theory, for the results obtained from using knives both ways have been like and unlike, under varying conditions. As an instance of how this works I might mention having a planer that will tear the knots out of every board that goes through it when the knives SIX ROLL NORTHWEST DOUBLE PLANER AND MATCHER.

the worry comes in while we are wasting our gray matter over a fraction of an inch on a knife.

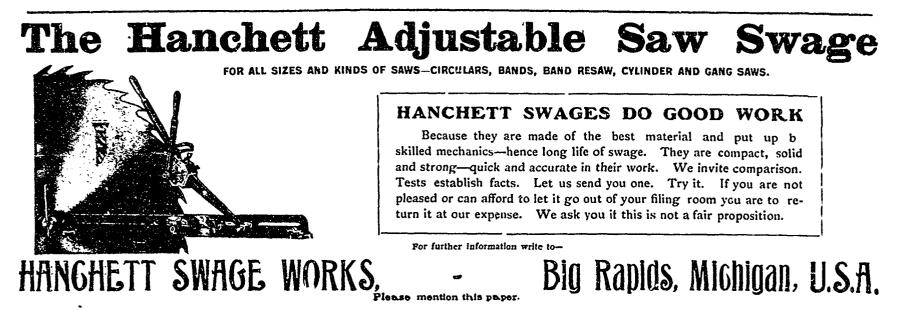
SIX ROLL NEW NORTH-WEST PLANER AND MATCHER.

We illustrate herewith a 26 x 8 six roll New Northwest Planer and Matcher, with divided infeeding rolls. It is also built with solid rolls. The feed consists of 6 inch rolls, four in-feeding and two delivery rolls, rear of under cylinder. In the divided roll machine the first two top rolls are divided into two sections, and they are so arranged that they have the 7

lower cylinder. The pressure bat over the under cylinder is hinged on both sides, and can be swung to either side of the machine by loosening one nut, thus giving quick access for sharpening or setting the knives on the lower cylinder.

Each machine is furnished with two 26-inch knives for each cylinder, one pair (2) two-winged matcher heads, with set of milled matcher bits, (these heads will take in cutters up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide), two beading knives, two novelty siding knives and necessary wrenches. Six-inch four side jointer heads or circular bit matcher heads are extra. There are two rates of feed—26 and 50 lineal feet per minute.

This planer and matcher is manufactured by the American Wood-Working Machinery Company, 136 Liberty Street, New York, and 43-45 South Canal Street, Chicago.



MARCH, 1904

TRADE NOTES.

The new lumber firm of Chestnut & Slaght, Buffale, have opened an office in Ellicett Square and are doing a good business. Mr. Chestnut was tormerly with H. M. Loud's Sons, and Mr. Slaght was with the sales department of Scatcherd & Son.

The attention of our readers who use belting is directed to the advertisement in this number of Mr. P. H. Wilby, Toronto, who handles a number of different lines of English belting adapted to the requirements of saw-mills and wood-working factories.

Attention is directed to the page advertisement in this issue of the American Wood-Working Machinery Company, New York and Chicago. This company manufacture blind wirers, borers, box-board matchers, chair back bending presses, clamps, dado machines, dovetailing machines, grinders, lathes, mitre machines, mortisers, moulders, panel raisers, presses, planers, rod and dowel machines, sanders, saw arbors, shapers, special sash and door and blind machinery, etc.

Messrs. Joshua Oldham & Sons, manufacturers of machine knives and saws of every description, of 25th street, Brooklyn, are making a big effort to secure a large share of the Canadian market, their efforts being attended up to the present date with a marked degree of uccess. Founded thirty years ago by the now president, Mr. Joshua Oldham, an English say maker, the firm has had a career of unbounded success in the United States, their long experience enabling them to become thoroughly grounded in the nature and construction of steel as to its use in the manufacture of saws. They possess many patent processes and much machinery for heating, hardening and tempering special grades of steel, an oxidation process and other details which all tend to assist in procuring saws of excellent merit. Their advertisement, which appears in this issue, is in itself a model of excellence which tends to prove the enterprise and energy which has always been a characteristic of this prosperous and successful firm, enabling them to recover from the results of a great fire and heavy losses in the short space of twelve months without losing an order.

