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# TITLE CANADA LUMBERMAN

Wood-Workers', Manufacturers' and Millers' Gazette

VOLUME XXIV.  
NUMBER 1.

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY, 1904

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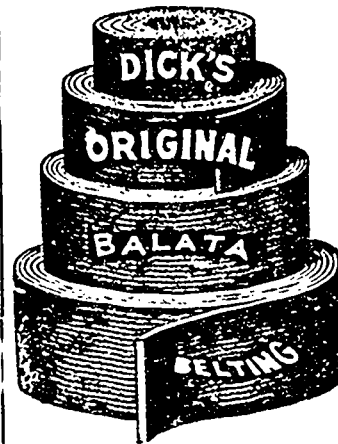
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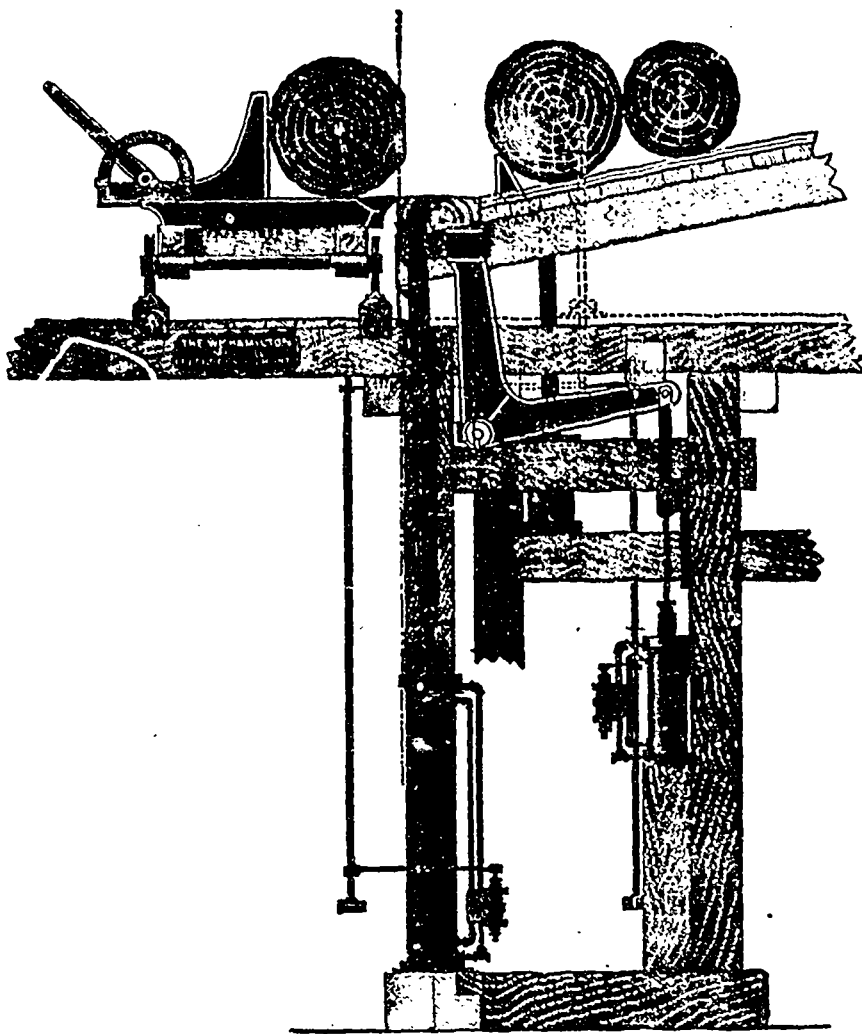


THE  
KENDALL PATENT  
**LOG** —  
**TURNER**

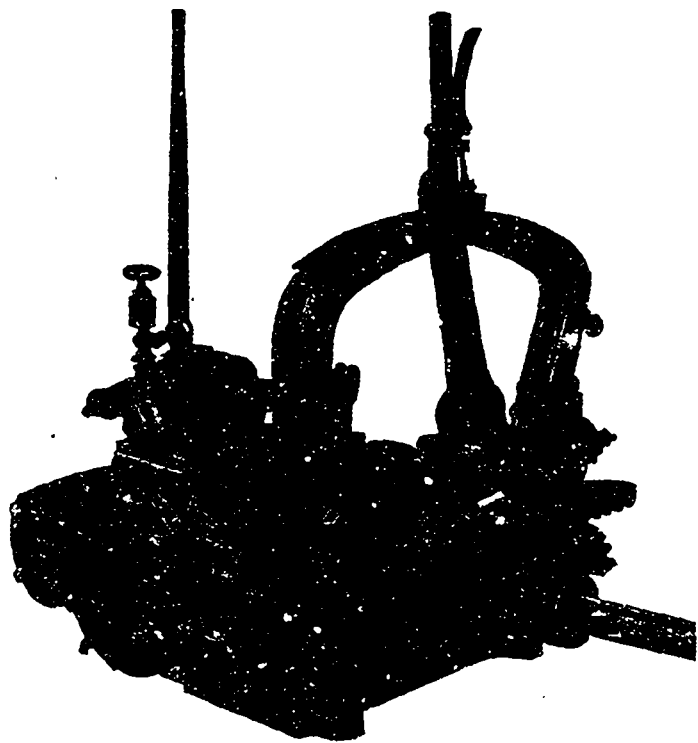
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A necessity in every mill where good lumber and quick sawing is desired.

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For Saw Mill Carriages



A labor-saving device of real merit; one that is fast making friends among the best mill men.

We have added some improvements to this machine which all lumbermen will appreciate, making it a better machine than all others.

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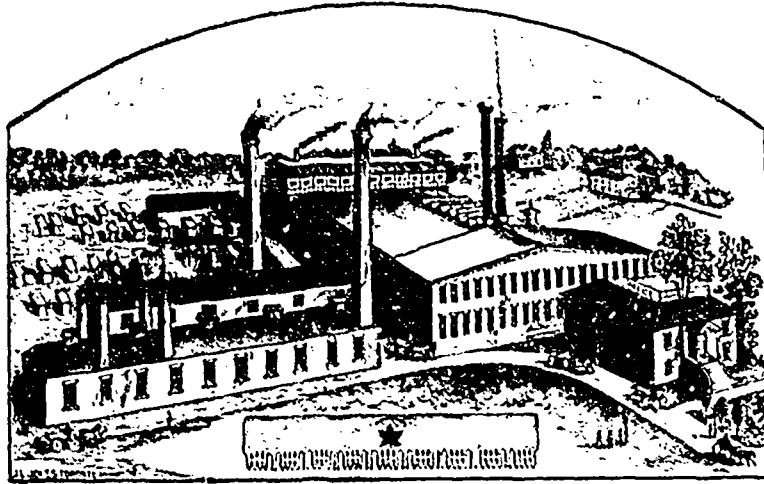
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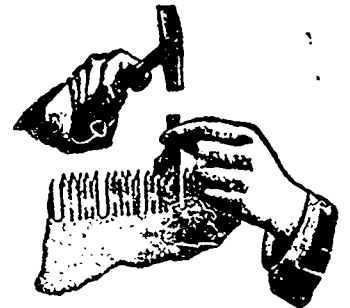
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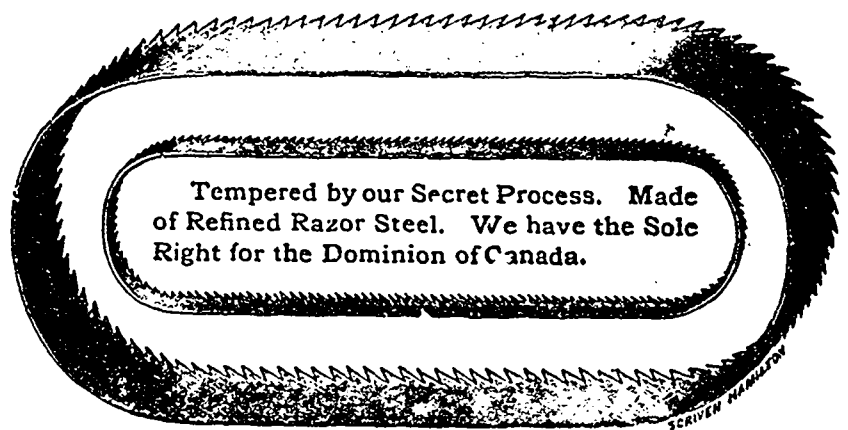
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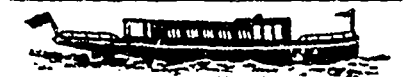
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 This machine will slab opposite sides of a log in one operation at the rate of two thousand logs in 10 hours.



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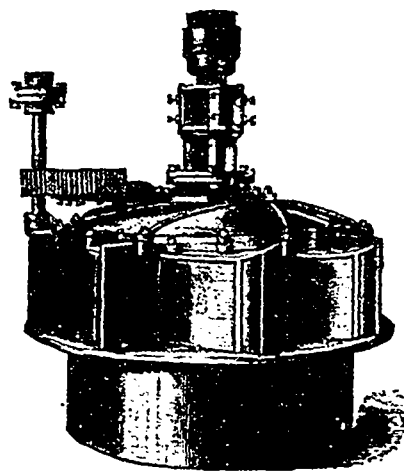
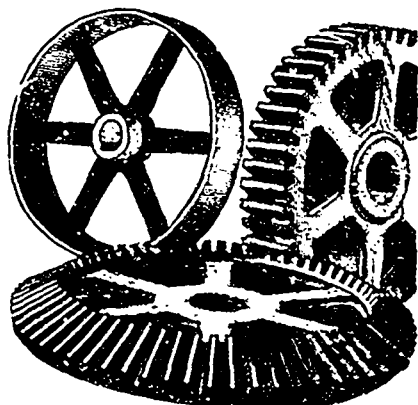
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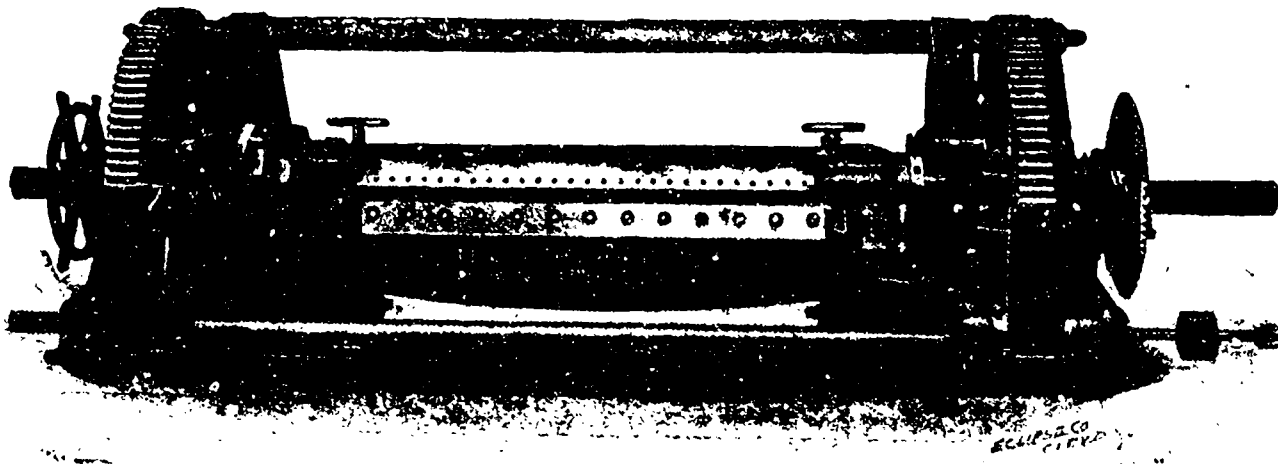
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The cost of operating and maintenance is reduced to a minimum.  
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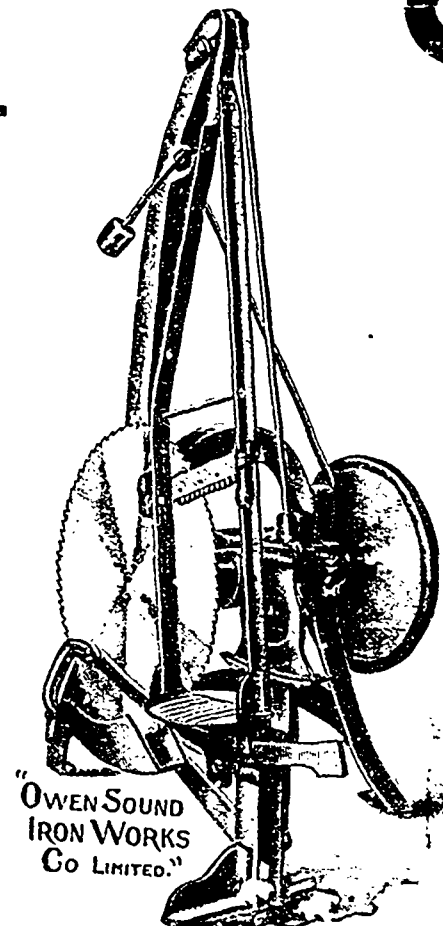
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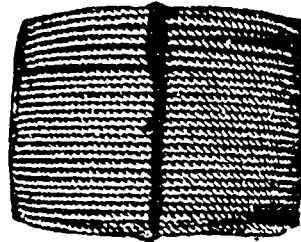
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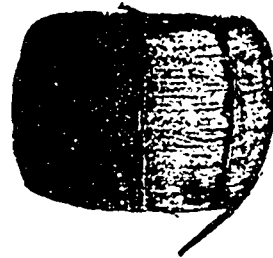


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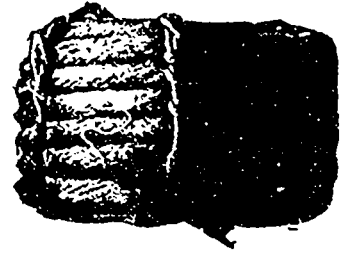
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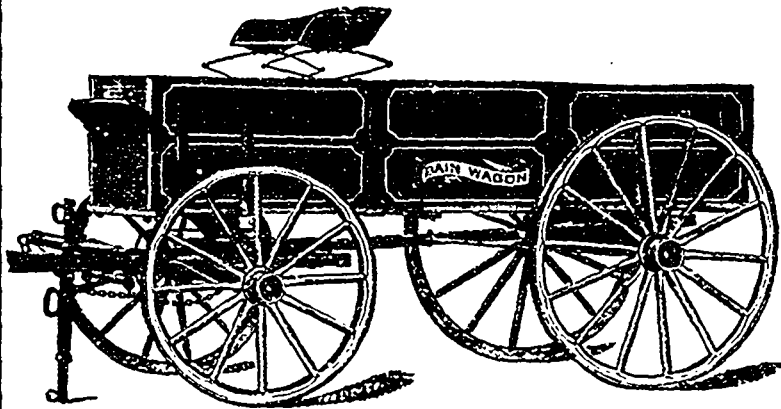


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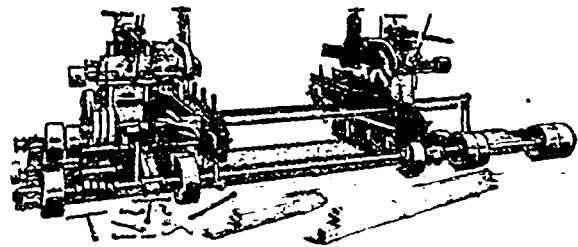
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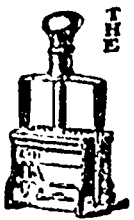
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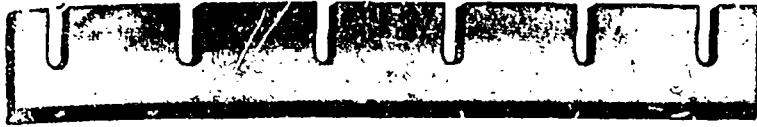




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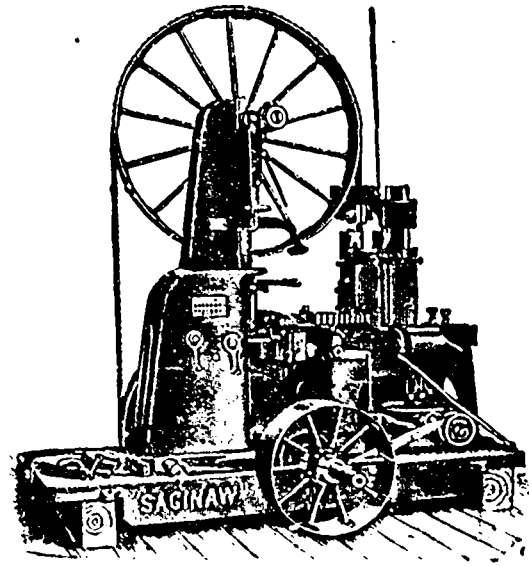
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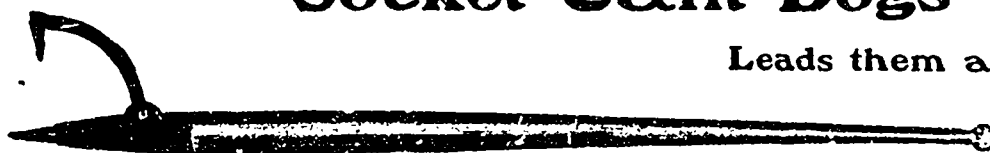
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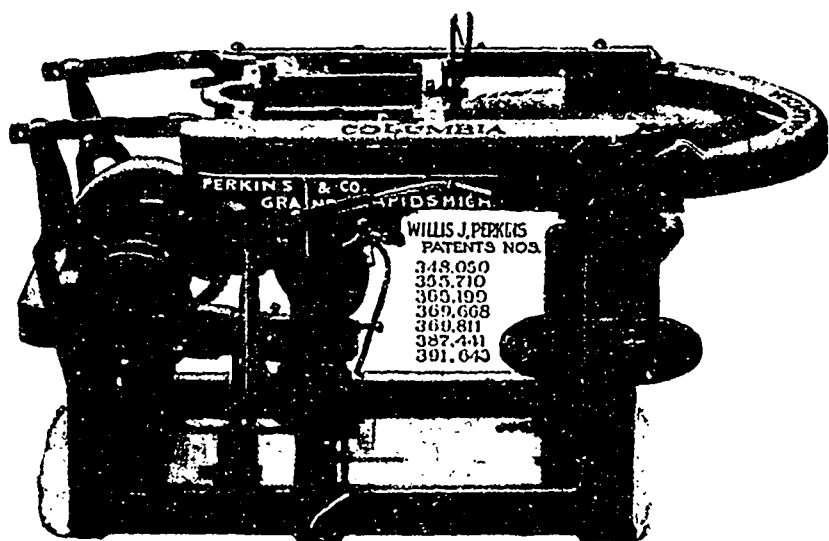
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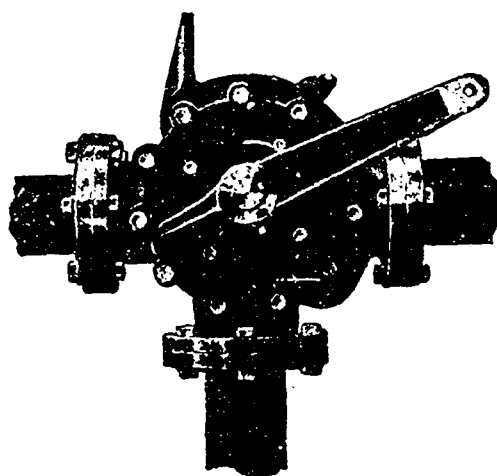
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These Edgers and Trimmers are designed for mills cutting up to 30,000 feet in ten hours.

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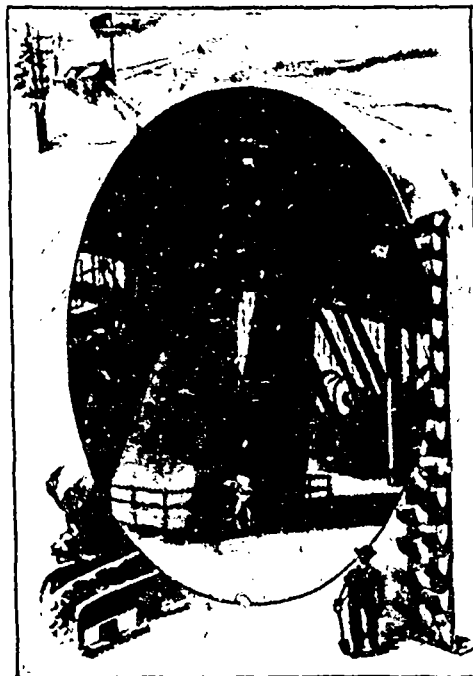
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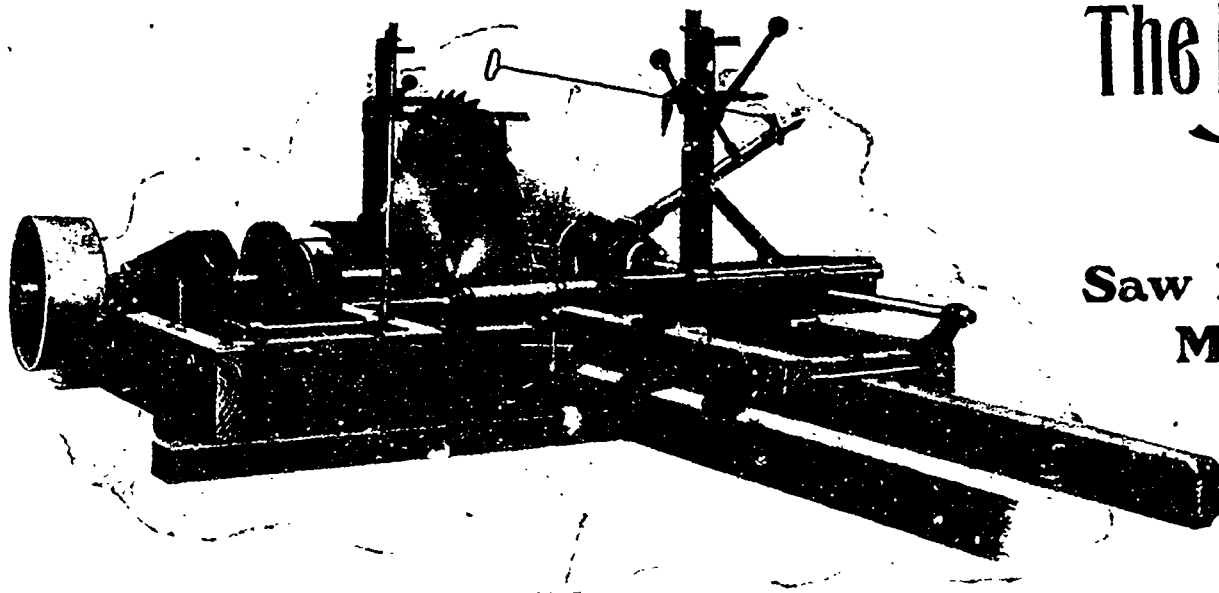


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is being used by the largest Planing Mills in the country, who have given their written testimonials.

Here is a sample :-

THE STOUFFVILLE BRASS & STEEL WORKS,  
Stouffville, Ont.

Burks Falls, Ont., Feb. 13, 1903.

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your inquiry with regard to the S. George Lumber Register, we desire to say that it has given every satisfaction. We put in one of .8000 ft. capacity lineal in the spring of 1902 and have used it constantly ever since and it has never given any trouble whatever, has never been out of order or laid up for repairs. We may further say that we are so well pleased with it that we have ordered another of the larger capacity of 60,000 ft. lineal, which we intend to use on another machine. In conclusion we may say that we do not see how this machine could be improved upon and we feel certain that it will be a long time before a lumber register is produced which will be superior to the S. George. Yours truly,

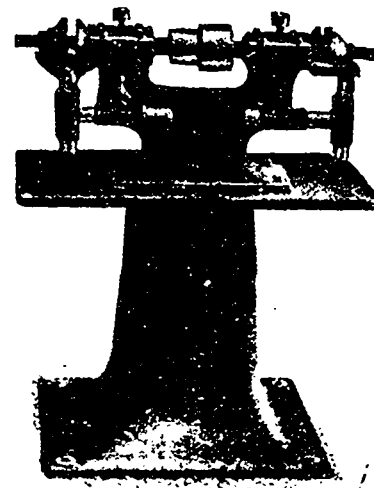
THE KNIGHT BROS. CO., HENRY KNIGHT, Manager.

## EMERY GRINDERS

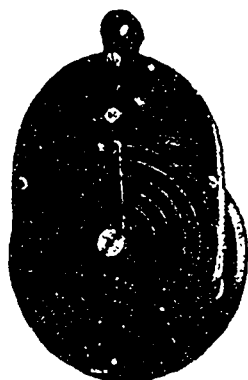
The annexed cut represents our latest and most improved style of Emery Stand and the incessant demand for a frame that will resist the vibration of the stone when running at full speed has made us particularly careful to make "rigidity" one of the principal features of the same.

**THE STOUFFVILLE BRASS & STEEL WORKS**  
STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

SQUARE CASE EMERY GRINDERS



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any requirements of your power transmission plant necessary to make it most efficient and economical in operation. We are headquarters for power transmission appliances in Canada and we are always anxious to estimate on all orders large or small and to give customers the benefit of our practical knowledge of transmission machinery.

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

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## Scribner's Lumber and Log Book

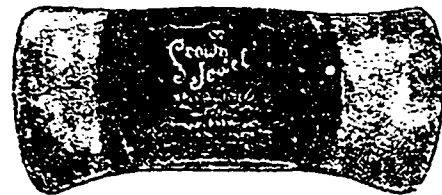
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# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XXIV.  
NUMBER 1.

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY, 1904

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Single Copies, 10 CENTS

## FRASER & COMPANY'S NEW MILL AT DESCHENE.

The new saw mill of Fraser & Company, which was erected during the winter of 1902-3, is situated on the north shore of Lake Deschene, on the Ottawa River, about 7 miles above Ottawa city, and on the line of the Hull Electric Railway and the Pontiac branch of the Ottawa,

Allis-Chalmers double-cutting telescopic band mills, with two of Waterous' heavy cast steel carriages, one having trailer for long timber; one Mershon 7-foot band resaw, and two Rogers' double edgers, one of these edgers being arranged with a gang side of ten saws to take 8 inch cants. Fig. 1 shows the two double cutting band mills and the resaw.

get or slash as required, or, if finished, allowed to pass on to end of rollers.

The resaw is situated directly between and behind the band mills and takes cants for centre cutting and any large slabs, from each mill. The edgers are situated further down and between the live rolls from band mills and resaw, with live transfers so arranged that sidings can

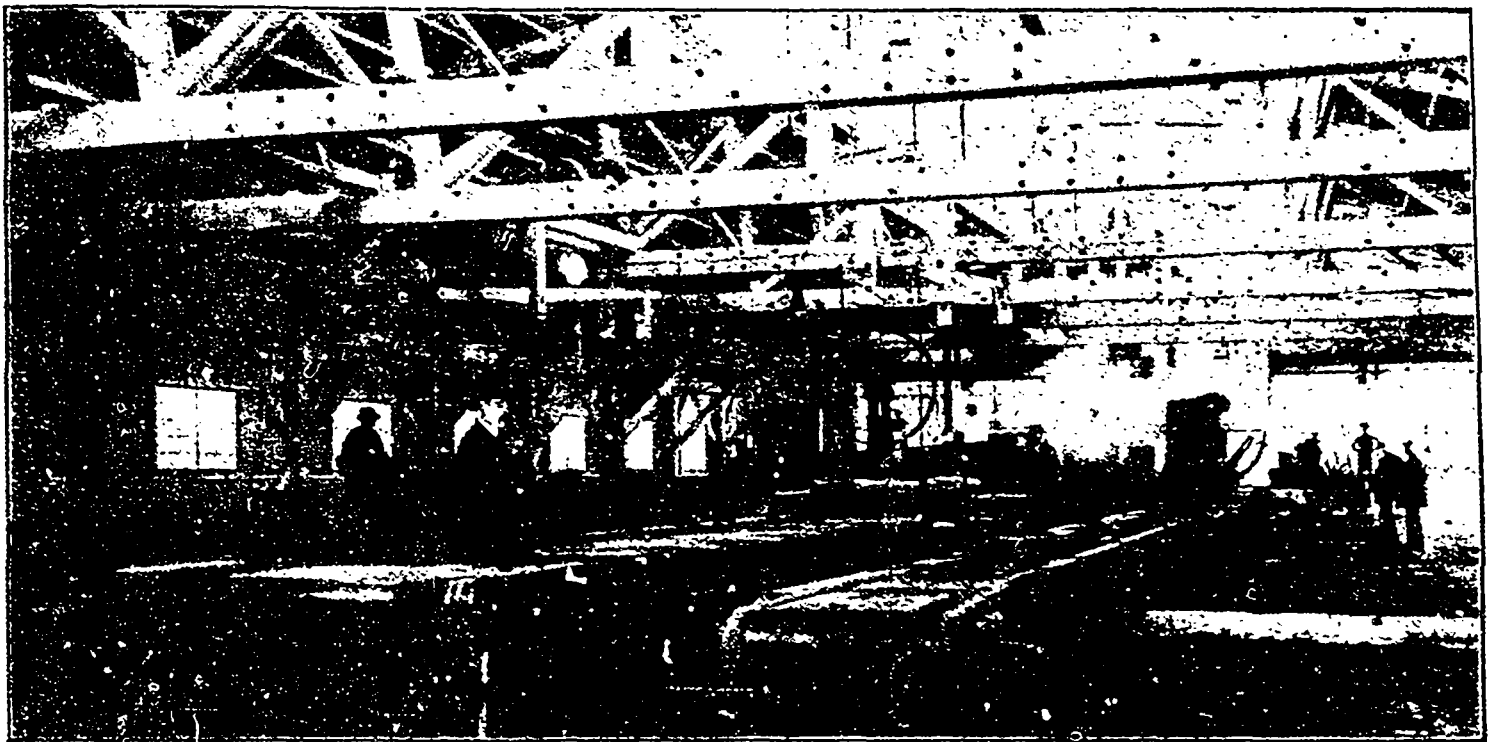


FIG. 1.—VIEW OF BAND RESAW AND REAR VIEW OF TWO DOUBLE CUTTING BAND MILLS.

Northern and Western Railway. It is one of the most up-to-date mills in Canada.

The foundation of the main building and lath mill is laid on concrete piers, which go down to solid rock, and each post of the mill frame rests directly upon one of these, thus obviating the necessity of bottom sills. The mill proper (Fig. 2) is 85 feet by 208 feet long, and the lath mill annex 45 feet by 55 feet.

The sawing floor at present consists of two

Each or any one machine can be stopped] or started independent of each other, all of them being arranged with clutches or frictions.

The live rolls from the bands extend in front of the log deck, the log being carried over these by a steam log loader with extended arms; the lumber on the back cut drops on these rolls and passes through the throat of the mill where all lumber and slabs are tripped to the re-saw ed-

be tripped by the off-bearer to either edger from the resaw. All three sets of rolls continue over the slash chains, where slabs are tripped off and the finished lumber passes on from the edgers or live rolls, as the case may be, and is received upon a set of three live camels back or No. 500 chains, which run across the tail end of mill, and is there handled upon the trimming table, which runs upon a slant in an opposite direction and directly under the camel chain,



FIG. 2.—WEST SIDE OF MILL AND PART OF LOG POND.



FIG. 3.—VIEW OF YARD.

taking the lumber from the sawing floor to the sorting shed on the ground level.

The sorting shed is some 250 feet long arranged with sets of rollers on each side, the lumber being rolled in stocks upon lorries provided with swing tables and transferred to the yard by horses.

The yard (Fig. 3) is arranged with standard gauge tracks running at right angles with the mill and parallel with each other and spaced about one hundred feet apart. Rollers are also arranged between the piles, which are put up two deep from each track. With this arrangement of rollers the lorries are quickly unloaded and two men with one horse drawing two lorries load and unload between 50,000 and 60,000 feet per day on an average draw of nearly half a mile.

The shipping is done from the same tracks, empty cars being drawn from the siding which enters the rear end of the yard and placed opposite the piles required, and when loaded again drawn to the siding for the engine to take hold of. When the yard is finished there will be from ten to fifteen of these tracks, all connecting with the siding from the railroad at one end and the siding from the mill at the other.

The power plant consists of a solid brick power house, 70 feet x 80 feet, with an iron and steel grider roof, containing six boilers of 150 horse power each, suspended from heavy steel beams in batteries of two each, and arranged with Dutch ovens. The boilers and fittings complete were supplied by W. J. Campbell & Sons, of Ottawa. The engine is a heavy type Reynolds Corliss of 750 horse power, built by the Allis-Chalmers Company, of Milwaukee. Only four of the boilers are at present being used, the other two being for spares or for power in event of increasing the cutting capacity, there being room left for a pair of twins and a gate, or another band-mill, to be added.

The mill was built under the direction of Mr.

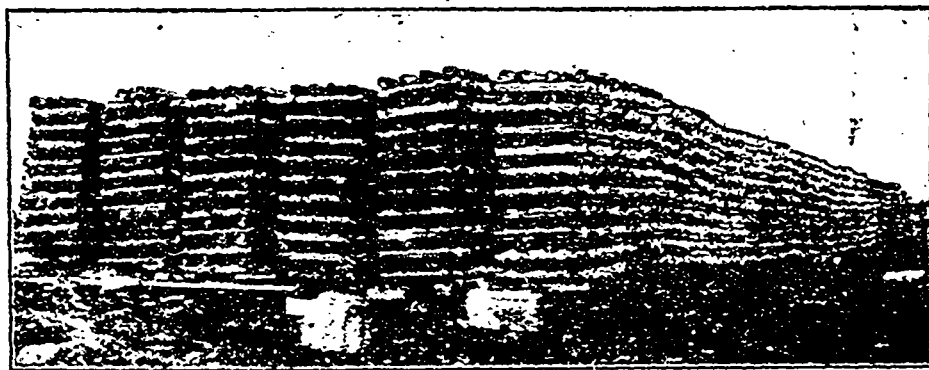


FIG. 4.—LATH PILED IN YARD.

Charles Proper, the well known millwright of Ottawa, assisted in superintendence by Mr. J. A. Story, manager of Fraser & Company's sawn lumber department. Mr. Proper has built twenty-two mills in Canada and the United States, including the mills of J. R. Booth, Gilmour & Hughson and the Hull Lumber Company at Ottawa, McLachlan Bros. at Arnprior, and the James Maclaren Company at Buckingham. He is one of the most capable millwrights of the day, and the new mill of Fraser & Company is a splendid example of his skill.

The head office of Fraser & Company is at 74 Nepean street, Ottawa.

### THE QUESTION OF A LUMBER DUTY.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

Supply and demand are, as they have always been, factors paramount in regulating the prices of commodities, and, of course, lumber is a much sought after commodity and subject to the same great law.

Competition is a strong force in regulating prices, and may be said to be a subsidiary to supply, inasmuch as it works on and through supply. In times of prosperity competition is not felt so keenly, but when depressions come its every manifestation is felt by each of its parts in the same line of business.

The lumbermen of British Columbia are feeling this competition from their rivals on the American side, and are agitating to bring about redress of certain existing grievances. They are appealing to the Dominion Government for better legislation in the matter of duty, and the following remarks may help to show the justice of their contention.

During five months at the beginning of 1903, there was imported into Canada timber and manufactured lumber to the value of \$3,609,272, of which \$745,432 was dutiable and \$2,863,840 free of duty. Of the full amount imported over 96 per cent. came from the United States, and of this 96 per cent. 80 per cent. was free and the rest dutiable, or for every dollar's value imported therefrom on which we collected revenue, there was \$4.36 on which we collected no revenue, and not only did over 96 per cent. of all the imports come from the United States, but 78 per cent. of the total amount came on the free list from them. Of this amount on the free list, about 92 per cent. consisted of timber, planks and boards.

The Eastern States depend largely for their supplies of spruce, pine, hemlock, etc., on Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, and

therefore those provinces will scarcely be buyers of such commodities from the States, and hence the bulk of the imports, especially in pine, spruce, cedar, fir, hemlock, etc., are taken into the prairie provinces of the Dominion and to a very large extent are the product of the Western American mills.

Again, these Western mills have an advantage over their Canadian competitors in that, not only are they protected by their own high tariff rates, but they have the same freight rates over their railroads to most places in the Canadian West as the Western Canadian

manufacturers, and besides they have the same access to Canadian markets as the Canadian himself for those lines which they find most difficulty in disposing of in their own country. The proportion of high grade lumber and rough is, generally speaking, about 1 to 3. Almost always there is a demand for the higher grades, while even in a good market persistent endeavor is necessary to dispose of all the coarser and rough grades.

There is a duty in the United States of \$1



FIG. 5.—LOAD OF 16-FOOT WHITE PINE SAW LOGS FROM FRASER & COMPANY'S CAMP ON THE COULONGE.

per M. feet B. M. on all timber not less than 8 inches square, of one cent. per cubic foot on boards, planks, deals and others of whitewood, sycamore and basswood; of \$1 per M. feet on any other N. O. P.; and \$2 per M. feet on rough lumber; on cedar boards, planks or deals 20 per cent. ad valorem; on boards, planks, deals or timbers when planed or finished, 50 cents per M. feet B. M. for each side dressed, and when two sides are dressed and tongued and grooved \$1.50 per M. feet B. M.

Now, as we do not ship whitewood, sycamore or basswood from British Columbia, we are subject to a \$2 duty on any pine, hemlock, spruce or fir we may wish to send to the United States.

Furthermore, it is only by dressing our dimension stuff to a large extent that we reduce very materially the weight, and are enabled to reduce the cost of freight and so increase the duty. Heavy dimensions are all dressed on at least two sides, and this adds another dollar to the duty charges on shipping into the United States, making a handicap against us of \$3 per M. on these grades which we have to bear if we seek to enter American territory with our coarser grades.

And what are the conditions when the American enters our market? Why! he can bring in all his undressed lumber free of duty as well as his dimension stuff, and can even go to the length of dressing one side and still bring it in free. If two sides are dressed he pays then only 50 cents per M. feet duty.

Taking, therefore, these points into consideration and reviewing the position as it is now, the British Columbia manufacturers are more than justified in their contention. The American has his own market entirely protected, where he can sell all his higher grade lines at a fair margin, which profit is good enough to allow him to dump his surplus rough grades into the Canadian market at a figure below the actual cost of production and other charges incurred

in laying it down there, and so to save his own market and seriously demoralize that of his competitors. Such a thing is actually being done at present and will continue as long as the unfair conditions prevail.

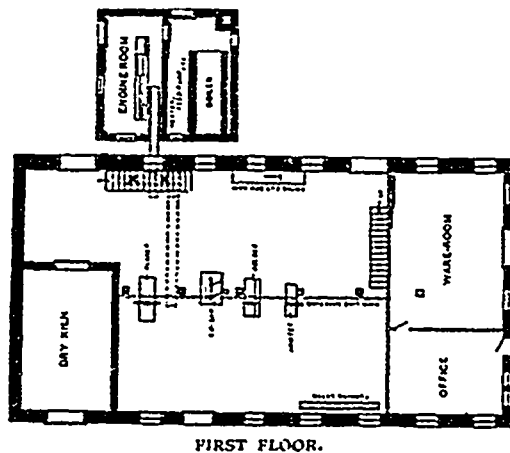
Another point is that the Canadian manufacturers have to pay a duty of 30 per cent. on the majority of their plant which they are compelled to procure on the American side, and so the initial cost of manufacturing is considerably augmented.

The question cannot be too emphatically raised before the Dominion authorities and legislation brought about to immediately remedy the present state of things. The lumber industry is of vast importance to British Columbia and Western Canada, and to protect and foster the expansion thereof is surely a matter of the greatest importance. The contention of the manufacturers to increase the duty to be equal at any rate to that imposed by the United States Government is certainly only fair and just.

**PLAN FOR WOOD-WORKING FACTORY.**

The engravings show first and second floor plan of a shop designed by Mr. N. A. Curtis and published in the October number of Carpentry and Building, New York city. This shop is designed to meet the requirements in the smaller cities and towns. The main building is of brick, 45x85 feet. The engine room is 22x24 feet. In presenting the plans Mr. Curtis says:

The buildings are of brick, the main one being two storeys and basement in height. The lower storey has a 16 inch wall and the second storey a 12-inch wall. This, at first, may appear heavy, but whether a shop be built in a small town or large city, the building should be equally strong. Especially is this true in a wood-working shop, as there is no class of machinery which receives as rough usage, runs out of balance and tends to shake the walls of a building as that built for working wood. My



FIRST FLOOR.

experience has taught that a few hundred dollars added to the first cost in strengthening the building will double the life of it, while at the same time there will be greater satisfaction in turning out the work. Another reason for strength in building is that if at any time an increase in business demands more room, the roof can be raised and an additional storey or two be put on without fear of the lower portion being too weak to sustain the extra weight.

I have provided one row of posts running lengthwise of the building in the basement and first floor, only the basement posts and girders are 12x12 inches, while those on the first floor are 10x10 inches.

The main line shaft is located in the basement, as indicated on the first floor plan. My reasons for running the line shaft under the floor are that the machinery is belted from below, and it runs steadier by bearing down upon it. The belts are also out of the way, allowing freedom of handling stock, which is not obtained when the machinery is belted from above.

Starting at the back end of the shop on the first floor, we have the double surfacer, from which the stuff generally goes to the rip saw, which is conveniently located, and then the material can be laid at the molder or swing cut-off saw, from whence it can be carried up the stairs at either end of the room, according to what part of the second floor it goes. The jointer is located on the first floor for squaring up porch posts, balusters, etc., which afterward go to the turning lathe.

An inspection of the second floor plan will show that all sash, door, blind and other stock which requires laying out on the bench at the head of the rear stairway is convenient to the tenoner, mortiser, sticker and relisher, while the door clamp is at the rear of the building, farthest from the office, and yet handy to the second floor dry-kiln, which can be used to warm the stock before driving up. The reader will find on the second floor a variety wood worker and boring machine, which can be used for all gaining, rebating, plowing, jointing and other work which requires to be worked over a cutterhead. The rip and cut-off saw, as well as the pulley borer, are convenient to the benches where the frames are put together. A triple-drum sander for sanding doors, etc., is conveniently located for the purpose.

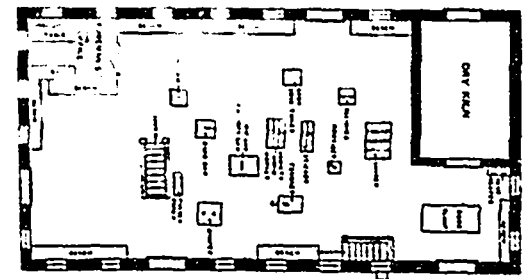
As the amount of kiln-dried lumber used in a planing mill is small, I have not provided a very large dry-kiln, yet it is sufficient, I think, for the purpose. For this reason I have placed it inside the main building at the rear, where it is convenient of access when only a board or two is needed.

The foreman's office is located directly over the main office for the sake of convenience, as it permits of ready communication with the foreman when he is wanted. The two doors in front and the four doors on the side enable material to be loaded without the necessity of carrying it from one end of the shop to the other.

The boiler and engine house is separated from the main building for various reasons. In the first place, the engine is out of the dust and dirt of the shop, which will lengthen its life, and, in the second place, all oils, grease and the like can be kept in tin cans in the engine room and in direct charge of the engineer. The boiler is separated from the engine room by a brick wall, and there is also room for water heater, feed pump, etc. The main drive belt runs from the engine to the countershaft just inside of the basement wall of the main building. The countershaft is put up on two 12x12 inch posts, the bottoms of which, as well as the two posts directly in front of them, which

hold the main line shaft, are set in iron bases, which, in turn, are anchored to their foundations by bolts. The engine for a shop of this size should not be less than 60-horse power, with a 75-horse power boiler. The main belt from the engine should be boxed over in order to keep all weather from it, and the underground passage for the bottom of the belt should be made wide enough for a man to walk in along the side of belt.

I prefer hot air for heating, as it is more satisfactory, is perfectly safe, and the insurance is lighter where this method is employed. The



SECOND FLOOR.

heater can be located under the second floor, close to the dry-kiln, and can be supplied from the pipe leading to the dry-kiln, thus having but one steam pipe running from the boiler, and keeping all the steam in the rear end of the shop. I have not provided a blower for shavings and sawdust, but this can be arranged to the owner's liking after the building is completed. A system of this kind should be installed in every shop wherever possible, as it will not only pay for itself in a short time, in the saving of labor, but the shop is always kept free from piles of shavings and sawdust, which often hinder the men in their work.

**THE LATE MR. F. T. WILKES.**

Suddenly on December 17th death summoned Mr. Frederick T. Wilkes, secretary-treasurer of the Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, Ont. He had not even complained of feeling unwell, but as he was walking home he was seized with a fainting spell and expired before medical assistance could reach him. Deceased was in his 56th year, and had apparently been in the best of health up to the time in his death. He was a well-known figure of local business circles, was particularly active, and a man of determination and courage. Born in Owen Sound in 1847, he was the son of Judge Wilkes. He went to Brantford some thirty-five years ago, entering the employ in the Waterous Company. Here he gained of a large measure the practical business ability which in after years contributed so greatly to his success as controller of enormous industrial interests.

Mr. Wilkes never took an active part in public life, but was a careful student of the questions of the day that affected the welfare of the country. Mrs. Wilkes and three sons survive him.

Sycamore is a durable wood, as is shown, for one example, by the excellent preservation of a statue made of it, now in the museum of Gizeh, at Cairo. It is stated that this specimen is known to be nearly 6,000 years old, and is sound and natural in appearance.