The Goderich Planing Mill Company, Limited, of Goderich, Ont., have elected the following officers: President, Jas. Buchanan, sr.; vice-president, J. T. Goldthorpe; secretary, J. Lawson; manager, Jas. Buchanan, jr. The company intend installing a new beiler and eng ne.

P. PAYETTE & CO.

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



CASUALITIES.

Henry Curtis was severely injured in the Tobique lumber woods by a log rolling over him. He hved at Bristol, N. B.

John E. Schissler, an employee of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, was so severely crushed baween two lumber cars that he died a few hours fater.

George Karis, a Pole, employed as cook in the Pigeon River Lumber Company's camp near Port Arthur, Ont., was hterally blown to pieces by dynamite on February 17th by placing the explosive which he was drying for the choppers too close to the stove. A. Boyer met his death last month in his saw mill a Greenwood, Ont. While oiling a shaft his clothing was caught and he was thrown a distance of fifteen feet into the tailrace, striking a stone wall and being almost instantly killed. Deceased had resided in the township for many years, managing a saw and grist mill as well as tarming, and was highly respected.

John McFadden and W. H. Cook, the former head log maker and the latter cook in Gilmour & Kennedy's shanty, three miles from North Wakefield, on the Gatineau Valley Railway, were pursued by a band of hungry wolves to the edge of Jamieson Lake. Their shouts brought assistance from some teamsters who carried Winchester rifles, with the result that one of the wolves was killed. Owing to the very severe cold and deep snow the wolves are more daring than usual this winter, and, deprived of their means of assistance, they have ventured into the vicincity of the lumber camps.

THE TIME TO QUIT WORK The proper time to guit work is when Clark's Pork and Beans is served Clark's is so good it gives a good excuse to shirt again. Only select Canadian pork and prime Canadian beans in the kind made by

WILLIAM CLARK, MONTREAL.



MARCH, 1904

PUBLICATIONS.

A pocket calendar, artistically gotten up, has reached the friends of F. W. Cooper, timber merchant, Oban, England.

Messrs. Irvin & Sellers, timber importers and merchants, Liverpool, have favored us with a neat pocket memorandum book.

Messrs. Baldwin, Tutbill & Bolton, of Grand Rapids, T Mich., have issued a new 16 page catalogue showing we their line of knife grinding machinery adapted to knives is or sheer blades ranging in length from 22 to 156 inches. This catalogue contains cuts and price lists of their different styles of grinders, a considerable number of C et strong testimonial letters, and considerable technical is information on kuife grinding and knife balancing.

They will be glad to send this catalogue to all persons who are at all interested in the care of machinery knives.

The Hillsboro Woodworking and Manufacturing Company, of Hillsboro, N. B., has been incorporated by John L. Peck and others, the capital stock being \$5,000.



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

Northern Office : MIDLAND, ONT.

White Pine Red Pine Hemlock, Lath, Etc. All Kinds of Lumber Lath, Shingles, Etc. Our speciality Oak and Maple Flooring Southern Office: TIFTON, GA.

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

26

MARCH, 1904

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

DIRECT · CONNECTED

LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THE BALTIMORE FIRE.

The Toledo Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Sandusky, Ohio, announces that it suffered no loss in the Baltimore conflagration.

The Lumber Underwriters of 66 Broadway, New York, will lose only one small line, the amount of the



Five sizes, Stationary and Portable. Has the essential points of a portable mill. Built on scientific princip'es. Quickly taken upand reset. Hasy rounding. Reed changed inau hastant while koug through the log, from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 5 inch No feed belts to slip and wear out. Sold on its merits. Also 20ttable Engines Write for particulars to

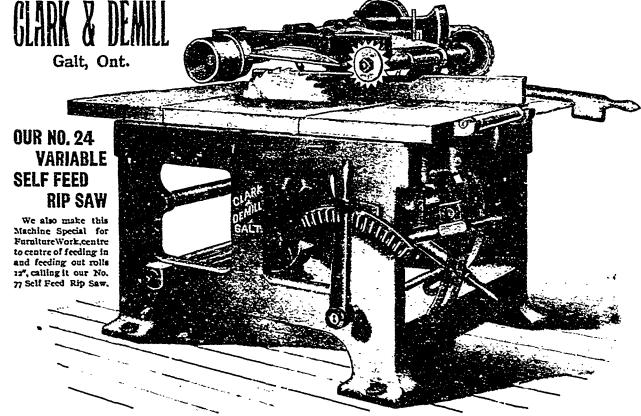
ENTERPRISE MFG. COMPANY COLUMBIANA, OHIO. Mention the CANADA LUNDERMAN.