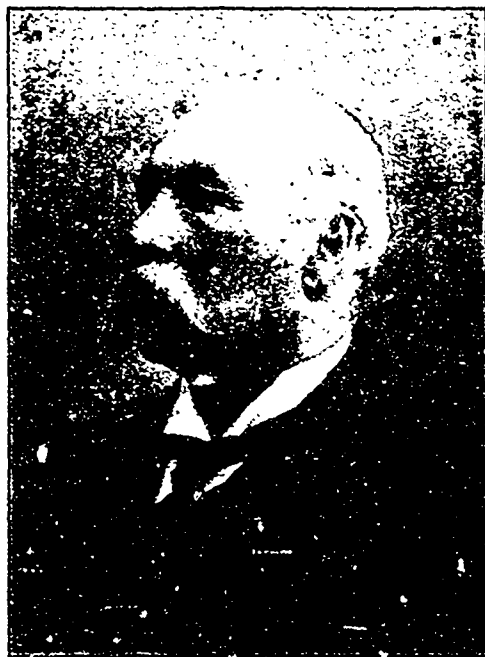
## THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT TIMBER SALE

**A Remarkable Gathering of Lumbermen.—Keen Competition and Record Prices.—The Sum of \$3,687,337.50 Realized for 826½ Square Miles.—An Average of \$4,461.38 Per Square Mile.**

It was indeed a distinguished assembly of lumbermen which for the time being held the Legislative Chamber in the Parliament Buildings on December 9th—a gathering such as has not been seen at any previous sale of timber limits in Canada. The territory represented extended from Quebec in the east to Winnipeg in the west, while there was also a large attendance of giants of the forest from the United States. Mr. Peter Ryan appeared in his familiar role as auctioneer, and to his right sat Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and his Deputy, Mr. Aubrey White. The names of all present could not be obtained, but the following is a partial list:

James McCreary, Arnprior; Guy H. Moulthrop, Maurice Quinn, Charles Moore, J. Ritchie, S. O. Fisher, H. W. McCormick, E. T. Carrington, R. A. Loveland, E. P. Stone, Bay City, Mich.; C. E. Hewson, N. Dymont, M. Burton, F. E. Letts, Barrie; C. C. Wallace, O. M. Arnold, Bracebridge; S. F. Whitman, Brantford; H. L. Lovering, Coldwater, Ont.; W. L. Martin, Cheboygan, Mich.; George Gordon, Cache Bay, Ont.; W. T. Toner, Collingwood; W. A. Hadley, C. Hadley, Chatham; A. B. Upton, Duluth, Minn.; W. W. Carter, Fesserton, Ont.; J. J. McMillan, Finch, Ont.; A. W. Mowry, Gravenhurst; C. McCool, Geneva Lake, Ont.; Hiram C. Calvin, Garden City, Ont.; E. Singer, Guelph; L. C. Dancey, Goderich; A. E. Paget, C. E. Paget, John Whitesides, Huntville; George McEwen, Hensall, Ont.; Hugh Brennan, E. S. Brennan, William Laking, Hamilton; R. A. Mather, Keewatin; Hon. J. Charlton, Lynedoch; G. H. Belton, D. Ferguson, London; A. McPherson, G. H. Thompson, Longford; J. B. Klock, Mattawa; George McEwen, Moose River, Ont.; D. G. Madagan, Fred Carney, Jr., Marinette, Wis.; W. F. Brooks, T. H. Shevlin, Minneapolis; W. Mason, Montreal; M. J. Brophy, Massey, Ont.; Jos. Turner, D. L. White, Jr., James Playfair, George Chew, Frank Moores, Midland; R. Bunyan, R. Collins, W. Ryan, C. Maguire, North Bay; T. Charlton, North Tonawanda; Rev. A. Fitzpatrick, Nairn Centre; J. B. Fraser, J. C. Browne, E. D. Moore, George B. Campbell, A. McConnell, E. C. Whitney, George Brigham, R. Booth, Hiram Robinson, H. K. Egan, Ottawa, Ont.; J. W. Maitland, Owen Sound, Ont.; G. H. Farwell, H. J. Bartlett, J. H. Lavallee, George McCormick, M. P. P., S. Caswell, B. Inglis Grant, J. B. Tudhope, M. P. P., T. Sheppard, Orillia; S. Cassel, Otter Lake, Ont.; Milton Carr, M. P. P., Parry Sound, Ont.; R. R. Hall, J. C. Shook, J. B. McWilliams, William Irwin, Peterborough, Ont.; B. Shannon, J. A. Shannon, T. D. Lafrance, Thomas Mackie, M. P., A. T. Mackie, W. R. White, R. W. Gordon, J. H. Burritt, R. Hale, Pembroke, Ont.; A. G. Seaman, Port Arthur, Ont.; W. A. Firstbrook, C. Beck, Dr. Spohn, Penetanguishene, Ont.; T. A. Stewart,

Perth; John Munn, Paisley; P. Murphy, William Power, M. P., Quebec; John Mackay, A. C. Mackay, M. J. O'Brien, George B. Ferguson, Duncan Graham, A. Barnet, M. P., John Ferguson, A. G. Boland, Renfrew; William Margach, D. C. Cameron, Rat Portage; J. Q. Adams, Ravensworth, Ont.; W. J. Ard, R. Cook, P. McDermott, South River; J. L. Kennedy, Frank Perry, J. J. McFadden, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; W. J. Ransom, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; A. McCall, Simcoe; J. M. Diver, Sarnia; A. G. Walls, Spanish River; D. J. O'Connor, O. E. Elsmore, F. Cochrane, A. B. Gordon, W. J. Bell, Sudbury; John Gray, W. A. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls; Hon.



MR. THOMAS MACKIE, M.P., PEMBROKE, Who Purchased Berth No. 5, Hammell Township, at \$31,500 Per Square Mile.

Arthur Hill, R. H. Roys, Saginaw, Mich.; E. C. Kennedy, Superior, Wis.; A. E. James, Thornhill; John Waldie, W. N. Tilley, F. N. Waldie, W. P. Bull, H. W. Bickell, William Smith, W. D. Lummis, W. A. Charlton W. E. Bigwood, W. B. MacLean, George Gray, Walter Laidlaw, John Bertram, C. Sheriff, J. B. Miller, John Donogh, J. H. Eyer, J. M. Thompson, John McDonald, W. J. MacBeth, Jos. Oliver, William Kerr, H. W. Welch, F. T. Verrall, P. Edwards, Thomas Southworth, E. J. Loughrin, Toronto; A. E. Dymont, M. P., Thessalon; M. P. Kinsella, Trenton; J. R. Brennan, Utica, N. Y., J. D. McArthur, D. E. Sprague, J. M. Savage, Winnipeg; George Cormack, Whitby; A. E. Drake, Windsor; F. Maundrell, A. Leischman, Woodstock; G. Kastner, Warton; G. M. Tanner, W. H. Tanner, W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene; D. A. McEwan, Warina, Ont.

The conditions governing the purchase of the limits were different in some respects from those of any previous sale. The timber was subject to dues of \$2 per thousand feet, as com-

pared with \$1.25 fixed at the last sale in 1901, and \$1 previous to that time. The annual ground rent was increased from \$3 to \$5 per mile, and the time allowed for the removal of the timber was limited to fifteen years. Considering these facts, the prices realized were remarkable. Shortly after one o'clock, the auctioneer ascended the platform in front of the speakers' dais and pointedly remarked: "Monarchs of the lumber trade, I am pleased to see you here to-day; your presence betokens the confidence you have in the rising values of these coniferous properties. There is no business in Canada or elsewhere that presents such encouraging opportunities as the lumber trade, no business where so few failures have to be recorded. It is unnecessary for me to tell you that from time to time we hear that the value of pine seems to have reached its limit, but it still keeps on increasing. It was said twenty years ago that the price was too high, but we know that it is higher now."

It was evident from the outset that many were present through a desire to obtain limits. The bidding was quick and the competition keen. Every berth offered was disposed of, and in less than four hours the auctioneer had knocked down to lumbermen 826½ square miles of timber lands in the Nipissing, Algoma and Rainy River districts, obtaining therefore \$3,687,337.50, or an average of \$4,461.38 per square mile. Although a smaller area was sold, the receipts were far in excess of any previous sale. Below are given the names of the purchasers:

C. Beck, 129¼ sq. miles	\$545,925
Thomas Mackie, 44¼ sq. miles	476,475
T. H. Shevlin, 131 sq. miles	351,350
Hawkesbury Lumber Co., 27½ sq. miles	337,650
W. J. Sheppard, 42 sq. miles	289,500
C. G. Marlatt, 25 sq. miles	245,312.50
Ferguson & McFadden, 26½ sq. miles	223,775
L. C. Dancey, 14½ sq. miles	171,750
Duncan Graham, 50¾ sq. miles	125,950
W. F. Munro, 9 sq. miles	86,625
J. B. Fraser, 15¾ sq. miles	83,562.50
A. McPherson, 9½ sq. miles	81,375
D. Inglis Grant, 29¼ sq. miles	79,575
Hector McDonald, 36 sq. miles	75,500
J. C. Spry, 8½ sq. miles	45,900
Keewatin Lumber Co., 38½ sq. miles	42,450
George Chew, 36 sq. miles	39,600
Echo Bay Lumber Co., 3½ sq. miles	36,750
Dr. Spohn, 26 sq. miles	35,575
J. D. McArthur, 24 sq. miles	33,600
Arthur Hill, 4¼ sq. miles	30,812.50
D. C. Cameron, 16¼ sq. miles	27,425
John Mackay, 3 sq. miles	27,000
T. G. Brigham, 4 sq. miles	24,400
Mason & Gordon, 3¾ sq. miles	24,375
Burton Bros., 4 sq. miles	22,400
James Playfair, 4 sq. miles	21,000
D. E. Sprague, 8 sq. miles	19,200
T. H. Sheppard, 3 sq. miles	16,800
James McCreary, 5½ sq. miles	16,500
R. Bunyan, 11½ sq. miles	14,375
John Munn, 6¼ sq. miles	11,250
E. S. Brennan, 8 sq. miles	10,000
M. Brennan & Sons, 4 sq. miles	4,400
William Ryan, 8¼ sq. miles	4,375
Herbert Brennan, 3¼ sq. miles	2,925
George McEwen, 2¼ sq. miles	1,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,687,337.50</b>

When Wm. Power, M. P., bid \$21,500 for Berth 1, in the Township of Garrow, he was roundly cheered, this being a new high record, but Thomas Mackie, M. P., was not to be outdone, and later secured Berth 5 in Hammell Township, 3¼ square miles, at the rate of \$31,500 per mile. "I congratulate the giant from North Renfrew," said Mr. Ryan. The highest price obtained at any previous sale was \$17,500. This was paid by the Gil-



mour Company in 1892 for Berth 6 in the Township of Peck, comprising 11¾ square miles. The result of previous timber sales in Ontario was as follows :

Date	Square miles.	Highest price per mile.	Average price per mile.
1868.....	38	\$ 519	\$ 380.17
1869.....	98	418	260.86
1870.....	12	640	640.00
1871.....	487	500	241.62
1872.....	5,031	1,000	117.79
1877.....	375	500	201.97
1881.....	1,379	2,300	532.00
1885.....	1,012	1,250	314.87
1887.....	459	6,300	2,859.00
1890.....	343	11,530	2,507.00
1892.....	633	17,500	3,657.18
1897.....	159¼	6,600	1,665.07
1899.....	360	8,000	2,010.00
1901.....	399¼	4,700	1,835.41

Speaking of his purchase at the top-notch figure, Mr. Mackie said that he feared no loss. It is understood that there is on the berth a very large quantity of timber which will make splendid stock for the British market, on which no doubt Mr. Mackie is relying. While admitting that it was a profitable sale for the Government, he expects there will be some profit left for him.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands stated that he was more than satisfied with the result of the sale, the receipts being greater than were expected. "The heavy demand for good timber such as is found in Ontario and the building of the Temiskaming Railway were the two principal reasons, to his mind, why such good prices were realized. "This sale was well conducted, the lumbermen had plenty of time to examine the limits and know what they were bidding on," added Mr. Davis, "and I am sure everyone should be satisfied."

It will be observed that practically all the eastern limits went to Canadians. The Americans were apparently not prepared to pay the price, and hence had to be content without the timber. Mr. T. H. Shevlin was a large purchaser of Rainy River berths. He was acting for the Shevlin-Clarke Company, who are building a saw mill at Fort Francis, Ont.

The witticisms of the auctioneer were no doubt responsible for many a bid. By a constant flow of mirthful yet eloquent oratory the bidders were kept in the best of spirits and the importance of the occasion was almost forgotten. As a timber limit auctioneer Peter Ryan stands alone.

**AXE HANDLES.**

Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Commissioner at Sydney, Australia, writes that a trial order for axe handles has been forwarded to a Canadian factory, and if the importing charges are not too high, regular business will result.

**A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.**

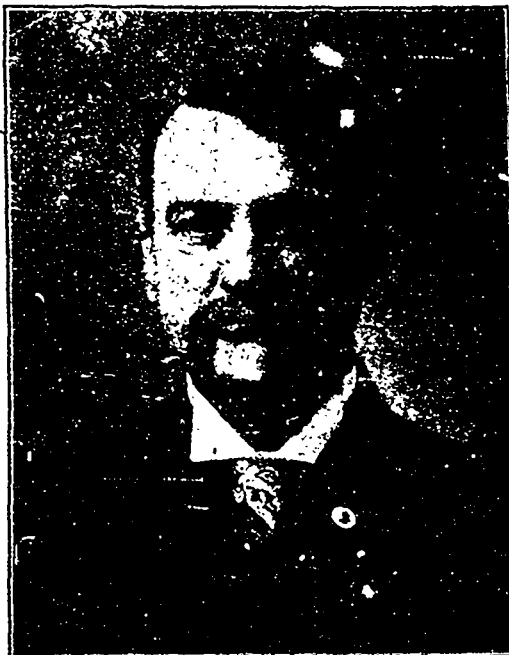
If you want a grate to burn wet, green or frozen sawdust or other refuse, at all times, summer and winter, rain or shine, without stopping for repairs, or to wait for steam to rise, buy the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate, which is sold on approval after thirty days trial, and of which there are over 2500 sets in daily use. It is manufactured only by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, Greenville, Michigan.

The Gray & Lawrence Bros. Co. have recently sold but their lumber business at River Charlo, N. B., to Wm. Currie & Co.

**A WELL-KNOWN LUMBER SALESMAN.**

"To the manner born" may aptly be applied to the lumber salesman whose countenance is shown on this page. Securing in early days a practical knowledge of the lumber business, and being possessed of a geniality which is constantly widening his circle of friends, W. J. MacBeth stands in the front rank as a lumber traveller. He is a Scottish-Canadian, his grandparents having come from Sutherlandshire, Scotland, to Canada by way of Hudson's Bay in 1812, and settled in the township of West Gwillimbury, County of Simcoe, Ontario. His father was the late John MacBeth, lumberman, of Gilford, Simcoe County, who was well known and will be remembered by many of the older lumbermen in and around Toronto.

The subject of our sketch from boyhood assisted his father in the woods, driving oxen, tramping trails, hewing timber, and later in the more responsible positions. He has followed the lumber from the stump to the building, and has thus acquired a knowledge of



MR. W. J. MACBETH.

which he is justly proud. Upon the death of his father in 1881, he took charge of the manufacturing department, the business at that time comprising two mills, one at Gilford and the other at Craighurst, in Simcoe County, and a retail lumber, coal and wood yard, which was the first yard in Parkdale. The pine timber supply finally becoming exhausted, Mr. MacBeth, in 1888, came to Toronto and took charge of the planing mill which had been added to the business.

In 1892 the building trade in Toronto collapsed. It was then that W. J. MacBeth became a lumber inspector and salesman, finding engagement with such representative firms as the Dickson Company of Peterborough, The Boake Manufacturing Company, A. R. Williams Machinery Company, of Toronto, and the J. D. Shier Lumber Company, of Bracebridge, his present employers, with whom he engaged four years ago. The foregoing firms doing an extensive business in rough and dressed lumber and sash and doors, it has given Mr. MacBeth an opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the trade,

which is one of the reasons why he stands in the front ranks. He has a fund of reminiscences, amongst which the following are worthy of mention :

Although only a little more than a decade ago, the prices then realized for lumber present a striking contrast to those ruling to-day. "I remember," said Mr. MacBeth to the writer, "buying a stock of first and second oak at \$12, and some hemlock at \$5.50 f.o.b. cars at Hillsdale. To-day this oak is worth \$45 and the hemlock \$12. In 1881 I bought No. 1 white pine saw logs delivered at the mill in Craighurst for \$3.50 per M. feet. At the timber sale on the 9th ultimo white pine brought from \$8 to \$10 per M. stumpage, and this pine is not nearly as good as that I bought for \$3.50. I sold clear and picks at \$24, common stocks at \$8.50 and mill culls at \$3.50, and these were considered top notch prices." Thus it can be seen that time is a worker of wonders.

The output of the Shier Lumber Company's mill is about 14,000,000 feet annually, consisting of pine, hemlock and hardwood lumber. The selling of this stock is entirely in the hands of Mr. MacBeth, who has a wide connection in both home and foreign markets, having sold a large block of this year's output to a British exporter. In this connection it may be stated that Mr. J. D. Shier was the pioneer in the end-matched hardwood flooring business, Mr. MacBeth having induced him to put in the first end matcher in Canada for the production of this class of stock, which has now a large sale. Mr. Shier also had the courage to install the first single-cutting as well as the first double-cutting band mill in Ontario.

In Mr. MacBeth we have also an authority on inspection, and his advice is frequently solicited. He is a member of Kerr Lodge No. 230, A. F. & A. M., and, as will be seen, is a Hoo-Hoo, having been initiated as a charter member of the Toronto Association on July 7th, 1903. He makes his headquarters in Toronto, his family residence being at 120 Macdonell Avenue.

**A VAST MACHINERY CONTRACT FILLED.**

The Dodge Manufacturing Company of Toronto, Limited, has completed its large undertaking to furnish the machinery and special castings for the new million bushel elevator of the Harbor Commissioners at Montreal, and in carrying out its part of the work has delivered about 250 tons of elevator machinery and special castings. The huge steel marine leg that has been successfully placed in this elevator is said to be the largest in Canada, and its successful completion, together with the rest of the work, has won the cordial approval of the contractors, the Government inspectors and engineers. This job shows the extent of the facilities of the Dodge Company since its many additions, and its plant to-day, consisting of a modern foundry with a fifteen ton per hour cupola capacity, travelling cranes, up-to-date machine shops and tool rooms, pattern shops, fireproof pattern stores, general offices and expert engineering department, is well worthy of a visit.

**A GOOD SALESMAN.**

Messrs. Thomas Myles' Sons, Hamilton, Ont., write : "Please discontinue our advertisement in your paper (THE CANADIAN LUMBERMAN.) We wish to state that we had a great number of replies. Kindly accept our thanks."

# THE Canada Lumberman

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber, wood-working and allied industries, being the only representative in Canada of these important interests. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special pains are taken to secure for publication in the WEEKLY LUMBERMAN the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the 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.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, wood-working factories, pulp mills, etc., the CANADA LUMBERMAN is undoubtedly the cheapest and most profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which are inserted in a conspicuous position on front page of the Weekly Edition.

#### LUMBER PROSPERITY.

The year 1903 will always bring pleasant recollections to lumberman. It was a year marked by unusual prosperity, and interruptions to the steady movement of trade were comparatively few. The lumber manufacturer did not worry about selling his lumber, nor the machinery manufacturer or dealer about disposing of his goods. There was a demand for everything, consequently good feeling prevailed. A very large number of persons were given employment by the lumber industry, and at wages higher than were ever known before. This has in turn been a source of benefit to the country at large. The exceedingly high scale of wages, however, has greatly curtailed the profits accruing from lumber manufacture.

Indications point to a continuation of prosperity during 1904, but perhaps in a lesser degree. The Presidential election in the United States is sure to be a disturbing factor in that country, which may buy less Canadian lumber than in the past year. We must not forget, however, that our own industries are developing very rapidly, consuming greater quantities of lumber, and we are gradually becoming less dependent upon foreign markets.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN enjoyed its full share of prosperity during the year. The number of subscribers has increased nearly fifty per cent., while the advertising pages bear testimony to the liberal support that has been extended in that direction. This number marks the commencement of the twenty-fifth year of publication. Our aim in the future, as in the past, will be to make the journal fittingly accord with the great industry which it represents.

To our readers we extend a hearty New Year's Greeting. May 1904 bring prosperity in plenty, but of ill-luck not any.

#### THE ONTARIO TIMBER SALE.

In more than one respect the Ontario Government may be congratulated upon the success of the recent sale of timber limits. First, the excellent prices which were obtained, being an average of \$792.00 per square mile higher than had ever been obtained before, is evidence that the sale was held at an opportune time and that it was conducted in a manner calculated to encourage the keenest possible competition. A factor to that end was, no doubt, the division of the limits in most instances into small blocks. Secondly, if such were needed, the sale would seem to justify the building of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the general policy of railway construction through unsettled lands. Many of the limits sold are located adjacent to the Temiskaming road, and it is estimated that its construction increased their value to the province fully one million dollars. It is perhaps only fair to state that the increase in the stumpage dues from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per thousand feet was also a wise step from the Government's point of view, whatever may be said to the contrary by the lumbermen.

It is not only the Government that has been benefitted by the sale. The value of all standing timber has been increased and all owners thereof enriched. Future calculations will be based on a bonus value of seven dollars per acre instead of about five dollars, as in the past. Nor must we lose sight of the fact that while the average price paid was seven dollars per acre, one limit commanded almost fifty dollars per acre. There could be no stronger proof of the great and ever increasing value of white pine. This splendid timber is, of course, becoming scarcer, but the Province of Ontario still possesses no inconsiderable quantity, and the recent sale is an incentive to preserve it as an asset. Not only is it an incentive to the Government, but to all owners of timber.

The time limit allowed for cutting the timber purchased has been the subject of some criticism, on the ground that it is practically giving a bonus for removing the timber within the specified time of fifteen years. This brings up the question of the advisability of granting long term or perpetual leases, on which there are widely differing opinions, and whether the timber is likely to be better preserved under private ownership or in the hands of the Crown. In justification of the application of the fifteen-year regulation to the sale in question, it is pointed out that the total quantity disposed of represents probably not more than two years' cut.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The timber industry will benefit materially by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The tie contract alone, which will probably be given to one general contractor, will be a large undertaking, not to speak of the vast amount of timber that will be required for the construction of bridges, stations, fences,

etc. The number of ties required for the entire distance of four thousand miles will probably not be less than ten million, which on the basis of the present price of thirty cents per tie, would mean an expenditure of three million dollars. As along a considerable portion of the proposed route timber is quite plentiful, the supply of ties is likely to be obtained at a comparatively low cost.

Another advance has been made towards uniform grading of hardwood lumber by the agreement last month upon certain rules to be recognized by the members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States. These rules will in future be the sole official inspection of the hardwood lumber trade of that country. The text of the agreement will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The Dominion Government, through the Department of Indian Affairs, is about to dispose of a mill site in the Rainy River district by public auction, the purchaser of which must agree to erect on the property within one year a saw mill and factory to cost not less than \$25,000. Is it not in the interest of all concerned that as large a number as possible of the lumbermen should have been informed of the proposed sale? We think so. Yet when the CANADA LUMBERMAN, the only lumber journal in this country, solicited the advertisement we received the familiar reply that "your request cannot be complied with, as it has been decided to limit the advertisement to the papers already authorized." Apparently the advertisements of the Dominion Government are placed without regard to the value of the publications, and to this extent the property of the Crown and the people is being handled in an unbusinesslike manner.

A splendid suggestion is made by a correspondent in this issue, namely, that lumber manufacturers should devote more attention to educating their employees, and particularly those holding responsible positions, such as filers and sawyers. Everyone in the business knows of the vast amount of lumber that is reduced in value by being improperly sawn-boards which would otherwise be classed as uppers are relegated to the cull pile. The business of saw filing is a science, and to-day where there is one thoroughly competent filer to be found there are a dozen who are not capable of fitting a saw so that it will cut smooth, even lumber under any but the most favorable conditions. They do not strive as they should to master their calling, and in many cases the reason no doubt is that the incentive is lacking. If it should be found practical to establish a system of qualifying examinations, and grant a diploma to all filers and sawyers giving the necessary proof of their competency, it would no doubt encourage them to educate and improve themselves. This is, we think, a matter on which the lumber manufacturers might with profit take some action.



**HOO-HOO CONCATENATION AT TORONTO**

With all the solemn and fantastic rites of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, forty new members to the Toronto branch of this mysterious order were initiated on December 9th, and enabled to partake of its benefits. The gathering of gentlemen in Toronto to take advantage of the timber sale was curiously coincident with one of the requirements of the order, namely, that meetings be held on the ninth day of the month. The gentlemen who selected the date of the sale probably did not designate that day for that reason, but Hoo-Hoo, who watches over the fortunes of the Playful Kittens, saw to it that the selection was made for the interest and entertainment of all concerned.

Walter C. Laidlaw, new Snark for Eastern Canada, held his first initiation, and twenty-five Hoo-Hoo and forty purblind kittens played through the Gardens east and west and through the beautiful Onion Bed, and partook of the "On the Roof" together.

Hoo-Hoo, who had been confined in trunk No. 5 for a long time, was very playful. The Onion Bed was particularly fragrant, and tears, not of sorrow but of joy, wet the cheek of the on-looking kittens. Gentlemen who were strangers to each other, groping in the darkness of the Onion Bed, met one another and immediately knew that they had met a friend reaching out something to them, though they could not clearly see what it was.