Please mention this journal when corresponding with advertisers.



policy affected being only $\$_{1,200}$. There is food for thought in the fact that at this time, when the large general insurance companies are anxiously summing up their millions of losses in the great conflagration, the lumber insurance companies are practically without loss. The lumber insurance companies maintain that there is no conflagration hazard in their business. They insure only widely scattered lumber and mill risks, and in the few places where two yards adjoin, or where there is a "humber district," they carefully limit their lines. It North Tonawanda or the Chicago lumber district or similar districts should be swept by fire, the losses of these companies would ne' be excessive.



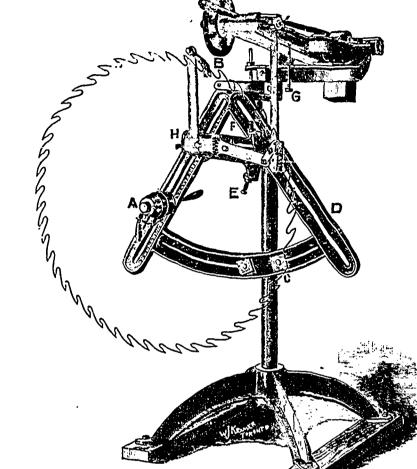








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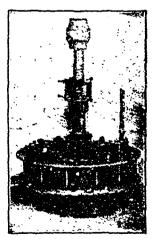
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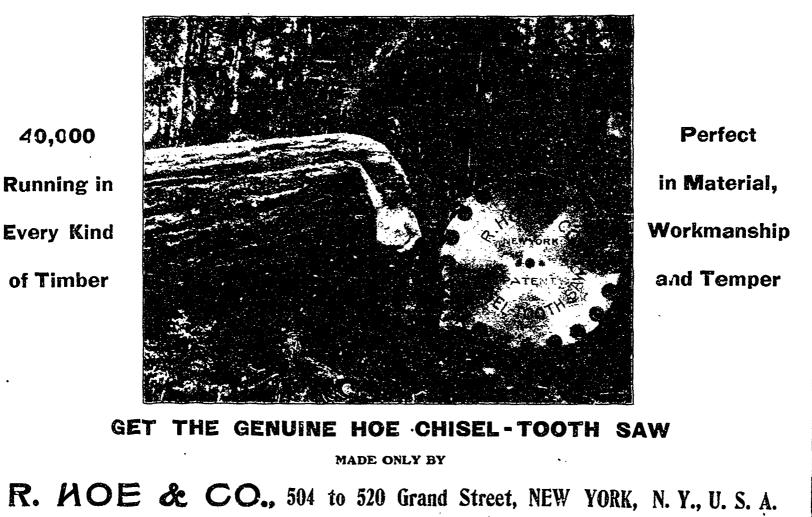
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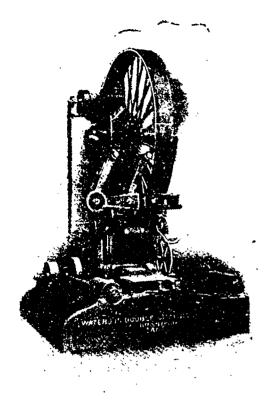






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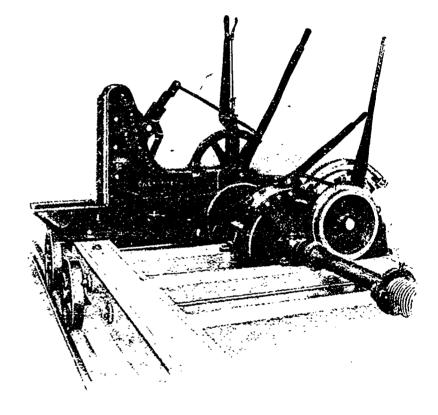
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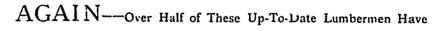
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