The "On the Roof" looked like this :

9 HOO HOO 9

House of Hoo-Hoo Day, December 9th, 1903

KING EDWARD HOTEL  
TORONTO

9	<p><b>B</b>AKE PLATES, THE BREAD, ANILITES, BEAR WITH ONE A-CLOVER</p> <p><b>T</b>HREAD AND BUTTER</p> <p><b>T</b>HE STAFF OF LIFE, THEN GRACES THE FESTIVE BOARD</p> <p><b>T</b>URKEYS OF BEEF (NOT TURKEY) AND TONIC (SEE ALSO ON PAGE)</p> <p><b>O</b>THER MEATS, THE NUMBER BEEF AND L.</p> <p><b>T</b>URKEY</p> <p><b>F</b>ISH</p> <p><b>T</b>ALES TOLD WHILE YOUTHFUL TRINGS WERE STOOD</p> <p><b>C</b>OFFEE</p> <p><b>G</b>REAT SPLITTERS SPLIT FROM MANY A BOARD</p> <p><b>C</b>IGARS</p> <p><b>B</b>OLD TALKS OF HEADING TOLD BY MANY A STAG.</p> <p><b>A</b>LK</p> <p><b>C</b>ATASTROPHES AND NO-NO TALKS OF 140</p> <p><b>H</b>OLD ALL ENTRANCES UNTIL BY HOO-HOO AND GIVE THE LAST SWEET PLATTIE N. K. HOO-HOO</p>	9
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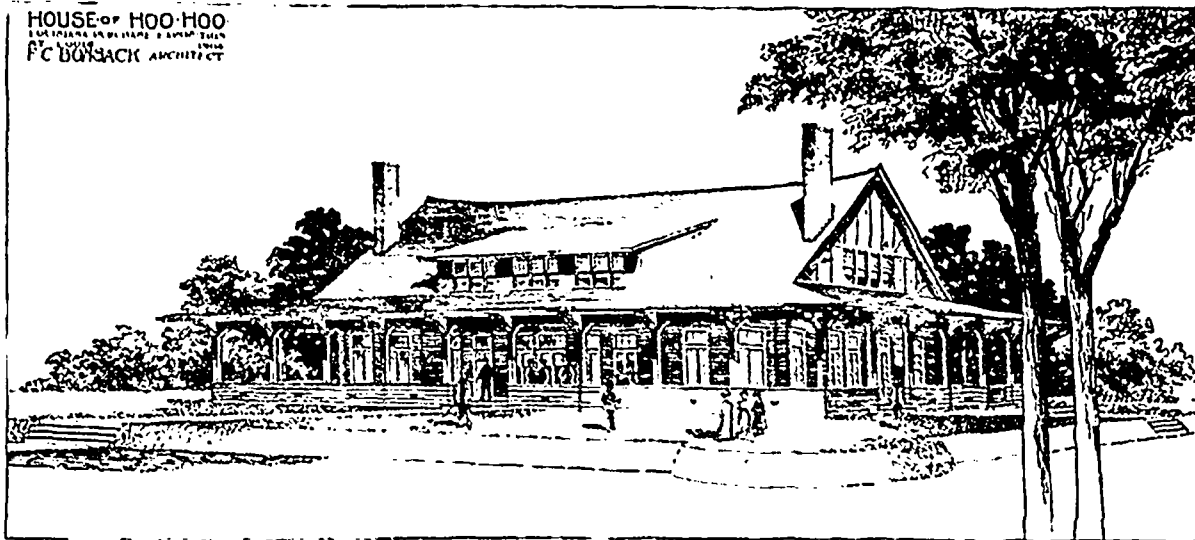
though it would take pages to describe the speeches made, the songs sung, the friendly wit exchanged, and the stories told.

The officers were : W. C. Laidlaw, Snark; J. R. Hooper, Senior Hoo-Hoo; Harlan P. Hubbard, Junior Hoo-Hoo; A. K. McIntosh, Bojum; A. "Lathyrn" Eckert, Scrivenoter; W. J. Hetherington, Jabberwock; W. J. MacBeth, Custocation; G. M. Nickels, Arcanoper; Richard Locké, Gurdon. Daniel Ferguson, of London, assisted the Junior Hoo-Hoo. J. M.

Diver, of Sarnia, also assisted. In fact, all the Toronto Hoo-Hoo lent a willing hand in guiding the purblind kittens. Jas. G. Cane occupied with much dignity the post of Official Barber. Many of the features brought out at the Concatenations in Buffalo were used and everybody pronounced it a most successful affair, and, in the opinion of those who had at-

**THE HOUSE OF HOO-HOO.**

The contract for the construction of the House of Hoo-Hoo, or lumbermen's club building, at the St. Louis World Fair, was signed on Wednesday, November 25, this contract calling for the completion on or before February 1 of the building itself, exclusive of the interior finishing. The type of architecture,



tended other Concatenations, it compared favorably with any.

The Candidates: George "Highball" Belton, London; George "Hemlock" Thompson, Longford Mills; C. "Chatham" Hadley, Chatham; H. J. Bartlett, Orillia; S. "Daddy" Caswell, Orillia; Geo. "Clear" Cormack, Whitby; J. H. Lavallee, Orillia; Wm. H. Tanner, Sturgeon Bay; Alex. "Virgin" Leishmann, Orillia; Wm. "Trade & Commerce" Leak, Toronto; M. P. Kinsella, Peterboro; W. A. Hadley, Chatham; G. M. Tanner, Waubanshene; A. "Professor" Dinnis, Toronto; W. W. Carter, Fesserton; W. L. Rice, Welland; A. G. Seaman, Port Arthur; A. E. Paget, Huntsville; Frank "Hot-Air" Maundrell, Woodstock; Frank Moores, Midland; J. R. McDonald, Toronto; R. B. Elgie, Toronto; E. A. Drake, Walkerville; J. W. Thompson, Toronto; J. W. Elliott, Toronto; Jno. "Irish" Barry, Toronto; J. Q. Adams, Ravensworth; W. J. Ard, South River; A. G. Breed, Toronto; J. H. Smith, Toronto; G. "Sawlog" Kastner, Warton; A. E. Clark, Hamilton; H. T. Whaley, Toronto; O. M. Arnold, Bracebridge; A. Mowry, Bracebridge; S. "Spavin" McBride, Toronto; C. E. Paget, Huntsville; G. "Posthole" Farwell, Orillia; A. H. Colwell, Toronto; S. F. Whitham, Brantford.

Those present in addition to the before mentioned were Messrs. W. D. Lummis, Joseph Oliver, A. R. Riches, Hugh Munro, S. R. Higgins, N. V. Kuhlman, P. J. Edwards, W. P. Bull, Toronto; D. L. White, Midland; C. C. Wallace, Bracebridge; G. S. Lay, Buffalo; E. Singer, Guelph.

as will be seen by the illustration on page 18, is in the bungalow style, such as would make an ideal country club building, and the construction will be entirely of wood in order to show the various possibilities of the forest products of the United States. In size it will be 132x97 feet, with spacious verandahs extending around the entire structure, a special feature of this verandah being that access will be possible into every room on the main floor by means of large French windows.

The building will contain an office, check room, telephone booths, large rotunda with a magnificent stairway leading to the second floor, and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 400. This auditorium will be beautifully finished in mission style and be used for holding lumber conventions, Hoo-Hoo concatenations and as a banquet hall. There have been provided six luxurious lounging and writing rooms, equipped with every convenience. A commodious reception room with large fire-place, a retiring room, etc., will be especially fitted up for the ladies.

The general style of the building is materially changed from that originally planned and it is generally believed that the change is for the better. In the first place, the construction being entirely of wood, will be much more satisfactory for a lumberman's building. It also contains its main features on the ground floor, which is a decided advantage over the building originally planned. It will be home-like in every detail and will undoubtedly be one of the most attractive features of the great fair.

And one of the fundamental ideas of the whole proposition has not been forgotten. The House of Hoo-Hoo will be a school in which much can be learned of modern methods of wood construction and finishing. The latest idea will be brought out and the world will learn much that it did not know.

N. W. Trimble, of Elmstead, Ont., has purchased timber land in New Ontario and purposes moving there next spring to engage in the mill business.

The Gilmour Door Company, Limited, Trenton, Ont., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000, to carry on the business of a manufacturer and dealer in lumber, pulp, paper, doors, windows, etc.

**"WOOD MANUFACTURED" UNCLASSIFIED.**

United States Customs Appraiser Fischer has recently delivered an opinion which is especially interesting as showing that there is no provision in the present tariff law for "wood manufactured," though there is such a provision for "manufactures of wood." This is what a foreigner would perhaps call a "curiosity of the English language."

The "manufactured wood," which was imported by J. G. Sturman, of New York, consists of alderwood boards about  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick, and varying in length from 26 to 39 inches, and in width from 4 to 10 inches. On one side there is an imprint made to imitate the grain of cedar wood, in order to render the same suitable for making cigar boxes. Duty was assessed thereon by the collector, at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of paragraph 208 of the act of July 24, 1897, while the importer claims that the lumber is properly dutiable either at \$1, \$2, or \$3 per 1000 feet, board measure, under paragraph 195, as boards or sawed lumber; or 15 or 20 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 198, as sawed boards, not further manufactured than sawed, or a wood unmanufactured, or under paragraph 203 at 30c. per 1,000 shooks, or under section 6, as an unenumerated manufactured article, at 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The board of appraisers holds that the fact that these boards or strips have been printed to represent cedar does not make them manufactures of wood. By reason of that operation, the merchandise was not given a new name, character or use, but still remained wood. The assessment of duty as a manufacture of wood was erroneous.

This being settled, the question to be determined was how should those alder-wood boards be assessed. It appears from the testimony that these boards were cut from the log by a veneering machine. Having been produced in this manner, the merchandise is, therefore, not sawed boards, or boards not further advanced than sawed. It is clearly not veneers, for it does not answer to the commercial or common understanding of that article, nor are they shingles or shooks. There is no provision in the tariff for "wood manufactured." The provisions of paragraph 208 cover only "manufactures of wood," and do not in-

clude "wood manufactured." The first cover articles made of wood and the latter would include wood cut into forms which still retain their name, character and use as wood. It seems, therefore, that there is here a class of wood not specially provided for, and the claim in the protest that it is dutiable under section 6 is well founded; but the board holds that, as the merchandise is similar, and, in fact, identical, in material, texture and use, to boards sawed and finished on both sides, it is dutiable under the provisions of paragraph 195, by virtue of section 7, known as the similitude clause. The pertinent provision of paragraph 195 is as follows:

"195. Sawed lumber not specially provided for in this act, \$2 per 1000 feet, board measure; but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished 50c. per 1,000 feet, board measure."

The summing up of the decision is as follows: Alder-wood boards  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thick, and varying from 26 to 39 inches in length, and from 4 to 10 inches in width, having an imprint thereon to imitate the grain of cedar, are not dutiable as manufactures of wood under paragraph 208, act of July 24, 1897, but are dutiable by similitude under paragraph 195. Such wood, being planed or finished on both sides, is dutiable at the rate of \$3 per 1000 feet, board measure, under said paragraph 195.

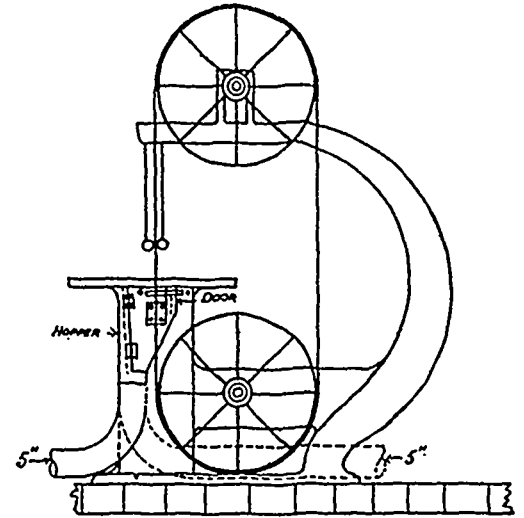
To constitute a manufacture of wood, it is necessary that the wood should have lost its name, character and use as wood, and become a new article, with a new name, character and use.

To become successful a business must be constantly making new acquaintances and when the business is right these acquaintances become friends. There are many and various ways, by which this can be done says the St. Louis Builder, but the best way for a business to make new acquaintances is to advertise. Introduce your business to those who are most liable to be interested in you, let them learn from the face of your advertisement what your good points are, and keep them constantly reminded of them. Don't be afraid that you will be deemed too bold or too forward—these traits are virtues in business, and will make acquaintances for you if you can live up to the good points you claim.

**PIPING SAWDUST FROM BAND SAW.**

Your correspondent, the Indiana Box Company, wishes to know how to successfully pipe a band saw; in other words, to know how to get rid of the sawdust. I think the sketch will give the desired information.

In order to convey 95 per cent. of the dust, you should make a sheet iron hopper, with a door in front, to fit to the bottom of saw table, giving no more space in hopper than is necessary to get the guides under the table (that



PIPING SAWDUST FROM BAND SAW.

takes the "flutter" out of the saw). Make the side of hopper next to band wheel on an angle of 30 degrees; let it angle to, say, 5-inch pipe and have your saw run through a 1-inch slot cut through hopper. If your piping is good and tight, and you have a good suction, you can bet on the results.

Referring to sketch, you can pipe from the hopper in either direction, but I think the one shown by the dotted lines the best, as you can go around the frame of the machine, keeping pipe out of the way. We have several machines piped in this manner, giving first-class results.—Correspondent of The Wood-Worker.

**A SAW MILL RECORD.**

A Midland, Ont., correspondent writes: "In the J. Playfair sawmill, in Midland, on November 19, was made the fastest thousand lath cut, when one thousand lath were cut in three minutes, twelve seconds, under the management of A. Laidlaw, jun. He also broke the world's record in 1901, cutting 84 thousand lath in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours, at another mill here."

# LUMBER INSURANCE AT REDUCED COST

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**LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, - HAMILTON, ONT.**

**PERSONAL.**

Mr. D. J. McLaughlin, a retired lumber merchant, has been elected president of the St. John, N. B., Board of Trade.

Mr. John Shearer, jr., of Ottawa, has been appointed by the Dominion Government to gather material for a Canadian forestry exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. K. F. Robinson, for many years manager of the Eastman Lumber Company at Eastman, Que., has accepted the management of the Cookshire Mills Company, of Cookshire.

Mr. A. E. Munn, late manager of the British Canadian Timber Company at Kearney, Ont., has been appointed manager of the Canada Wood Specialty Company, of Orillia, a position in which his experience should be found of great value.

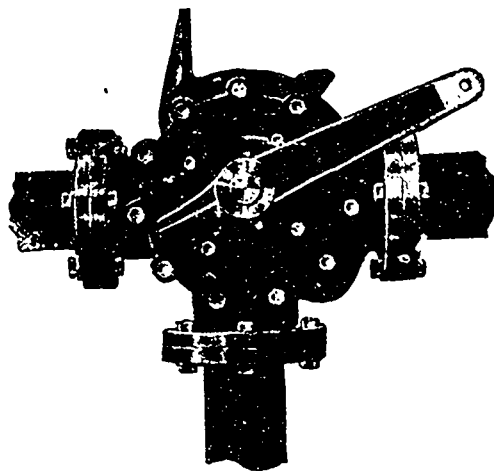
After an illness extending over a period of fifteen months Mr. William Harvey, of Arnprior, passed to his reward last month. Deceased was probably the best known man in the vicinity of Arnprior, having for the past thirty-eight years been superintendent of the lumbering operations of McLachlin Bros. He was engaged by the late Daniel McLachlin in 1865 and remained continuously in charge up to the time of his failing health.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN was pleased to receive a visit during the past month from Mr. E. H. Heaps, head of the well known firm of E. H. Heaps & Company, Vancouver, B. C. His company manufacture lumber, shingles, door, etc., and their product is well known in Eastern Canada. Mr. Heaps states that the shingle business of the Pacific Coast is getting on a more solid footing and he expects that during the coming year harmony will prevail among the manufacturers. Mr. Heaps has just established an office in Toronto in charge of Mr. Cameron.

R. F. Dorfman, who represents the syndicate which has been buying large areas of timber lands, in the Nanaimo district of British Columbia, states that the probabilities favor the building of a large mill in the immediate vicinity of Nanaimo. It is reported that additional capital is being obtained to work the limits.

**HILL ROTARY STEAM FEED VALVES.**

Ever since the first shot gun feed, was built, the most fruitful source of trouble has been with the valves. The feed itself is a comparatively simple proposition, but the valve has been the rock on which most of the designers have split. Every conceivable form of valve has been tried, the centre and the end, the vertical and the horizontal, but each one had some grave fault that more than balanced its good ones. One would stick, the next would jerk, and all had something that a sawyer wouldn't stand for. The nearest approach to a satisfactory valve has been the rotary, but even these had some undesirable features, and Wm. E. Hill & Company claim that it was not until the valve here il-



HILL ROTARY STEAM FEED VALVE.

lustrated was put on the market that a perfect working valve was found. This valve is the result of experimented tests with every kind of valve. The result is claimed by the makers to be a perfect working valve. Its points of superiority over all other valves are: It is perfectly balanced. It has uniform steam pressure on all parts, avoiding all tendency to bind. The ends are balanced, thus doing away with the end pressure met with in other types of rotary valves. It has large wearing surfaces. It only requires a very

small movement of the valve stem lever to open or close, and this together with its rolling motion makes it the easiest working valve yet produced. It is made to fit any size steam, port and exhaust pipes, all connections being made by flanges. It is especially adapted where high steam pressures are used. It gives to the sawyer's lever a steady uniform motion, doing away with all jerking motions so common in other types of valves.

The valve stem lever has a pointer which indicates the valves' central position, also its extreme steam and exhaust openings. With each pair of valves is furnished a lever equalizing device, so that the valves will be given just full travel and no more when sawyer's lever is thrown to either extreme.

Anyone who is having trouble with their feed valves will do well to write to the manufacturers, William E. Hill & Company, 415 N. Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan, for circular B, blue prints and prices.

**PUBLICATIONS.**

Messrs. Baldwin, Tuttle, & Bolton, of Grand Rapids, Mich., have issued a valuable catalogue devoted to saw fitting machines and tools, of which they manufacture a very complete line.

Among the holiday reminders which have reached our desk are attractive calendars from the following firms: C. A. Larkin, wholesale lumber, Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, Keenan Bros., lumber manufacturers and dealers, Owen Sound, Ont., Alex. Dunbar & Sons, manufacturers wood-working and saw mill machinery, Woodstock, N. B.; Long-Knight Lumber Company, (Incorporated), hardwoods and cypress, Indianapolis, Ind.

**The Lumberman's Diet**

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W. CLARK, Manufacturer, MONTREAL

**P. PAYETTE & CO.**

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**Lumber Underwriters, 66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK**



## UNIFORM HARDWOOD INSPECTION RULES.

The two committees of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and the Hardwood Manufacturer's Association of the United States who were recently in session in Chicago, reached a basis of agreement as to uniform inspection on December 11th. The revised rules affecting certain kinds of lumber in which Canadians are interested given below :

## RULES FOR INSPECTION OF MAPLE, BASSWOOD, BEECH, BIRCH, BLACK ASH, SOFT ELM, ROCK ELM, STRIPS.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

As the inspection of lumber is so largely a matter of judgment, inspectors inspecting under these rules are instructed to use their best judgment based upon these rules, taking into consideration the general run of the stock as to lengths, widths and manufacture.

Lumber must be inspected and measured as the inspector finds it, of full length and width. He shall make no allowance for the purpose of raising the grade. The inspection must be made from the worst side of the piece except when the reverse side grades two or more grades higher in which case the piece must be graded up one grade from the poor side.

Lumber shall be well manufactured, of good average lengths and widths. It should be sawed plump and even thickness and have parallel edges and square ends. Tapering lumber in standard lengths is measured at the narrow end, except as otherwise specified.

All fractions of three-fourth of a foot or over must be counted up to the next higher figure; all fractions of less than three-fourths of a foot must be counted back to the next lower figure.

All badly missawed lumber must be thrown out by the inspector.

All lumber must be tallied face or surface measure.

Five per cent. of lumber that is 1-16 inch scant of the given thickness to be accepted in any shipment.

The standard grades are firsts, seconds, No. 1 common, No. 2 common, No. 3 common except as otherwise specified.

When firsts and seconds are combined as one grade there must be at least one-third of firsts, except as otherwise specified.

**STANDARD LENGTHS.**—6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet, except as otherwise specified. As most timber is handled in lengths of 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet, odd lengths such as 9, 11 and 13 feet, must be measured back to the next even length, except as otherwise specified. In the grade of firsts and seconds the lengths are 8 to 16 feet, but there must be over 10 per cent. of 10 foot lengths and 5 per cent. of 8 foot lengths, except as otherwise specified.

**STANDARD THICKNESSES.**— $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 1,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 and 4 inch.

**STANDARD DEFECTS.**—Each one of the following items constitute a standard defect: (a) One knot one and one-quarter inches in diameter. (b) Two sound knots not exceeding in extent or damage one and one-quarter inch knot. (c) One inch of bright sap, except as otherwise specified. (d) One split not diverging more than one inch to the foot, and not exceeding in length in inches the surface measure of the full in feet, except as otherwise specified. (e) Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes, not exceeding in extent or damage one and one-quarter inch knot, except as otherwise specified.

**NOTE:**—A straight split not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide must not be considered a defect.

**NOTE 2:**—Black spots in maple, rock and soft elm not larger than a standard knot shall be considered no defect.

**EXPLANATIONS OF STANDARD DEFECTS.**—The following items are to be given consideration: (a) The term "Sound Cutting," as used in these rules, means a piece of lumber free from rot and heart shake. (b) Ordinary season checks are not to be considered defects, but if of so serious a character as to damage the lumber they are to be considered by the inspector. (c) Black stain, heart shake, rot and dot are serious defects, reducing to a grade lower than firsts and

seconds. (d) Wane is difficult to describe and inspectors must take same into consideration. (e) In the following rules all widths and lengths mentioned are inclusive.

## SPECIAL INSPECTION.

**LOG RUN.**—Log Run means the full run of the log with No. 3 common cut. **COMMON AND BETTER.**—Common and better means the full run of the log with No. 2 and No. 3 common cut. Common and better must contain at least 50 per cent. of first and seconds.

**MERCHANTABLE.**—Merchantable means the full run of the log with No. 3 common cut, and that the No. 1 common and firsts and seconds must be measured full and the No. 2 common one-half.

**INSPECTION** for lumber sawed for specific purposes, such as axles, bolsters, tongues, reaches, etc., must be inspected with a view to the adaptability of the piece for its intended use, because in most cases it cannot be used for other purposes.

## MAPLE.

**Grades**—Firsts, seconds, No. 1 common, No. 2 common and No. 3 common. Standard thicknesses—1,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 and 4 inch when dry. Bright sap is no defect in any grade.

**FIRSTS.**—Widths—6 inch and over. Lengths—10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. 6 and 7 inch must be clear. 8, 9 and 10 inch will admit one standard defect. 11 inch and over will admit two standard defects or their equivalent.

**SECONDS.**—Widths—6 inch and over. Lengths—8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Pieces 8 feet long, 6 and 7 inch wide, must be clear. Pieces 8 feet long, 8 inch and over wide, will admit one standard defect or its equivalent. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 6 and 7 inch wide, will admit one standard defect. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 8 and 9 inch wide, will admit two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 10 and 11 inch wide, will admit of three standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 12 inch or over wide, will admit of four standard defects or their equivalent.

**NO. 1 COMMON.**—Widths—3 inch and over. Lengths—6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Pieces 3 or 4 inch wide must have one clear face and two square edges. Pieces 5 inch wide, 6 feet long, will admit one standard defect. Pieces 5 inch wide, 8 feet and over long, will admit two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 6 feet long, 6 to 11 inch wide, will admit one standard defect or its equivalent. Pieces 6 feet long, 11 inch and over wide, will admit two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 8 or 10 feet long, 6 inch and over wide, must work two-thirds clear in not over two pieces. Pieces 12 feet or over long, 6 inch or over wide, must work two-thirds clear in not over four pieces. No piece of cutting to be considered which is less than 3 feet long and 3 inch wide, or 2 feet long and 6 inch wide.

**NO. 2 COMMON.**—Widths—3 inch and over. Lengths—6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Pieces 6, 8 or 10 feet long must work 50% clear in not over three pieces. Pieces 12 feet or over long must work 50% clear in not over pieces. No piece of cutting to be considered which is less than 3 feet long and 3 inch wide, or 2 feet long and 6 inch wide.

**NO. 3 COMMON.**—Widths—3 inch and over. Lengths—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. No. 3 common must contain at least 25% of sound cutting.

## BASSWOOD.

**Grades**—Firsts, seconds, No. 1 common, No. 2 common and No. 3 common. Standard thicknesses—1,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 and 4 inch when dry. Bright sap is no defect in any grade.

**FIRSTS.**—Widths—5 inch and over. Lengths—10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. 5, 6 and 7 inch must be clear. 8, 9 and 10 inch will admit one standard defect. 11 inch and over will admit two standard defects or their equivalent.

**SECONDS.**—Widths—5 inch and over; 5 inch must be clear. Lengths—8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Pieces 8 feet long, 6 and 7 inch wide, must be clear. Pieces 8 feet long, 8 inch and over wide, will admit of one standard defect or its equivalent. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 6 and 7 inch wide, will admit of one standard defect. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 8 and 9 inch wide, will admit of two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 10 to 11 inch wide, will admit of three standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 12 inch or over wide, will admit of four standard defects or their equivalent.

**NO. 1 COMMON.**—Widths—5 inch and over. Lengths—6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Pieces 3 or 4 inch wide

must have one face clear and two square edges. Pieces 3 inch wide, 6 feet long, will admit of one standard defect; pieces 5 inch wide, 8 feet and over long, will admit of two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 6 feet long, 6 to 11 inch wide, will admit of one standard defect or its equivalent; pieces 6 feet long, 11 inch and over wide, will admit of two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 8 or 10 feet long, 6 inch and over wide, must work two-thirds clear in not over two pieces. Pieces 12 feet or over long, 6 inch and over wide, must work two-thirds clear in not over four pieces. No piece of cutting in this grade considered which is less than 3 feet long and 3 inch wide, or 2 feet long and 6 inch wide.

**NO. 2 COMMON.**—Widths—3 inch and over. Lengths—6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Pieces 6, 8 or 10 feet long must work 50 per cent. clear in not over three pieces. Pieces 12 feet or over long must work 50 per cent. clear in not over four pieces. No piece of cutting in this grade considered which is less than 3 feet long and 3 inch wide, or 2 feet long and 6 inch wide.

**NO. 3 COMMON.**—Widths 3 inch and over. Lengths—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. No. 3 common must contain at least 25 per cent. of sound cutting.

## BEECH, BIRCH AND BLACK ASH.

**Grades**—Firsts, seconds, No. 1 common, No. 2 common and No. 3 common. Standard thicknesses—1,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 and 4 inch when dry. Bright sap is no defect in any grade.

**FIRSTS.**—Widths—6 inch and over. Lengths—10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. 6 and 7 inch must be clear. 8, 9 and 10 inch will admit one standard defect. 11 inch and over will admit two standard defects or their equivalent.

**SECONDS.**—Widths—6 inch and over. Lengths—8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Pieces 8 feet long, 6 and 7 inch wide, must be clear. Pieces 8 feet long, 8 inch and over wide, will admit of one standard defect or its equivalent. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 6 and 7 inch wide, will admit of one standard defect. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 8 or 9 inch wide, will admit of two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 10 or 11 inch wide, will admit of three standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 12 inch or over wide, will admit of four standard defects or their equivalent.

**NO. 1 COMMON.**—Widths—3 in. and over. Lengths—6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Pieces 3 or 4 inch wide must have one face clear and two square edges. Pieces 5 in. wide, 6 feet long, will admit of one standard defect; pieces 5 inch wide, 8 feet and over long, will admit of two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 6 feet long, 6 to 11 inch wide, will admit of one standard defect or its equivalent; pieces 6 feet long, 11 inch and over wide, will admit of two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 8 or 10 feet long, 6 inch and over wide, must work two-thirds clear in not over two pieces. Pieces 12 feet or over long, 6 inch or over wide, must work two-thirds clear in not over four pieces. No piece of cutting in this grade considered which is less than 3 feet long and 3 inches wide, or 2 feet long and 6 inches wide.

**NO. 2 COMMON.**—Widths—3 inch and over. Lengths—6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Pieces 6, 8 or 10 feet long must work 50 per cent. clear in not over three pieces. Pieces 12 feet or over long must work 50 per cent. clear in not over four pieces. No piece of cutting in this grade considered which is less than 3 feet long and 3 inch wide, or 2 feet long and 6 inch wide.

**NO. 3 COMMON.**—Widths—3 inch and over. Lengths—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. No. 3 common must contain at least 25 per cent. of sound cutting.

## SOFT ELM.

**Grades**—Firsts, seconds, No. 1 common, No. 2 common and No. 3 common. Standard thicknesses—1,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 and 4 inch when dry. Bright sap is no defect in any grade.

**FIRSTS.**—Widths—6 inch and over. Lengths—10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. 6 and 7 inch must be clear. 8, 9 and 10 inch will admit one standard defect. 11 inch and over will admit two standard defects or their equivalent.

**SECONDS.**—Widths—6 inch and over. Lengths—8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Pieces 8 feet long, 6 and 7 inch wide, must be clear. Pieces 8 feet long, 8 inch and over wide, will admit of one standard defect or its equivalent. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 6 and 7 inch wide, will admit of one standard defect. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 8 and 9 inch wide will admit of two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 10 and 11 inches wide, will admit of three standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 12 inch or over wide, will admit of four standard defects or their equivalent.

**NO. 1 COMMON.**—Widths—3 inch and over. Lengths—6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Pieces 3 and 4 inch wide must have one face clear and two square edges. Pieces 5 inch wide, 6 feet long, will admit of one standard defect. Pieces 5 inch wide, 8 feet long, will admit of two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 6 feet long, 6 to 11 inch wide, will admit of one standard defect or its equivalent. Pieces 6 feet long, 11 inch and over wide, will admit of two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 8 and 10 feet long, 6 inches and over wide, must work two-thirds clear in not over two pieces. Pieces 12 feet or over long, 6 inch or over wide, must work two-thirds clear in not over

four pieces. No piece of cutting to be considered which is less than 3 feet long and 3 inch wide, or 2 feet long and 6 inch wide.

No. 2 COMMON.—Widths—3 inch and over. Lengths—6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Pieces 6, 8, or 10 feet long must work 50 per cent. sound cutting in not over three pieces. Pieces 12 feet long must work 50 per cent. sound cutting in not over four pieces. No piece of cutting to be considered which is less than 3 feet long and 3 inches wide or 2 feet long and 5 inches wide.

No. 3 COMMON.—Widths—3 inch and over. Lengths—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. No. 3 common must contain at least 25% of sound cutting.

ROCK BLM.

Grades—Firsts, seconds, No. 1 common, No. 2 common and No. 3 common. Standard thicknesses—1, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch when dry. Bright sap is no defect in any grade.

FIRSTS.—Widths—6 inch and over. Lengths—10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. 6 and 7 inch must be clear. 8, 9 and 10 inch will admit of one standard defect. 11 inch and over will admit of two standard defects or their equivalent.

SECONDS.—Widths—6 inch and over. Lengths—8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Pieces 8 feet long, 6 and 7 inch wide, must be clear. Pieces 8 feet long, 8 inch and over wide, will admit one standard defect or its equivalent. Pieces 10 feet long, 6 and 7 inch wide, will ad-

mit of one standard defect. Pieces 10 feet long, or larger, 8 and 9 inch wide, will admit of two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 10 and 11 inch wide, will admit of three standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 10 feet or over long, 12 inch or over wide, will admit of four standard defects or their equivalent.

No. 1 COMMON.—Widths—3 inch and over. Lengths 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Pieces 3 or 4 inch wide must have one face clear and two square edges. Pieces 5 inch wide, 6 feet and over long, will admit of one standard defect. Pieces 5 inch wide, 8 feet and over long, will admit of two standard defects or their equivalents. Pieces 6 feet long, 6 to 11 inch wide, will admit of one standard defect or its equivalent. Pieces 6 feet long, 11 inch and over wide, will admit of two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 8 or 10 feet long, 6 inch and over wide, must work two-thirds clear in not over two pieces. Pieces 12 feet or over long, 6 inch or over wide, must work two thirds clear in not over four pieces. No piece of cutting to be considered which is less than 3 feet long and 3 inch wide, or 2 feet long and 6 inch wide.

No. 2 COMMON.—Widths—3 inch and over. Lengths—6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Pieces 6, 8 or 10 feet long must work 50% sound cutting in not over three pieces. Pieces 12 feet or over long must work 50% sound cutting in not over four pieces. No piece of cutting to

be considered which is less than 3 feet long and 3 inch wide, or 2 feet long and 6 inch wide

No. 3 COMMON.—Widths—3 inch and over. Lengths—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. No. 3 common must contain at least 25% of sound cutting.

STRIPS.

Widths—3, 4, 5, or 6 inch. Lengths—6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Grades—Clear, No. 1 common and No. 2 common.

CLEAR.—Clear strips must be 10 to 16 feet long and show one face clear and two good edges.

No. 1 COMMON.—No. 1 common strips must be 8 to 16 feet long and not to exceed 20% shorter than 12 feet, and may have one standard defect showing on both faces.

No. 2 COMMON.—No. 2 common strips must be 6 feet or over long, and must work one-half clear in not more than three pieces. No piece of cutting should be less than 2 feet in length.

STEP PLANK.—Grades—First and second and common. Widths 11 to 15 inch. Thicknesses 1½, 1¾ and 2 inch. Lengths 10 to 16 feet. Firsts and seconds must be clear one face and one edge. The reverse side and one edge must be sound. Firsts and seconds may have a split not exceeding 12" in length. Common includes all lumber below the grade of firsts and seconds that will work two-thirds of the length clear; no cutting to be less than 4 feet long by the full width of the piece.

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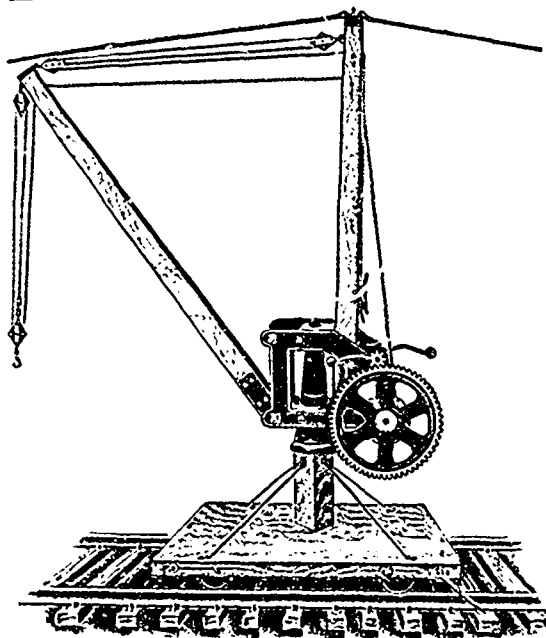
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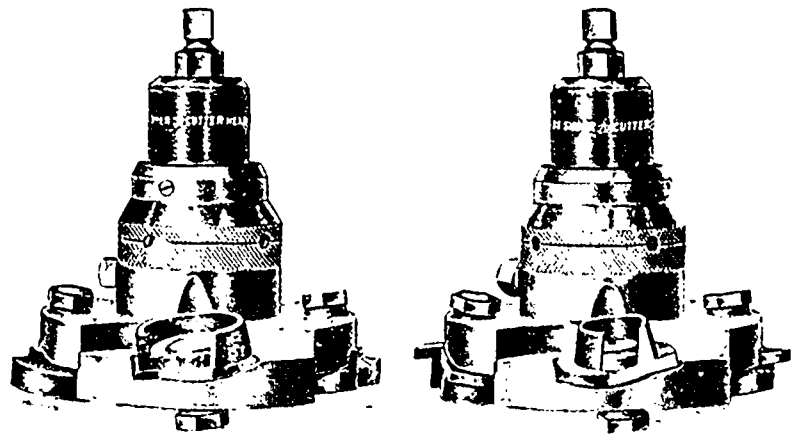
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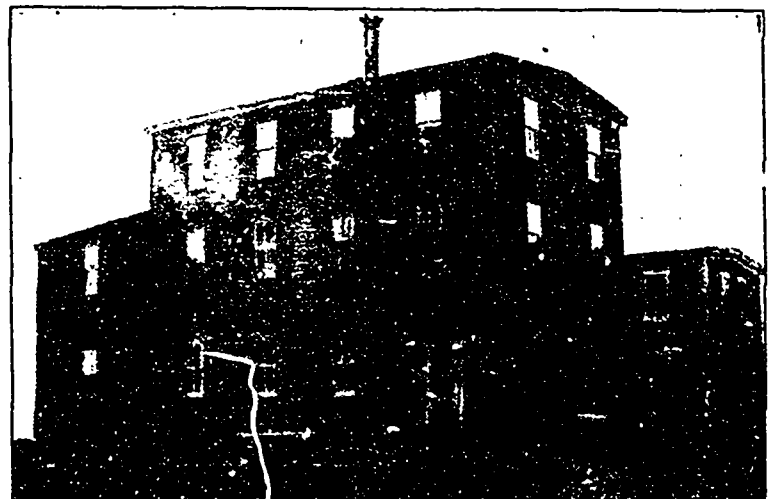
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**W.M. A. HOLT, ST. ANDREWS, N. B.**



### REVISION OF NEW BRUNSWICK TIMBER LAWS.

Two important changes have been made in the laws to which all purchasers of timber from the New Brunswick Government must submit. The stumpage dues have been increased from \$1 to \$1.25 per thousand feet and the charge for renewal of leases has been increased to \$8 per square mile, as compared with \$4 in the past. The views of the Government on the various matters affecting the lumber industry are set forth in the reply of Hon. A. T. Dunn, Surveyor General, to the memorial presented by the New Brunswick Lumbermen and Limit Holders Association, which we print below:

#### THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S REPLY.

To Messrs. Henry Hilyard, Kilgour Shives, W. B. Snowball, John E. Moore, G. G. King, E. Hutchinson and R. A. Lawlor, Committee of The Lumbermen and Limit Holders' Association:

GENTLEMEN, I am directed to inform you that I submitted to the Executive Council your memorial of the 29th September last, and to say that the matters therein referred to have received very careful consideration.

As you have made recommendations in reference to the administration of the crown lands which are very important, it will perhaps be well to refer to them in detail, and to acquaint you with the views of the government in respect thereto under the different headings.

1. The question of allowing tops to be removed without payment of stumpage is one involving serious difficulties, and, after consultation with the officers of the department, who are fully competent to judge upon these matters, the Executive Council has reluctantly been forced to the conclusion that it cannot accede to your views. You will remember that this matter was brought up before the Department of Crown Lands some years ago and the Surveyor General endeavored to meet the views of the lumbermen in this regard, but finding that advantage was taken throughout the different sections of the province, by certain operators who claimed that a large percentage of their cut was on tops alone and therefore should not be liable to stumpage, it became necessary to adopt a different policy, and for this and other reasons it is not considered advisable in the public interest that the present policy in this regard should be departed from.

2. While the Executive Council is impressed with the view put forward in the second paragraph of your memorial, with reference to the increased cost attending the procuring of lumber and getting it to market yet it should be borne in mind that the province has in recent years expended large amounts of money in the building of railways, which have very considerably lessened the cost of taking the supplies to the head waters of the rivers where lumbering operations are carried on, and this fact, as well as the reduced cost of supplies, should be taken into consideration in determining what would be a fair rate of stumpage.

It must also be borne in mind that since the adoption by the government of the policy of granting the licensees for twenty-five years, the value of the holdings of licensees has increased enormously. Many licensees who purchased at

the upset price of \$8 per square mile, now hold their lands at \$100 and upwards; and while it may be true that the cost of procuring the lumber has increased, owing to the higher rate of wages now prevailing, it is within the knowledge of the executive that the price of lumber in the local markets has very largely increased, and is in many cases nearly fifty per cent. higher than it was ten years ago. These facts cannot be ignored by the government as trustees of the public in determining this question.

3. The question of having different rates of stumpage in different sections of the province is a very important one, and the Executive Council has felt that a great deal could be said in favor of discriminating in this regard, having reference to the accessibility to markets, the facilities for procuring lumber, difference in freights and other circumstances, but it has been decided to acquiesce in the views put forward by you on behalf of the lumbermen and continue the uniform rate throughout the province.

4. In respect to recommendation No. 4 contained in your memorial, the Executive Council feels that it would not be in the interest of the province that a regulation of general effect should be made regarding the reduction of stumpage to operators cutting on burnt districts, but has decided that in cases of this kind application must be made to the Surveyor General, and by him referred to the Committee of Council for decision, and each case will be dealt with upon its merits; but the general opinion is that only in very exceptional cases should any reduction be made.

5. In regard to your recommendation No. 5 the Executive Council recognizes that there are throughout the province certain areas under license upon which the timber is not likely at any time, when cut, to become what would be termed merchantable; but the same remarks as made in reference to No. 4 must apply in these cases, namely, each case must be the subject of special application and receive the sanction of the executive, upon report of an officer of the Crown land department.

6. With regard to the recommendation contained in paragraph 6 of the memorial, the Executive Council has decided that new regulations shall be made for the better protection of the forests from fire, and that ample means will be employed to protect the timber lands throughout the province.

7. The recommendation contained in paragraph 7, that all persons going into the woods during the dry season shall first have to secure a license from some person duly authorized for that purpose, would be difficult of enforcement, but the Executive Council will carefully consider as to what can be done in this particular.

8. The Executive Council has given full consideration to the comparative statement of the scales and rates of stumpage in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, and likewise the amount paid for renewals. The Executive Council is, however, of the opinion that the scales and rates of stumpage and renewal charges in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario do not afford a safe guide upon which the government could act in the discharge of its duty to the people of this province.

The charges to be made for the public property must be based upon the conditions existing in New Brunswick, and it is the duty of the Executive to impose such rates as the state of the lumber business from time to time will reasonably warrant. After the very fullest and most careful consideration the Executive Council has determined that a fair rate to now impose would be, for renewal licenses the sum of \$8 per square mile, and that the stumpage rate should be \$1.25 per thousand upon spruce, pine, fir and cedar and a proportionate rate on other lumber.

The above rate of stumpage will be exacted upon the cut of the present season, and the increased mileage charge on renewal licenses will be enforced on all future renewals. Regulations will be made to carry this decision into effect, and any legislation which may be deemed necessary by the Executive to bring the proposed changes into operation will be submitted to the legislative assembly for enactment.

9. With reference to the suggestion of your committee contained in paragraph 9 of the memorial that in case it is the intention of the government to raise the stumpage, the term of the present leases should be extended for a period of twenty-five years from the date of the increased stumpage, the Executive Council would call your attention to the fact that at the time the policy of granting long leases was determined upon, it was clearly understood by the lumbermen that the right was reserved to the government at any time increase the stumpage and also the mileage rate; and in view of this fact, the government does not think it desirable that the question of granting a further extension should form an element in considering the amount of stumpage and mileage rate to be paid.

10. Referring to paragraph 10 of the memorial; while the Executive Council recognizes to the fullest extent the great desirability of preserving from encroachment of trespassers the licensed crown timber lands of the province, yet it cannot accede to the proposition which is suggested in the tenth paragraph that the vacant lands of this province should simply, because they are under license, not be opened for settlement. The policy of the government is, that wherever suitable lands for settlement are available throughout the province, the fullest opportunity should be given to bona fide applicants to settle upon such lands. The department, however, will be careful in the future, as in the past, to scrutinize all applications in order to determine that they are bona fide, and will only approve of applications that are made in districts where the land is suitable for agricultural purposes and for settlement.

11. As to the statement in paragraph 11 of your memorial, the government intends to introduce an amendment to the act relating to the survey and exploitation of timber, so as to meet the difficulties suggested in this paragraph.

12. The suggestion made in paragraph 12 of the memorial merits favorable consideration, and it is the intention of the government, as far as possible, to have base lines run over all the crown lands, so that the evil complained of may be remedied.

13. With regard to the suggestion contained in the thirteenth paragraph of the memorial, the government is unable to see its way clear to make any general regulation allowing for the cut of logs of a smaller size than that already provided for.

In conclusion, the Executive Council desires me to say that the preservation and protection of the crown timber lands of the province have been the subject of the very gravest consideration by the government, recognizing, as it does, the great importance to the province of preserving and encouraging this great industry. The Executive Council is fully aware that the policy which was adopted in 1893 of granting long leases has been an important factor in this direction, having given an incentive which did not previously exist to the licensees to take all possible means to protect their holdings. The question of whether or not it is desirable to still further extend the terms of the licensees, thereby ensuring greater permanency of tenure, is one of great importance and will receive the most careful attention.

In this connection, it may be proper to observe that the Executive Council recognizes the equitable claims of those who have invested large amounts of money in the erection of mills, the building of booms, wharves, etc., in connection with the carrying on of lumbering and milling operations, to hold lands for the purpose of supplying their mills. Upon the other hand, your committee will readily recognize the objections which may be urged and which would naturally have weight with the people of the province against permanently locking up its timber lands without first affording an opportunity to all persons to acquire an interest therein, if they saw fit to do so.

In considering this question, it must be approached from the standpoint of the public interest, and also with a view to protecting the large number of persons throughout the province who are engaged in this industry. The government recognizes the great importance of speedily arriving at a proper conclusion, and your committee may reply upon the subject receiving the fullest consideration. I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. DUNN,

Surveyor-General.

Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 4, 1903.

**RUNNING SLACK BELTS.**

The practice of running slack belts is a habit indulged in more or less by so-called "wise ones," who also use considerable belt dressing, filling, etc., of various kinds. Now this practice is all right, if not carried too far; and as for belt dressing, a little goes a good way if properly used.

One cause of trouble with slipping belts may be a lack of width. Why not have the belt wide enough to carry the load? Why try to make a 16-inch belt do the work which an 18 or 20-inch belt should do? Would anyone believe that an engineer would allow his engine belt to get so slack that it would jump on the pulley and knock out the side of a brick wall?

This assertion seems a bit doubtful, but it is nevertheless true. It was a 36-inch belt and

ran up through the floor to a pulley which was hung as close to the brick wall as possible; in fact, half the thickness of the wall had been removed so the face of the pulley ran inside the wall line. That left a ledge of brick about 4 or 5 inches from the belt. The belt began to slip, and the dressing was piled on to make it pull. It got so slack that one day, when an unusually heavy load was on, it began to run in waves and jump on the upper pulley. After keeping this up awhile, it finally made one superhuman effort and succeeded in knocking a dozen or more bricks out of the wall. That night when the engine stopped, the belt was examined and found to be badly battered up. Three laps had started at the corners, and the edge, for almost the entire distance around, was open from 2 to 4 inches, and curled up. Seven inches was taken out, the edges cemented well, and there was no more trouble. It is needless to add that a saving of belt dressing was noticed at once.—"J. H. L." in *The Wood-Worker*.

**DRAFT: NATURAL AND FORCED.**

Broadly speaking, combustion is the union of the carbon of the fuel with the oxygen of the air. Air is as essential to it as fuel. When the air passes through the fire it loses its oxygen, just as the fuel loses its carbon; and the deoxidized air is as useless as the ashes. It is therefore as necessary to renew the supply of air as to provide more fuel. This renewal of the air is accomplished by the operation of three natural



GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE.

laws—first, the law that heat expands, which, by causing the same weight of air to increase in volume, causes it to become lighter, volume for volume, than it was before; second, by the law of gravitation, which impels the colder and consequently denser and heavier air outside of the furnace to flow in, exactly as water poured into a vessel containing oil settles to the bottom; and third by the law of impenetrability, which decrees that two bodies cannot occupy the same place at the same time, and therefore causes the heated air to rise as the cold air flows under it, just as the oil rises when the water settles. Thus we have accounted for the ascending movement of the heated air and products of combustion up the stack.

It is obvious that the greater the difference in temperature between the heated air and the colder, denser and heavier air outside, the more pronounced the inflowing of the colder air, because the greater the difference in weight. This difference can, of course, be increased either by making the heated air hotter or by making the colder air colder.

There is another way in which the difference in pressure between the deoxidized air above the grate and the fresh air below can be increased, viz., by forcing the fresh air in, as by means of a rotary blower. It is thus that the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate produces its wonderful results. To the pressure exerted by the colder air by its superior weight, it adds the pressure imparted by the blades of a fan travelling approximately ten thousand feet per minute. The pressure obtained by the union of these two forces—weight and the momentum resulting from centrifugal force—is such as to produce a draft sufficient for the rapid combus-

tion of wet or green sawdust, even when there is mixed with it a liberal percentage of ice and snow. Moreover, the hotter the fire the grate produces, thus, mechanically, the hotter and therefore lighter does the air above the grate become, and, therefore, the more readily the heated air is forced up the stack. In other words, the grate both increases the pressure from below and decreases the resistance above, the result being a vastly improved draft.

There is also another decided advantage that the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate has. One of the difficulties incident to burning wet or green sawdust is its tendency to settle down so compactly as to make it hard for the air to penetrate it. Now, the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate places at the disposal of the fireman a current of air under sufficient pressure to force a passage and keep the sawdust loose, thus giving the natural draft as well as the blast a chance. The exact amount of this pressure may be regulated to a nicety by a gate provided for that purpose.

Again, with the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate the air is compressed by the action of the blower, and being compressed, it contains more oxygen, volume for volume, than air in its natural state, thus promoting combustion in the same manner that, other things being equal, the fuel containing the most carbon and other combustibles will develop the most heat.

Finally, the blast causes the sawdust to dry more quickly, thus making it easier to burn.

The foregoing explanation of the nature of the draft shows why the mere fact that the stack is of sufficient capacity does not indicate that the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate would be superfluous. A large stack merely affords facilities for a strong draft, by giving the heated air and products of combustion ample room to escape without resistance; the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate produces a strong draft, by forcing the air in under pressure and making a hotter fire. It also reveals why the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate is superior to an oven, which, while possessing several excellent advantages, does not increase the draft mechanically.

The manufacturers are the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Michigan.

**EDUCATION OF FILERS.**

LOCHLIN, Nov. 30th, 1903.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—I have been employed for a long time in the manufacture of lumber and I feel that a great saving of timber and time could be obtained in the majority of mills, particularly in the smaller mills of 25,000 feet per day and under, by the mill owners doing more in the way of educating their mill filers, as this is where the principal part of the work is when the machinery is not at fault. More disputes arise among lumber inspectors from good timber being badly sawn than from any other defect. It is well known to the trade that at least 25 per cent. of the culls is due to bad sawing. This question should be more thoroughly considered by the mill owners.

I would say that this could be remedied by having an examination for mill filers, and those who passed should be furnished with a diploma. This would make the filer take more interest in educating himself for the work and it would place the mill owner in a position to have more confidence in the filer, and this would, no doubt, result in better equipped filing rooms and better made lumber.

It is generally thought that saw filing is nothing more or less than a little practice to steady the nerves for the work, but this is a great mistake, as there is nothing connected with the lumber business which requires more careful study than the circular or band saw. The time has already come when timber saving should be carefully studied, and I think something in the way I have suggested would be of great benefit to the general manufacturing of lumber.

Yours truly,

T. A. McALLISTER.

The next annual meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States takes place at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 26th and 27th, 1904.

# WOOD PULP ~ DEPARTMENT

## IMITATION SILK FROM WOOD.

John E. Kehl, United States consul at Stettin, Germany, writes as follows under a recent date :

I have to-day seen samples of imitation silk for weaving purposes manufactured from wood. It is an English patent granted to C. H. Stearn, 47 Victoria street, Westminster, London. The rights for the United States, Germany and France have been sold. Prince Henckel-Donnersmarck has purchased the German rights and has just completed the erection of a plant at Sydowsaue, about 5 miles from Stettin. My informant says that the plant is at present turning out 50 pounds of skien silk per day, which can be increased to a daily output of 2,000 pounds. The sample shown me was very soft and of a cream color. Each thread is made up of eighteen single strands. A single strand is hardly perceptible to the naked eye. As to the relative strength of a real silk thread and this imitation, the real silk is two-thirds stronger. It is said to take coloring or dyeing readily, and when woven into pieces has the appearance of real silk. Wood silk seems to have a great demand. I was told that within the last ten days the price jumped from 19s. to 28s. (\$3.86 to \$6.81) per pound. How this new artificial article compares with the genuine, in the way of wear and price, I am unable to say. It is impossible to get samples here, or information as to the process of manufacturing, excepting that no particular kind of wood is required and that the pulp undergoes a chemical process and is pressed through very fine tubes by hydraulic pressure, forming the single strands which go to make up thread."

## THE COUNTERVAILING DUTY AGAIN.

The last of the series of wood pulp hearings before the Board of United States General Appraisers took place on December 10th. This hearing was the latest in a series of four which have aroused considerable interest. The question at issue is whether the U. S. Government shall charge an extra duty on wood pulp imported from Canada. The previous cases had to do with importations from Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia. The present case concerns importations from New Brunswick. The companies interested are the Dominion Pulp Company, of Chatham, and the St. John Sulphite Pulp Company and Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, of St. John, N. B. According to the testimony, they use in their pulp mills only wood cut in New Brunswick.

The protests are against the imposition by the United States Government of an extra tax of 25 cents per ton on ground wood brought into that country when the pulp wood from

which it was made was cut on Crown lands. The reason for levying this extra duty is because Quebec province allows a rebate of 25 cents per cord from the stumpage tax when the wood cut on Crown lands is ground into pulp in Canada. The authority for the imposition of this countervailing duty is found in a proviso of paragraph 393 of the tariff act of 1897, which reads: "Provided, that if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty on pulp wood exported to the United States, the amount of such export duty shall be added to the duties herein imposed upon wood pulp imported from such country or dependency." From this it is seen that the United States Government considers the rebate on the stumpage tax as equivalent to an export duty.

M. F. Mooney, manager of the St. John Sulphite Pulp Company, E. R. Vickery, manager of the Dominion Pulp Company, and H. W. Schofield, secretary-treasurer of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company, testified that no export duty was charged on wood from New Brunswick. It was admitted that some of the wood handled in the mills was cut from Crown lands. The main defence, however, was based upon two letters, one over the signature of the Attorney-General of New Brunswick, and the other over that of Albert T. Dunn, Surveyor-General of the province. These two letters both stated that no export duty was charged on wood exported from New Brunswick.

The New Brunswick case is very similar to the Nova Scotia case, which was decided in favor of the importers.

## IS ROSSED WOOD DUTIABLE?

Argument is being heard in New York in the protests against the imposition by the United States Government of a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on importations of rossed wood. The protesting companies ask for the refund of the duties paid by them for the short period in which the tax was collected. It will be recalled that last May the collectors of customs along the Canadian border were instructed by the Treasury Department to collect 35 per cent. ad valorem on the rossed pulp wood entered at their respective ports. Within ten days or so this order was withdrawn pending investigations.

The contention of the Government and the timber land owners is in brief that rossed pulp wood is really a manufactured article and for that reason should not continue to enjoy free entry as it has done since the rossing process by machinery was introduced. Counsel for the protesting companies, on the other hand, contend that the free entry of rossed pulp wood should be continued, as the removal of the bark from the logs does not change the "name,

character and use" of the article. They rely somewhat on a decision of the United States Supreme Court, which laid down the rule that the duty on an article could not be changed unless in the manipulation of the article its name, character and use were changed. The fact that the bark has been taken off the logs does not make of them manufactured articles, so the protesters claim. A paragraph of the Tariff Act of 1897 provides for free entry of "logs and round unmanufactured timber, including pulp woods," etc. Under this paragraph pulp wood of all kinds has been going in free of duty.

The importance of the affair resides in the fact that if purchasers of pulp wood in Canada find it necessary to ross the wood before taking it into the States, the cost of their product will be increased if the duty be imposed, by one-third the original cost of the wood. Naturally this would mean a very material increase in the price of paper. As between rossing the wood in Canada and performing that operation after the wood has been taken into the States, however, there seems to be no great advantage, excepting possibly a saving in freight, as there is probably little difference in the cost of the operation, whether it be performed in Canada or in the United States.

Some very nice points of law were brought up by counsel on either side, as, for example, that rossed wood was an article unknown when the present tariff law was enacted, and therefore is a new article of manufacture. The controversy depends upon the question whether the operation of rossing is one of manufacture; in other words, whether the name, nature or use of the article has been changed. The decision of the appraisers will be awaited with a great deal of interest.

## PULP NOTES.

The British Wood Pulp Association have decided to put into the standard contract the following clause: "All duties, if any, levied on wood pulp sold under this contract to be payable by the purchaser."

The new pulp mill of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company at Chicoutimi, Que., was dedicated on November 25th. The mill is 300x100 feet, with an annex 50x60 feet. It is said that the entire production until 1905 has been sold to a Manchester firm.

The shareholders of the Labrador Electric and Pulp Company, Limited, have elected a new board of directors, as follows: President, E. D. de Varennes, Waterloo; vice-president, Ed. Warren, Malbaie; Rudolphe Forget, P. Laferriere, and S. P. Stearns.

During the eleven months ended November 30th last mechanical wood pulp was imported into Great Britain to the extent of 298,106 tons, and chemical 202,366 tons, and during the corresponding period of last year the imports of mechanical were 292,854 tons and chemical 177,028 tons.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, of Brompton Falls, Que., arrangements were completed for the erection of a large paper mill next spring, to consist of four machines of the largest and most modern type. The pulp mill of the company was completed last summer.

Reporting upon the wood pulp market in France, A. L. Grondal, of Paris, states that the upward tendency of prices for chemical is well maintained, and there are no stocks on hand to speak of. Mechanical is firmer, although there is no great activity; producers refuse offers at lower prices than quoted, and consumers show a disposition to await further events, even if they have to pay higher prices later on.

J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, evidently intends to manufacture pulp on a large scale at his new mill at the Chauviere, opposite his saw mill. Reports from "up country" go to show that the gangs in the Booth camps are taking out pulp wood as well as logs. A large stock of pulp wood has already been taken down to the mill.

This week, says the Paper Trade Journal, of New York, there have been a few inquiries for pulp, but as domestic manufacturers have no surplus that they are willing to part with there have been no sales. Some Canadian ground wood could have been bought to supply those in need, but as this would have cost the buyer about \$26.00 delivered, the offer was refused. The situation, therefore, remains as it has been for weeks.

Following the changes in the Cushing Fibre Company, of St. John, N.B., Mr. James Beveridge, who has acted as managing director, will return to England. His services will, it is understood, still be retained in the interests of Capt. Partington. The staff of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company now consists of the following: Joseph R. Clarkson, manager and superintendent of mill; H. W. Schofield, secretary-treasurer; William C. Birrell, sales agent.

A writer in the Paper Mill says that American buyers are scouring the market for Canadian pulp wood. Two of them have been negotiating for a 2,000 cord lot in Quebec. They offered \$7 f. o. b. on cars, but the holder would not sell at that price. They bid twenty-five cents more, but still without success. The wood is convenient to the United States border, as it is in the Eastern townships. A year ago \$5 would have been jumped at for the wood. Now the price is nearly 60 per cent. more.

The Oriental Power & Pulp Company, a corporation of English capitalists, has taken steps to construct the necessary wharves and other preliminary works for large pulp and paper mills to be built on the coast of British Columbia. The proposed pulp mill will have a daily capacity of 50 tons and is expected to be completed within a year. It is the intention to build at once a saw mill, which will cut the lumber to be used in the construction of the pulp mill. Simultaneously with the building of the pulp mill a power house will be built, in which connection Yule Lake will be dammed at the mouth of a small creek, a pipe one-half a mile in length carrying the water to the power house. It is estimated that 17,000 horse power can be developed at low water periods. The timber limits owned by the company comprise 83,200 acres, of which 62,000 have already

been selected and surveyed. J. J. Palmer, of Toronto, is the only Canadian shareholder in the company.

Charles H. Vogel, mill and hydraulic engineer, of Ottawa, has under way plans for a plant for the Nepigon Pulp, Paper and Manufacturing Company, which is to be located on the Canadian Pacific Railway, about 80 miles east of Port Arthur. The paper mill will be equipped with two large, fast-running paper machines, and the pulp mill will have a daily capacity of 50 tons. The plant will be so built as to make possible a doubling of its capacity at a later date, and its present cost will approximate a half-million dollars. Another new plant to be built under Mr. Vogel's supervision the coming spring is that of the Rainy Lake Pulp and Paper Company, to be located in the Rainy Lake country at the head waters of the Rainy River, on a stream which will develop 8,000 horse-power. The company has concessions from the Ontario Government for the water power, together with 272 square miles of timber lands.

Curry & Thrasher, of Forrester's Falls, Ont., have established a camp on a timber limit at Deux Rivieres and are making timber there this winter. It is their intention to clear a site for a sawmill which they will establish at that place next spring.

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## THE NEWS

—Smith Bros., Limited, have completed a new saw mill at Blissville, N.

—J. B. Coates is installing veneer machinery in his saw mill at Dutton, Ont.

—H. Byrnes, lumber dealer, Winnipeg, has been succeeded by Byrnes & Cuddy.

—Keenan Bros. have installed new boilers in their saw mill at Owen Sound, Ont.

—W. H. Atkins, lumber dealer, Deloraine, Man., has sold out to J. H. Lockhead.

—Cromwell & McCurdy have established a lumber business at Lake Dupont, Quebec.

—The saw mill of Kastner & Company at Sebringville, Ont., has been sold to E. D. Jacob.

—Malloy & Bryans have installed an electric light plant in their mill at Hanburton, Ont.

It is the intention of M. T. Flynn to build a new saw mill at Mortier Bay, N.S., next spring.

—The Breckenridge-Lund Lumber & Coal Company has been incorporated at Lacombe, N.W.T.

—The Moose Park Lumber Company, of Moose Park, Que., has obtained a charter of incorporation.

—The lumber firm of Magee & Gregory, Yorkton, N.W.T., has been dissolved, J. A. Gregory continuing.

—Mohr & Ryan, lumber manufacturers, Killaloe Station, Ont., have been succeeded by Mohr & Company.

—The Surrey Shingle Manufacturing Company, of Surrey, B.C., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$25,000.

—The saw mill of Alfred Dickie at Lower Stewnace, N.S., cut 8,500,000 feet of lumber during the past season.

—The Scott Lumber Company, of Fredericton, N.B., have decided to build a large shingle mill in connection with the Victoria mill.

—It is said that W. S. Dwinell, of Minneapolis, has decided to build a large saw mill at Edmonton, N.W.T., at a cost of about \$100,000.

—The Urquhart Mills, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., has made application to change the name to the Vancouver Lumber Company, Limited.

—George Long, sash and door manufacturer, Sherbrooke, Que., intends building a new factory to meet the requirements of his growing business.

—J. & T. Charlton have re-opened their planing mill at North Tonawanda, N. Y., conducting a general custom business and dressing their own lumber.

—The Goderich Lumber Company have their new mill at Stokes Bay nearly completed and will commence sawing operations early in the new year.

It is stated that Gardner Bros., of Walkerville, Ont., will erect a veneer mill at Bruce Mines, in which vicinity there is a large amount of hardwood timber.

—The Savanne Lumber Company have decided to discontinue operations at Savanne, Ont. Their mill will be sold and a new mill erected on Steep Rock Lake.

—S. O. Church & Bro., of Sand Point, Ont., have decided to build a cooperage stock mill at Galetta. The machinery will be installed under the direction of Alfred Bloxam.

—The South River Lumber Company, of South River, Ont., have elected the following officers: President, George Thomson; vice-president and secretary-treasurer, W. J. Ard; manager, R. Cook. The company are remodelling their mill.

—Murray & Gregory, Limited, have been organized at St. John, N.B. to take over the business of Murray & Gregory. W. H. Murray is president and J. Fraser Gregory secretary of the new company.

—The William Richards Company have purchased the Morrison property about two miles above Chatham, N.B., from Samuel Lowther, of Belfast, Ireland. It is probable that the new owners will rebuild the mill.

—P. G. Hanson and G. K. Greenlaw have recently purchased R. B. Hanson's mill at Bocabec, N.B., and purpose operating it for the manufacture of box shooks. A number of improvements will be made to the mill.

—The East Kootenay Lumber Company have built a new saw mill at Ryan, on the Moyie river, in British Columbia. It is a splendid plant and has a ten-hour capacity of 45,000 feet of lumber and eight cars of ties.

—The Carney Lumber Company, which recently purchased 200,000,000 feet of white pine timber on the Spanish River, will establish headquarters at Massey, Ont. It is the intention to remove their mill from Witbeck, Wis., to Massey next year.

—The Canada Handle Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000 and head office at Hull, Que. It is proposed to manufacture a full line of wooden handles. The promoters include C. Jones, of Brockville, and D. F. Jones, of Gananoque.

—The Crown Lumber Company has been incorporated at Woodstock, Ont., with a capital of \$40,000, to manufacture wooden bent goods. Those interested include H. Yates, of Brantford, J. R. Duffus, of Thamesville, and B. W. Yates and W. C. Duffus, of Detroit.

—The C. Beck Manufacturing Company, of Penetanguishene, Ont., have issued a writ against the Ontario Lumber Company, claiming \$2,264 as damages for loss sustained, they allege, as a result of the negligence of the latter's employees in allowing their drives of logs to get mixed.

—N. N. Wright has disposed of his interest in the lumber firm of N. N. Wright & Company to his partners, Ralph Loveland and H. P. Stone, and the business at Cutler, Ont., will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Loveland & Stone. Mr. Wright will return to Saginaw.

—A writ has been issued by Peter Ryan, of Toronto, against Patrick McDermott, of South River, for the specific performance of an agreement under which it is claimed the defendant undertook to purchase from the

plaintiff timber berths No. 43 and 51 in the township of Cox and Waldie.

—J. A. McKenney, who was formerly associated with J. A. McBurney in the lumber business at Buffalo, has formed a partnership with Strong & Mecklay, of Philadelphia, under the firm name of Strong, Mecklay & McKenney. The head office will be at Philadelphia, but a yard will be retained at Buffalo.

—The Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, Ont., has been called upon to pay taxes upon logs cut in Franklin township, Muskoka, which were assessed for school purposes. The company appealed to the Court of Revision and the assessment was reduced, but the district judge reversed the judgment and upheld the original assessment. The matter will be taken to the High Court.

—The Canadian Timber & Saw Mills Company, Limited, an English corporation, have given a contract to D. McArthur & Company to erect a large saw mill at Trout Lake, in the Lardeau district of British Columbia. The mill will have a capacity of 60,000 feet per day. The company will install an electric light plant and will light not only its own works but the town of Trout Lake as well. J. B. Henderson, formerly of Grand Forks, is manager of the new company.

—Alexander B. Allan, of Allan, White & Company, Glasgow, Scotland, a large firm manufacturing steel wire rope and cables, spent some time in British Columbia recently examining into the requirements of the lumber trade. The rapid replacement of horses by donkey engines in conducting the logging industry in that province has made a large demand for steel wire cable, and some brands have not been satisfactory. Mr. Allan is the first representative of an Old Country manufacturing firm to get on the ground and see for himself the requirements of the trade.

—Thomas Southworth, Superintendent of Forestry and Colonization, returned recently from an inspection of the forest reserve situated in Frontenac and Addington counties. Buffalo capitalists have applied for a patent for 100 acres as a mining claim, the land lying within the limit of the reserve. The idea of setting apart this and other reserves was to exclude all settlement, but the presence of mineral deposits of value may render some modifications of the regulations necessary. Present regulations leave it optional with the Government to decide whether miners' applications for lots within the limits of forest reserves will be recognized or not.

—The saw mill which the Red Deer Lumber Company are establishing at Red Deer Lake, in the Saskatchewan district, will, it is said, have a greater capacity than any other mill in the North-West. The equipment will include two band saws and all the latest improved appliances, such as steam niggers, live rolls, lumber transfers and conveyors, etc. The power plant will consist of a 400 horse power engine and a battery of four boilers. The sawing machinery was supplied by the Waterous Company, of Brantford, Ont., and the power plant by the Diamond Iron Works Company, of Winnipeg. The company will manufacture spruce timber almost exclusively.

## CRAIG MINE CRYSTAL CORUNDUM WHEELS

Our Pure Crystal Corundum Saw Gummars have  
no equal for their rapid, cool, cutting properties.



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

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

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

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

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



**NEW CROWN TIMBER AGENTS.**

The activity in lumbering operations and the growth of settlement throughout New Ontario has called for the appointment of additional Crown timber agents. The department has decided to divide the Algoma agency and appoint two agents for this territory, which was formerly in charge of the late P. C. Campbell, of Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Joseph Maughan has been appointed timber agent for the western division of Algoma district, with headquarters at Sault Ste. Marie, while Mr. T. G. Wigg, of Thessalon, has been given charge of the new district of Thessalon. Both were officials under Mr. Campbell. The Temiskaming district will be under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Lloyd, whose headquarters will be at New Liskeard. Mr. Peter W. Christie

becomes timber agent at Owen Sound.

Mr. Joseph Maughan has had some experience as a lumberman, in addition to a training in the woods. His first venture was in the cedar business, operating on the Bruce peninsula and Manitoulin island. After eight years he decided to discontinue business, as in those days, the early eighties, cedar was so plentiful and the inspection in Chicago, Milwaukee and elsewhere was so severe that it was simply impossible to make money. In later years he was employed by the late Edmund Hall, of Detroit, Eddy Bros., of Bay City, and the Cutler & Savage Lumber Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich. His duties were chiefly those of a culler. Two years ago he was appointed wood ranger by the Ontario Government. During his twenty-one years' experience in Algoma

he has travelled the shore of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, and through to Michipicoton on foot with nothing but a blazed line or Indian trail for a guide.

The Dymont-Butterfield Company, of Barrie, Ont., intend building a saw mill at Trout Creek.

The annual meeting of the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association will be held on Tuesday, January 19, 1904, at the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis.

A man named Shaw, employed in Craig & Austin's logging camp in Dysart Township, was killed by a falling limb from a tree which he was cutting.

The advertisement has advantage over most agents in that it does work for the future and in the future. If the advertiser does his part well, the men it brings to him may be held indefinitely. The advertisement will not do it all, but it will do much more than half of the work.--Printers' Ink.

**NEW MONTREAL BRANCH.**

In order to better serve the continually increasing demands for its comprehensive line of power transmission machinery and to enable it to continue the same efficient service, that has always been a noteworthy characteristic of the company, the Dodge Manufacturing Company of Toronto, Limited, will on January 15 open extensive and commodious quarters at 419, St. James Street, Montreal. This will be pleasing news to the many users of transmission machinery in and around Montreal and the east and is a step that keeps pace with the fast development of Canadian manufacturing. A competent staff will be in charge of the new branch and will spare no efforts to increase the efficiency of the service of the company both for users and the trade.

**ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.**

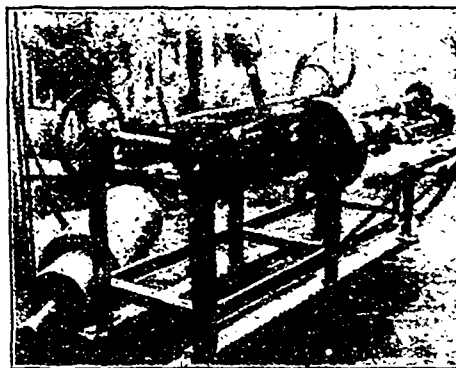
The lumber manufacturer or logging operator who does not read carefully his trade journal is sure to miss many ideas which would be found useful to him in his business. The pages of the CANADA LUMBERMAN contain the advertisements of the most wide-awake manufacturers of saw-mill and wood-working machinery, logging appliances, etc. Every month some new and improved appliance is placed on the market. Keep up with the procession by investigating the adaptability of these appliances to your own particular case, and when the opportunity is presented tell the advertiser how interested you are in his announcements in THE LUMBERMAN.

Messrs. R. E. Jameson & Co., of Banockburn, Hastings County, Ont., have disposed of their limits to the Rathbun Co. and are closing out their business. For the past three years they have operated extensive saw and planing mills. Mr. Jameson goes to Trenton to reside and Mr. Lockart returns to his old home at Seaforth, Ont. Mr. Jameson has purchased a large stock of logs from the Anglo-American Iron Co. and will manufacture them into lumber on the Central Ontario Railway.



We call your special attention to **STEEL STAMPS**  
Our product is first-class in every particular, and prices are satisfactory.  
**HAMILTON STAMP & STENCIL WORKS,**  
Hamilton, Ont. H. Bernard, Prop.

**Saw Grinders**



The Kennedy Island Mill Co., Ltd., Riviere du Loup, Que., says—

"I might say to you that this Grinder is all right and has paid for itself twice over since I bought it. No Shingle Mill of any account should be without one."

**Snow Ploughs**

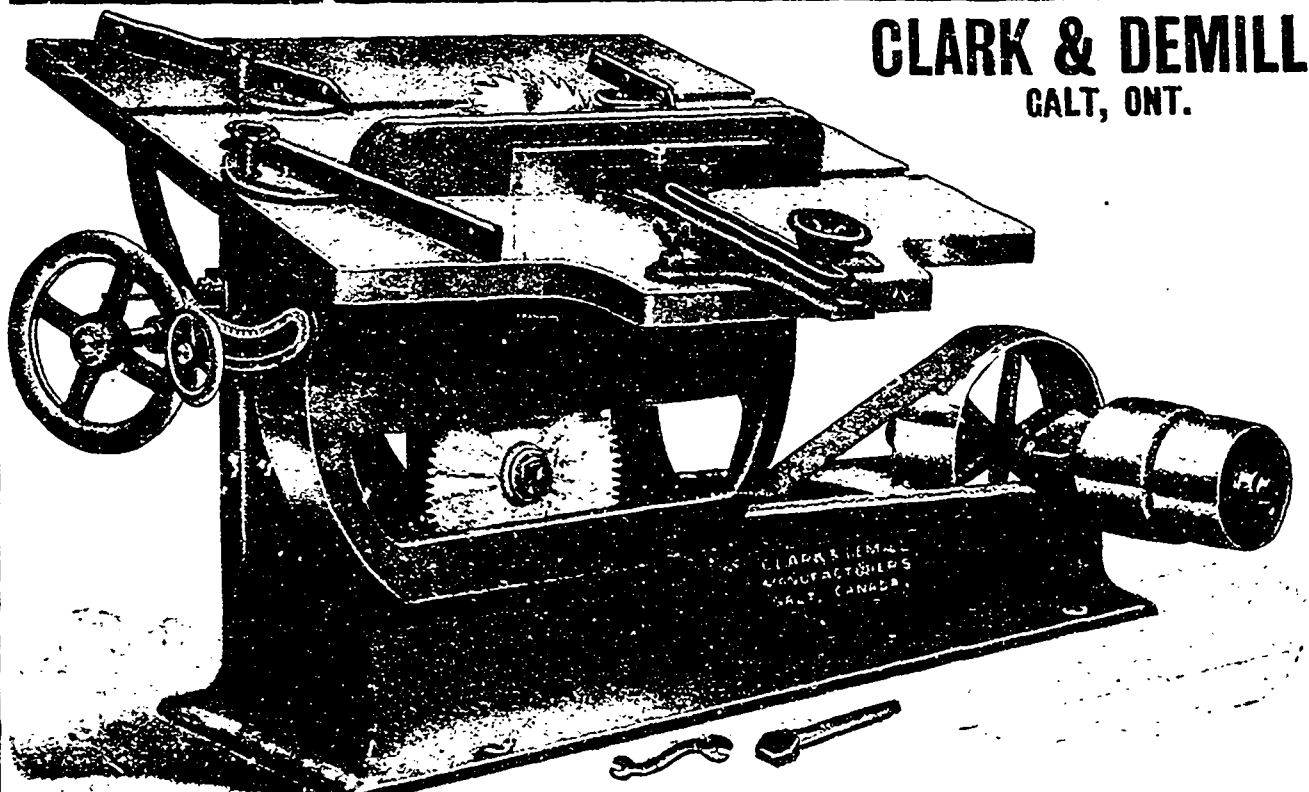
**TRIMMERS**

If the Board does not reach the quadrant the Saw stays down and trims, see cut. To cut off more than two feet, bad ends, etc., pull the cord, see dotted lines. The whole Board can be cut into two foot lengths or trimmed in any manner. The Saw frame is balanced, the Arbor pulleys are 8 in. x 8 in. We build several styles of Trimmers, also all kinds of

Saw and Shingle Mill Machinery

Our "Boss" Shingle Machine is second to none in Canada. Our sales will prove it. We make Saw Jointers and Knife Jointers, also Packing Boxes. Send for Catalogue.

**B. R. Mowry & Sons, GRAVENHURST, ONTARIO**



**CLARK & DEMILL  
GALT, ONT.**

**OUR NO. 24 VARIABLE SELF FEED RIP SAW** We also make this Machine Special for Furniture Work, centre to centre of feeding in and feeding out rolls 12', calling it our No. 77 Self Feed Rip Saw

**FAST CUTTING.**

The following communication, which is self explanatory, is found in the Bay City Tribune:

"Collingwood, Ont., October 17.—In your issue of October 14 we notice a record breaker of E. E. Bradley, Elizabethton, Tenn., in which he cuts 53,366 feet a day for seven days with a Garland band mill.

"The following will give our cut for five days of 10 hours. The manager, T. J. McClellan, of Collingwood (formerly of Bay City), now running the two band mills for the Charlton Saw Mill Company, cut with a Garland mill September 29, 30, October 1, 2, and 3, 2,928 logs, producing 334,295 feet lumber, or an average of 585 logs and 66,859 feet of lumber per day. The right-hand mill is a Garland, on which the above cut was made with Simond saws, gauge 14, nine-foot wheel, and 10-inch steam feed. The left-hand mill is an Allis, but the mandrel was broken, hence our getting the cut of one saw.

"The logs are white and red pine, cut as follows: The white pine No. 2 shop and better

cut five-eighth and ten-quarter; Nos. 1 and 2 common and 10 and 12-inch cut five-quarter, excepting last piece on block, which is left two inches. Balance of logs cut four-quarter, with the exception of small logs, which are cut 4x4-5-6-7 for the Steam Heating Company. Red pine cut 50 per cent. four and eight-quarter; balance three and 4x7-9-11.

"W. J. Gabott, band filer, Joseph W. Smith, sawyer (formerly of Bay City), J. McKinnon, setter, and A. McIntyre, dogger, made the above cut and we know the same to be practically correct, for it was measured over the trimmer by Henry Hartingh, formerly of Bay City.

THE CHARLTON SAW MILL COMPANY.

**THE LUMBER UNDERWRITERS.**

The regular annual meeting of the Lumber Underwriters at Mutual Lloyds was held at the office of the company at 66 Broadway, New York City, on Monday December 7th. The following Underwriters were present:

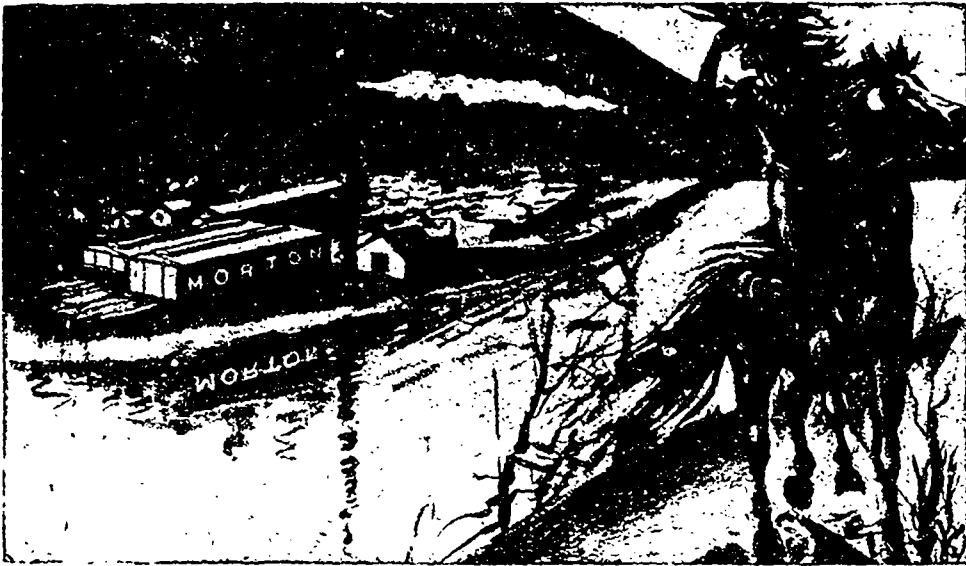
Messrs. W. C. Laidlaw, of Toronto, Ont.; Chas. M. Betts and Robert C. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, Pa.;

C. H. Prescott, jr., of Cleveland, Ohio; Alfred Haines, Geo. B. Montgomery, Horace Taylor and M. S. Tremaine, of Buffalo, N.Y.; Pendennis White, of North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Frank C. Rice, of Springfield, Mass.; and J. J. McKelvey, E. F. Perry and F. W. Matlocks, of New York.

The fact was brought forth that the company, in addition to carrying risks throughout the United States, has developed considerable business in Canada, making a uniform reduction in premium rates of 20 per cent. off the prevailing tariff rates. Another advantage of the policy of the Lumber Underwriters is the liberal method of short rate cancellation, the company using the standard short rate scale, which is more favorable to the assured than the scale adopted by the Canadian companies.

Since the Lumber Underwriters limit their business exclusively to lumber and woodworking risks, they are able to handle this one class of risks better than a company doing a general business, and although all insurance is accepted at the rate reduction above named, the business has proven extremely profitable, which is a source of congratulation to the Underwriters.

The Montreal Box Company has been incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000. The company will take over the business carried on in Montreal by Adam Beck and will manufacture cigar and tobacco boxes, etc.

**The Passing of Back Woods Methods****UP-TO-DATE LUMBER DRYING**

Means the use of the

**Morton Moist Air Down Draft Dry Kiln**

Not cheap, yet inexpensive.

It is being adopted by all experienced lumber driers. It will pay you to investigate. CATALOGUE FREE.

**The A. H. Andrews Co.**

174-176 Wabash Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

H. A. JOHNSON, Western Sales Agent

334 Lumber Exchange Bldg., SEATTLE, WASH.

**HERMAN H. HETTLER LUMBER COMPANY**

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

Northern Office: MIDLAND, ONT.

Southern Office: TIFTON, GA.

White Pine  
Red Pine  
Hemlock, Lath, Etc.

All Kinds of Lumber  
Lath, Shingles, Etc.

OUR SPECIALTY

Oak and Maple Flooring

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

**THE LUMBER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

OF BOSTON, MASS.

**DIVIDEND TO POLICY HOLDERS**

Dividends Paid to Date  
\$76,220.25

**30%**

Losses Paid to Date  
\$163,472.27

MAIL YOUR EXPIRING POLICIES WITH ORDER.



**NOVA SCOTIA LUMBERMEN ORGANIZE.**

The Board of Trade of Annapolis Royal, N.S., passed a resolution extending an invitation to the timber owners of Western Nova Scotia to meet in convention in that town to suggest a workable law for the prevention of forest fires and the preservation of timber lands. Acting upon the suggestion, a meeting was held on December 3rd, at which the Lumbermen's Association of Western Nova Scotia was organized, and the following officers elected: President, F. C. Whitman, Annapolis; secretary, A. D. Mills, Annapolis. The membership includes Dickie & McGrath, of Tusket; The Davison Lumber Company, of Bridgewater; Pickels & Mills, of Annapolis; Frank Davison, of Bridgewater; H. T. Warner, of Digby; A. W. Eakins, of Yarmouth; McNeil Bros. & Howe, and Thomas F. Whitman. The conference lasted two days and there was a thorough discussion of the subject of forest preservation, with

special reference to the prevention of forest fires. The main feature was the unanimity of all the speakers as to the wisdom and necessity of adopting some practical system. It is proposed to present a memorial on the subject to the Nova Scotia Legislature.

**FINED FOR REMOVING STOP LOGS.**

Police Magistrate Duple, of Peterborough, has given judgment in the case of King vs. Wasson. Wasson, a mill owner at Warsaw, was charged with illegally removing stop logs from a Government dam at the head of the Indian river and at its exit from Stony lake. Wasson, it appears, was short of water to run his mill and to increase the flow removed stop logs against the will of the man in charge of the dam. The logs were replaced, but Mr. Wasson took a saw and cut out a stop log, and, arming himself with a gun for a part of two days, enforced non-interference with the stop logs by the official custodian. The judgment declares Mr. Wasson guilty of wilfully doing an injury to

a public work, and the smallest penalty provided for the offence, \$100 and costs, was imposed.

**FOR SALE—MACHINERY AND SAWS. GOOD AS NEW**  
Saws from 48 to 60 inches. Let us know what sizes you have to trade. One Detroit self Feed Band Rip Saw. One Smith Heavy Planer and Matcher. One Fay Old Style Endless Bed Surface. Two Fay Hand Saws. One 24 in Fay Double Drum Sander. Two Fay Tonopere. One Cordesman 24 in. Pony Planer. One Fay 10 in. Pony Planer. One Goodell & Waters Pony Planer. Two Houtts single Spindle Shapers. One Dovetailer. One Postborer. Three Wood Lathes. Three Rip Sawing Machines. Two Cut-off Saw Tables. Three Swing Saws. One Heavy 28 in. Double Surface. Two Variety Saws. One Fay 4 spindle Horizontal Boring Machine. One Fay Heavy Double Cut-off Saw. One Foot Power Mottler. One Fay Rod Machine. Two Single Saw Mills. One Heavy Double Saw Mill. One 24 in. Nurdyke Corn Mill. Two Flight Engines. Three Center Crank Engines 15 to 20 H. P. Ten Rollers 15 to 30 H. P. One 15 H. P. Detached Engine and 18 H. P. Portable Boiler. One 10 H. P. Portable Boiler on Wheels. One Iron Column 20 in. Mill. Two Iron Lathes. One Milling Machine. Two 8 ft. Bolters with 46 in. Saws. One Hatley Handle Lathe. Wood and Iron Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers and Belting.



The Miller Oil & Supply Co. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

**RAILS** For Logging Tramways, Switches Etc. Now and Second-Hand.  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**

John J. Gartshore  
83 Front St. West,  
Opposite Queen's Hotel, Toronto

**OILS**

Manufacturers High-grade Cylinder, Machine and Sawmill Oils.

**Calypsol Grease**

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

We solicit your correspondence.

St. John St.,  
MONTREAL  
Offices and Works:  
Manchester, Eng.

Commercial  
Oil Co.,  
Hamilton, Ont.

Hamburg, Germany.  
Newark, N. J.  
Chicago, Ill.

**NEW BUCKEYE 1903 IMPROVED SAW MILL.**



Five sizes, Stationary and Portable. Has the essential points of a portable mill. Built on scientific principles. Quickly taken up and reset. Easy running. Feed changed in an instant while going through the log, from 1/2 inch to 5 inch. No feed belts to slip and wear out. Sold on its merits. Also Portable Engines. Write for particulars to

**ENTERPRISE MFG. COMPANY**  
COLUMBIANA, OHIO.

Mention the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

**“ THE REEVES ”**

For Saw or Planing Mill work  
“ The Reeves ” Wood Split Pulley  
is the favorite. A good, strong, durable pulley made honestly and made right.

**Reeves Pulley Manufacturing Company, Limited**

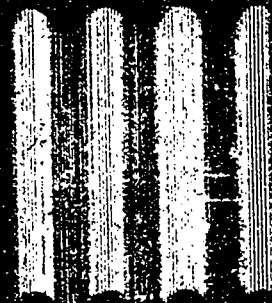
17 PEARL STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

GET OUR PRICE LIST  
AND DISCOUNTS

**THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY LIMITED.**

**CORRUGATED**



IRON

**TORONTO**

**Good Reasons**

**Why OUR**

**CORRUGATED IRON**

Is preferred by those who know.

We use only best Apollo or English sheets.

The corrugations are pressed one at a time—not rolled—fitting perfectly, both at ends and sides without waste.

No scale, pin holes or other defects are ever found in our goods.

The galvanized sheets are coated on both sides with all the galvanizing material that can adhere to them.

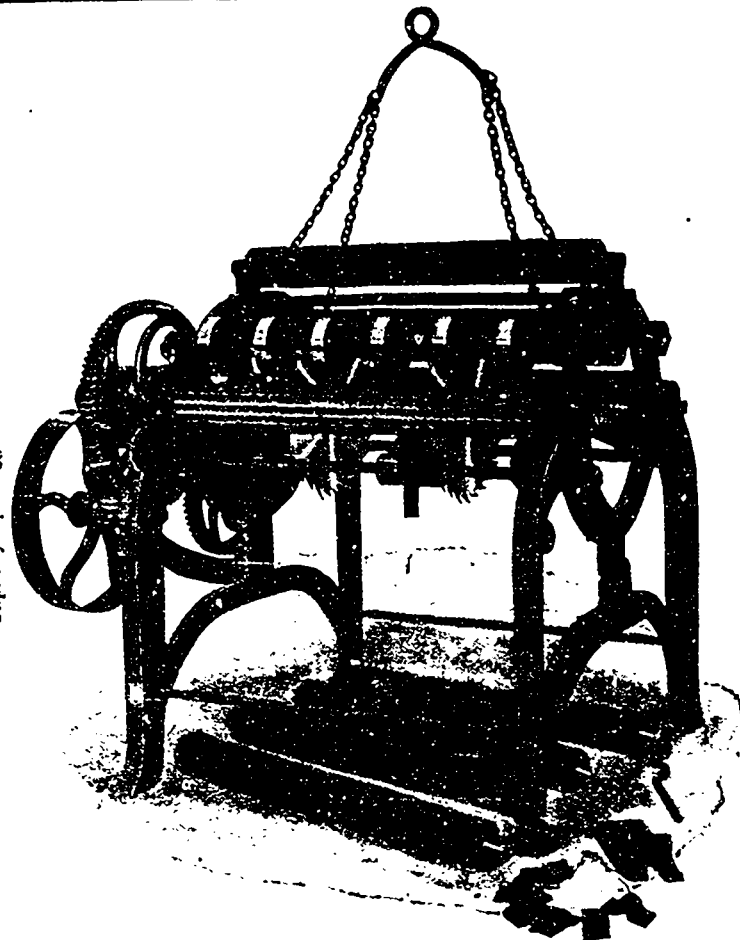
The painted sheets are coated on both sides with Sherwin-Williams best quality paint.

We furnish any size or gauge required—either curved or straight.

If you desire durable quality and certain economical satisfaction, send us your specifications or write for further information.

**OUR 2, 3 and 4 SAW EDGERS**

Are Daisies. Capacity up to 35 thousand.



Direct Acting Steam Feed, with D Valve, acknowledged the best. Trimmers and Slash Tables

Improved design. Double and Single Geared Log Jack Works with chain complete.

All other kinds of Mill Machinery. with prices and terms on application.

Clipper Shingle Machine, capacity 35 to 50 thousand in ten hours.

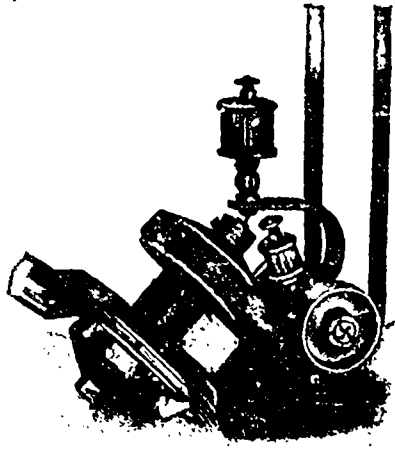
Improved Double Tooth or Boss Dogs with cast steel inserted teeth.

Lockport Swing Shingle Heading Machine Complete Sawmill Outfits

Descriptive circulars and catalogue with prices and terms on application.

**THE E. LONG MFG. CO., ORILLIA, ONT.**

### SHERMAN FLOORING MACHINES-PATENTED



#### SIDE BORING MACHINES

For attachment to any matcher to bore flooring run face up or face down.

#### FACE BORING MACHINES

Used as an attachment to any flooring machine to bore jointed flooring.

#### AND MATCHERS

For end matching flooring strips.

Our Machines are the best in the market for the purpose.

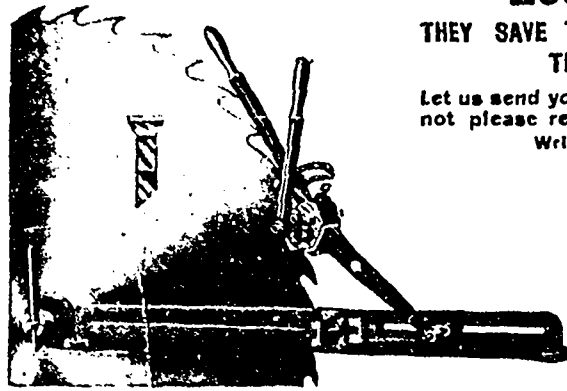
Inquire about them. Write for circular with list of users.

### W. S. Sherman Co.

729 North Water Street.  
Milwaukee, Wis.

### The Hanchett Adjustable Saw Swage

For large and small Circulars, Bands, Band Resaws and Gang Saws



#### Economize

THEY SAVE TIMBER, SAWS, FILER'S TIME, LABOR.

Let us send you one to try. If it does not please return, at our expense. Write to

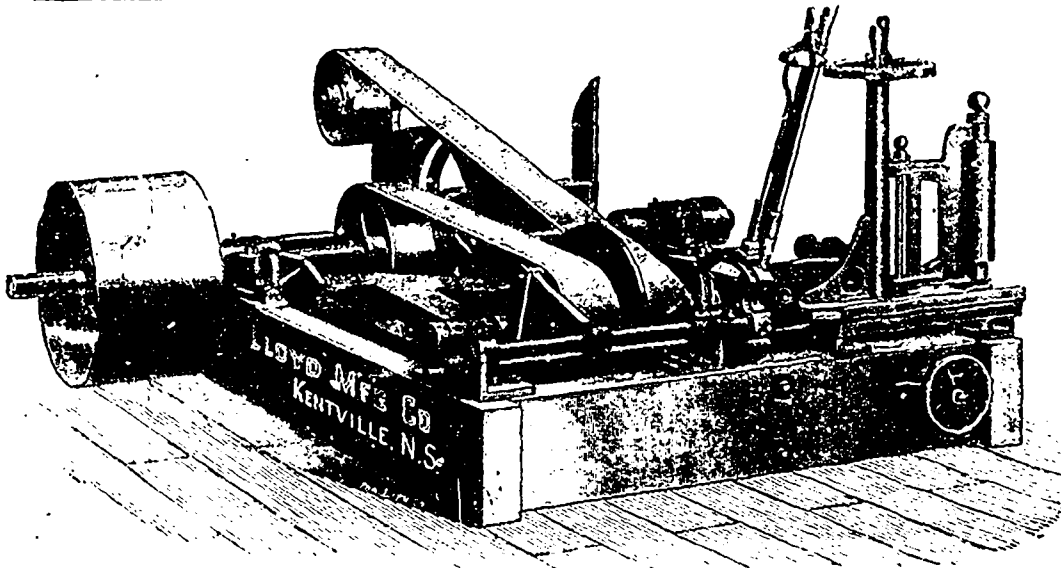
### Hanchett

### Swage

### Works,

Big Rapids, Mich.  
U. S. A.

(Mention this Paper)



### Lloyd Manufacturing Co'y

JOHN I. LLOYD, Proprietor.

### SAW MILL OUTFITS

Pulp Machinery, Belting, Etc.

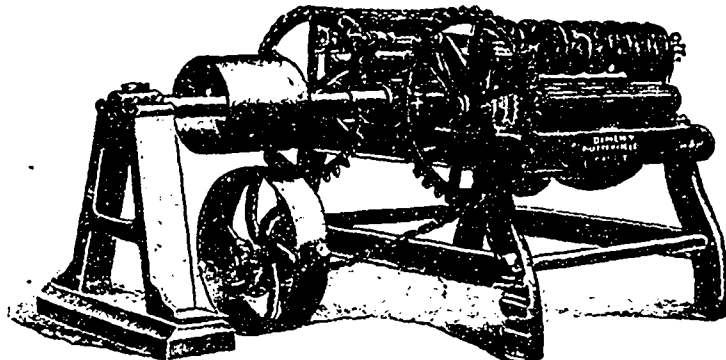
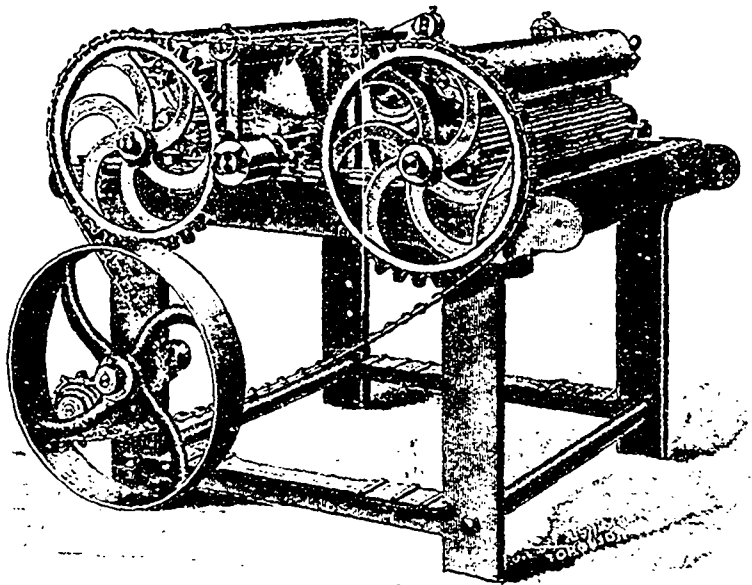
#### OUR SPECIALTIES:

- Band Saw Mill Machinery,
- Improved Rotary Saw Mills,
- with Green Mountain Dogs,
- Also Screw Post Dogs,
- Turbine Water Wheels,
- Power Feed Gang Edgers,
- Buzz and Surface Planers,
- Heading Rounders,
- Stave Machines, Stave Jointers,
- Stave Planers.

### KENTVILLE, N. S.

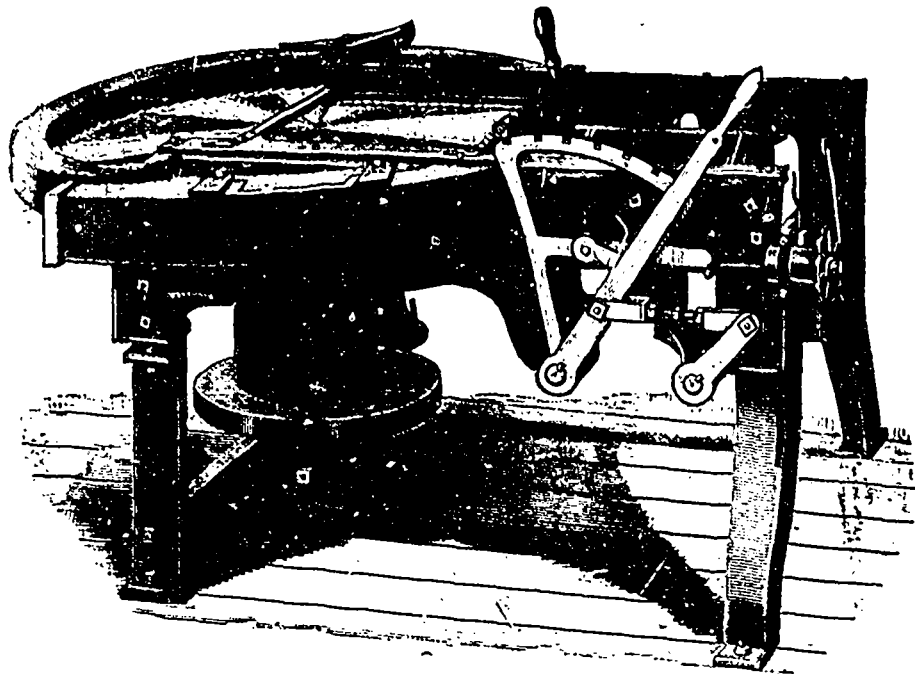
The Cheapest and Best 2 and 3 Saw Edgers in the Market for the Money.  
Suitable for Mills from 8,000 to 25,000 capacity.

Manufactured by



### DYMENT, BUTTERFIELD & CO., Barrie, Ont.

# Dauntless Shingle, Heading and Box-board Machine . .



The strongest, easiest running and most economical to operate.

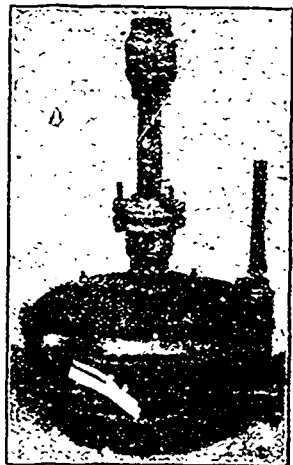
I am now fitting these machines with 40 in., 42 in., or 44 in. saws as may be desired. Standard size machines take in blocks up to 20 in. long, 18 in. wide. When specified in order I make a special type of carriage to take blocks up to 26 in. long by 20 in. wide and fit the carriage with special dogs, enabling the operator to saw four thin shingles from piece of board 1 in. thick.

No trouble with this machine to make two pieces of box board 7/16 in. thick from 1 in. cull lumber.

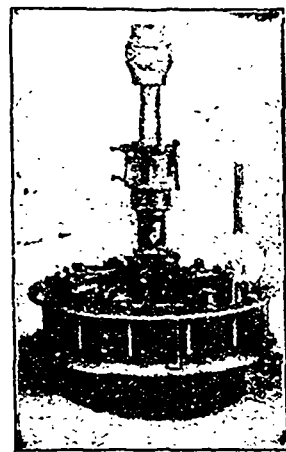
I make complete outfits and can quote low prices. Catalogues.

**F. J. DRAKE,** - Belleville, Ont.

# Do You Need a Turbine?



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



## Standard Leffel and Vulcan Turbines.

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

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

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

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

SUCCESSOR TO  
PAXTON, TATE & CO.

Winnipeg Machinery & Supply Co.  
Western Selling Agents, Winnipeg

**R. SPENCE & CO.,**  
 Beech File Works.  
 HAMILTON, ONT.  
 FILE AND RASP MANUFACTURERS  
 AND RE-CUTTERS.  
 A trial order solicited. Write for price lists  
 and terms.  
 C. P. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.



**THE ROSSENDALE  
 BELTING COMPANY**  
 LIMITED  
 OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Sole Makers and Patentees of the celebrated  
 M.A.Y. Solid Woven. Anti-  
 Friction Edged Belting.  
 Sole Agents for Canada for the  
**JACKSON PATENT BELT FASTENERS**  
 The only British firm having  
 a Branch in the Dominion in  
 direct connection with the  
 manufactory. : : : : :  
 59-63 Front Street E., TORONTO

MADE IN CANADA  
**STITCHED  
 COTTON  
 DUCK  
 BELTING**

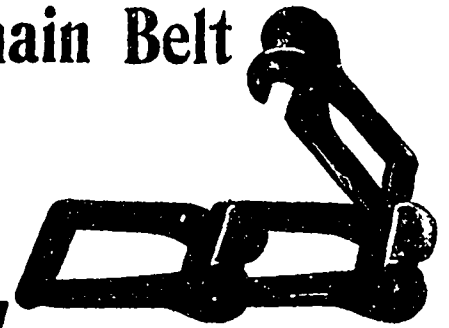


**SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS**  
 —FOR—  
 Agricultural Machines, Elevators,  
 Pulp and Paper Mills, Cotton, Wool-  
 len, Cement and Saw Mills, Machine  
 Shops and Electric Powers.  
 MANUFACTURED BY  
**DOMINION BELTING COMPANY**  
 Limited  
 HAMILTON, CANADA  
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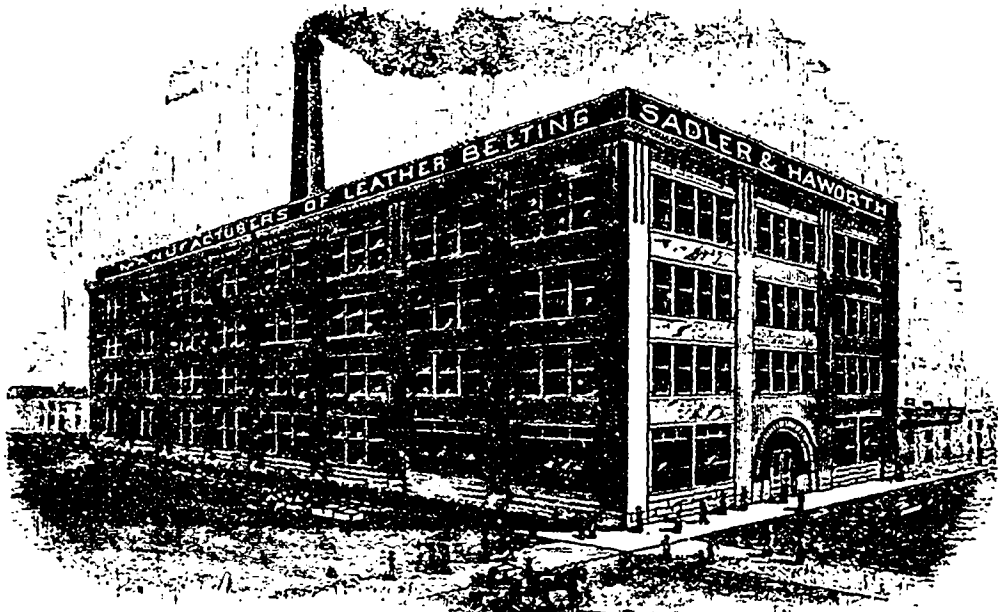
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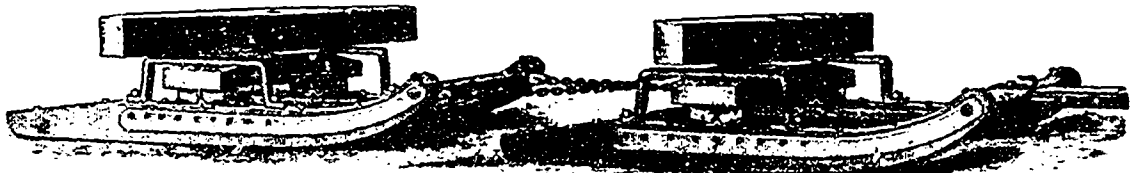
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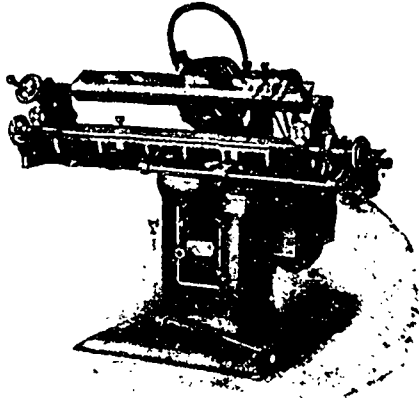
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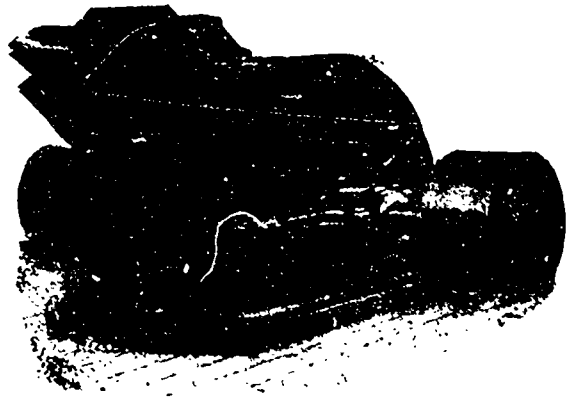
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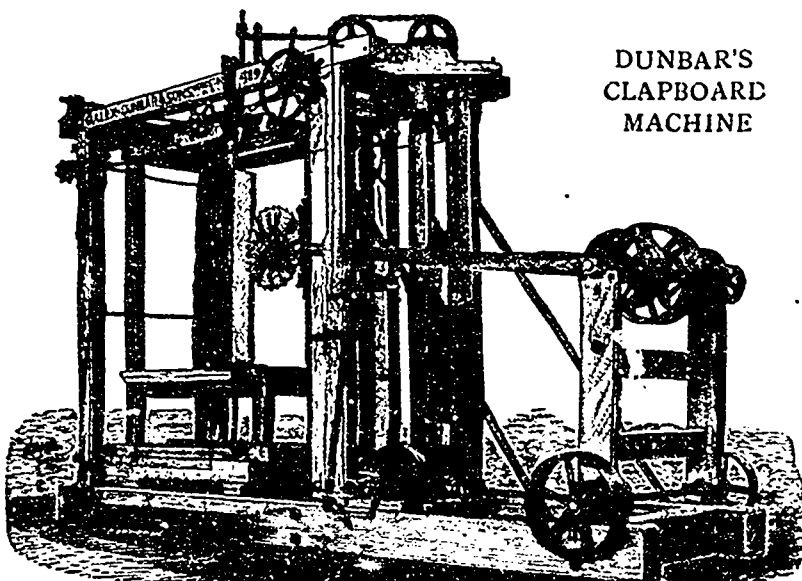
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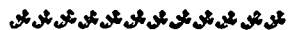


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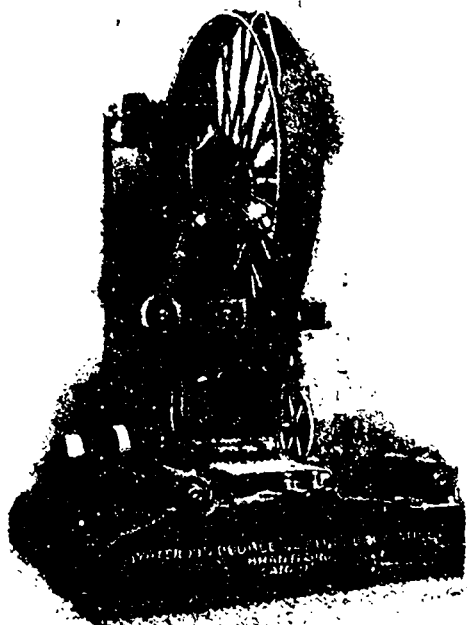
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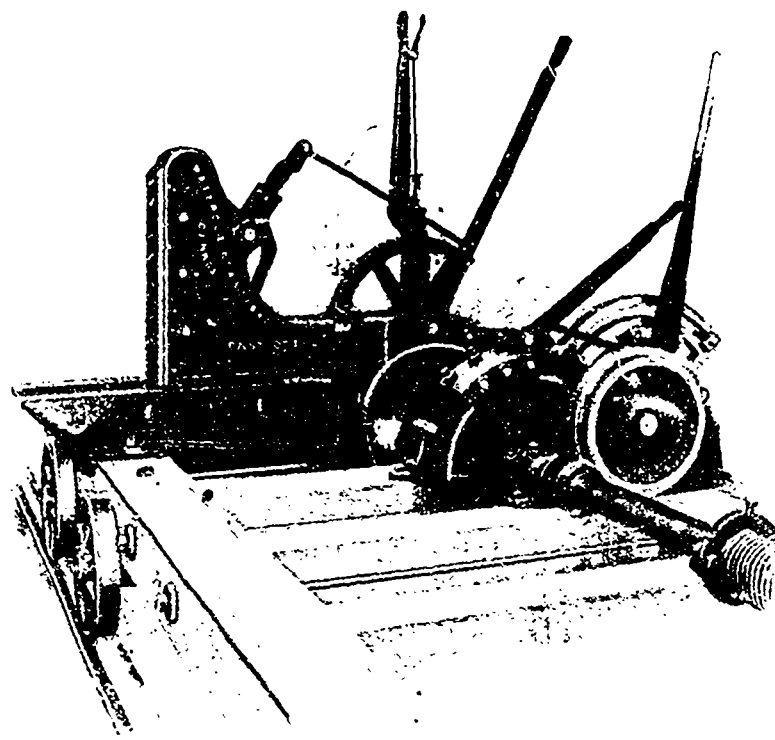
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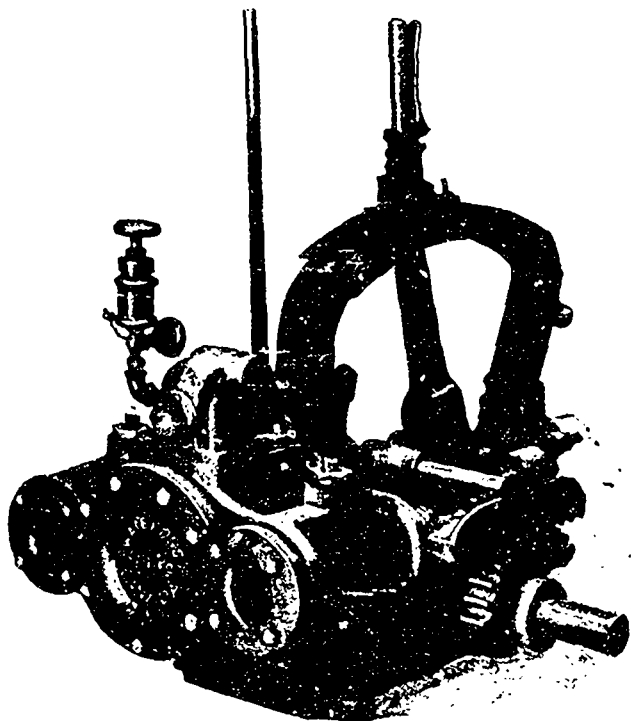
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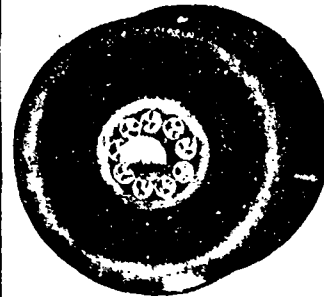
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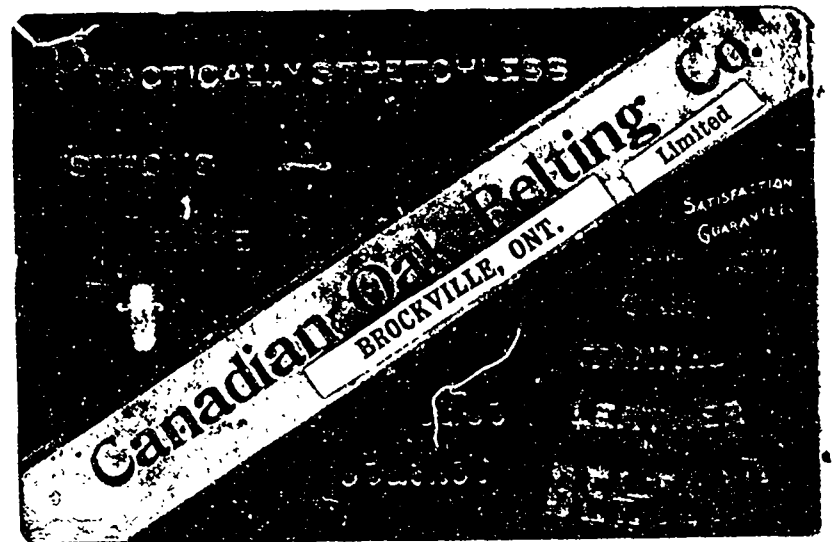
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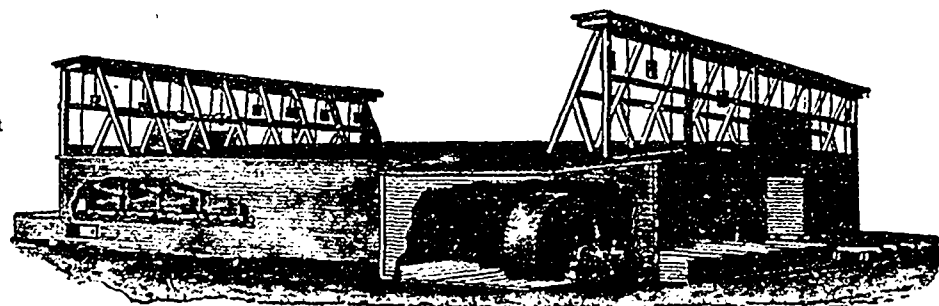
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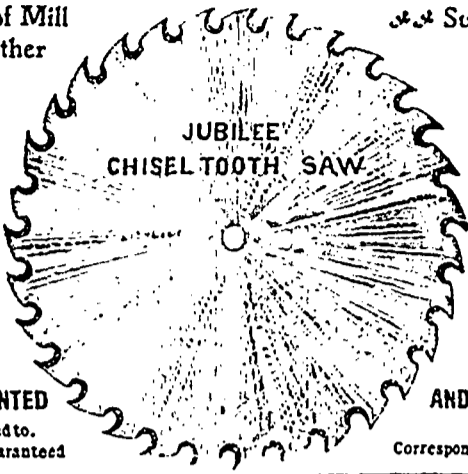


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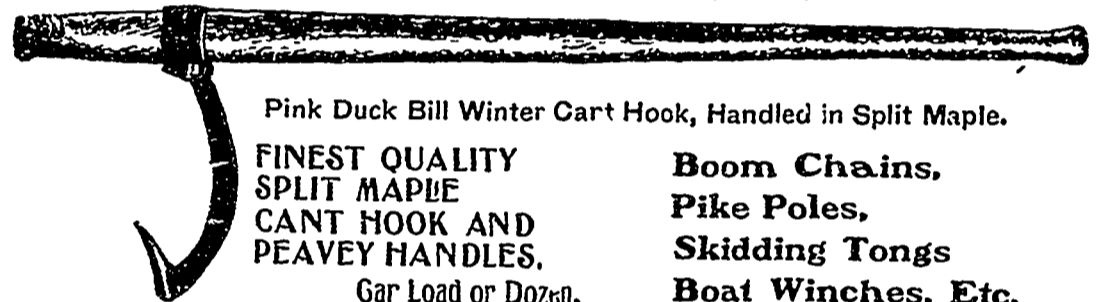
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